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HISTORY
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SAVANNAH, GA.

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*FROM ITS SETTLEMENT TO THE CLOSE OF THE
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BY*

CHARLES C. JONES, JR., LL.D.

FROM THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BY

O. F. VEDDER AND FRANK WELDON.

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this distinguished Georgian; and a beautiful county in the upper portion of the State perpetuates a family name which, for a century and a half, has been here saluted with gratitude and honor.

With the close of the eighteenth century our connection with the preparation of this memorial volume ends. During the sixty-seven years which have intervened since that memorable evening when Oglethorpe, having posted his sentinels, sought the friendly shelter of the pines upon Yamacraw Bluff, scarcely an incident of moment appertaining to Georgia as a colony, in revolution, or as a State, can be mentioned with which the history of Savannah is not either directly or remotely associated. Here was the source from which the streams of population flowed in all directions. Here was located the depot of supplies. Hither did all look for support, for protection, for the enforcement of law, and for the dissemination of all things needful. In this little metropolitan town and provincial capital dwelt the trustees' agents, the royal governors, and the early presidents of the youthful commonwealth. Here were regularly convened the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, the Colonial Legislatures, the Revolutionary Conventions, and the deliberative bodies which gave to Georgia her primal constitutions and laws under a republican form of government. Here were the first treaties of amity and commerce solemnized with the Indians, and here were important agreements consummated for the extinguishment of the title of the Aborigines to the granted lands. Here were measures inaugurated contemplating and compassing a separation of Georgia from the mother country and the erection of the province into the dignity of an independent State. Here occurred the first passage at arms with the king's forces, and before the fortifications which environed the town was bloodiest battle delivered.

Famous in arms, in politics, in religion, in commerce, and in the liberal professions are many who here dwelt, and devoted their best energies to the development and salvation of Georgia. First on the roll of honor we salute the founder of the colony—renowned alike in the field, in the council chamber, and in legislative halls,—the embodiment of loyalty and valor,—the model of manly grace and courtesy,—giving tone and character to his people and age. And near him stand the aged Col-

onel William Stephens,—faithful to king and trust,—the eloquent Whitefield—the Brothers Wesley—the elder Habersham—the venerable Tomochi-chi,—the saintly Bolzius,—the self-sacrificing Zouberbuhler, and the gifted but unstable Zubly. Then pass in succession the royal governors,—the dictatorial Reynolds,—the gentle and learned Ellis, and the capable Wright—loyal to Crown and province, attended by the members of their respective councils, generally the best representatives of the citizenship of Savannah. The scene shifts, and amid the storms of the Revolutionary period we behold the manly forms, hear the courageous voices, and admire the heroism of Noble Wimberley Jones, Archibald Bulloch, John Houstoun, Edward Telfair, the Brothers Habersham, Samuel Elbert, Lachlan McIntosh, Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton, William Ewen, John Wreath, Jonathan Bryan, William Gibbons, Joseph Clay, Richard Howley, Nathan Brownson, John Adam Treutlen, John Glen, John Milledge, James Jackson, James Screven, John Martin and their companions,—patriots all,—who have bequeathed memories of devotion, of valor, and of self-sacrifice of which any people might be proud. In that struggle there were friends, such as Howe, Pinckney, Lincoln, D'Estaing, Dillon, Noailles, Jasper, Pulaski, Wayne, White, Huger, and others scarcely less distinguished, who contributed freely of their blood and services to the heroic memories of place and period.

The war ended, there ensued in the city of Oglethorpe an era of expanding prosperity, of increasing civilization, of refinement, of hospitality, of augmenting wealth, of religious and educational progress, of individual manhood and municipal integrity which, as the curtain descended upon the eighteenth century, gave ample promise of peace, stability, honor, confidence, reputation, and good fortune in the years to come.

CHAPTER XXV.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Visit of Aaron Burr—Severe Storm in 1804—First City Seal—War of 1812—Plans for Defending the City—Rejoicing over Naval Victories—Reception to President Monroe—Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1820—Tour of General Lafayette—His Reception in Savannah—Building of Fort Pulaski—Death of ex-President Jackson—Mexican War—Death of Colonel McIntosh—Visit of ex-President Polk—Death of President Taylor—Reception to ex-President Fillmore—Yellow Fever Epidemic—Destructive Gale in September, 1854.

THE history of Savannah from the time its site was selected as the home of the English colonists in 1733 to the close of the preceding century with all its wealth of stirring events, its trials, triumphs, and progress has been unfolded in the preceding chapters. It possesses peculiar interest to the student of history as the colonial starting point of a State that has given dignity and fame to American civilization, and new elements of truth and power to augment the wealth of the world's history. Through many changes has been recorded the march of the community from the first rude and crude settlement to the hamlet, the village, the town, the city. In the simple and homely phases of life which have been depicted there is a pathos and a glamour of tenderness, but under all circumstances illumined by the loftiest patriotism and the most exalted manhood which makes the earliest past of Savannah a proud heritage worthy to be studied for inspiration even by a generation to whom electricity is the supreme agency.

The first eleven years of Savannah's history as an incorporated city has been traced in preceding pages. It was a period of quiet city life, made memorable by the visit of the first president of the United States and the destructive fire of November, 1796. At the beginning of the present century the city contained probably 6,500 inhabitants, as the census taken two years previous gave the city a population of 6,226, of which only 237 were negroes. The financial losses the city had experienced in 1796 by the fire had well nigh been recovered when the present

century began, and from this time forward although no great advance was made either in wealth or population, the people for several years enjoyed a period of reasonable prosperity; the city had emerged from the effects of the Revolutionary struggle and was beginning to assume commercial importance.

At a meeting of the city council held on July 13, 1801, the yearly salaries of the city officials were fixed as follows: Recorder, usual fees; treasurer, \$400 and fees; clerk of council, \$350 and usual fees; clerk of the mayor's court, usual fees; marshal, \$350 and usual fees; sheriff, clerk of market, and surveyor, usual fees; messenger, \$150 and usual fees.

Vice-President Aaron Burr visited the city on the 20th of May, 1802, coming from Augusta. He was received on his way to the city by military and civil officials and companies of volunteer soldiers. Charles Harris, Edward Harden, and Richard Dennis welcomed him on behalf of the corporation, and B. Bullock, James Houstoun, and George W. Troup on behalf of the citizens of Savannah. On the Monday following his arrival a festival was given in his honor, which, said the *Columbian Museum and Advertiser*, was never equaled on any former occasion for brilliancy of entertainment, the number and respectability of the company, and the harmony which prevailed. Two medals were presented to the corporation by the vice-president, one descriptive of the arms of the United States on one side, and on the other the bust of President Jefferson. The other medal commemorated the capture of General Burgoyne by General Gates on one side, and on the other the bust of the capturing general. The vice-president remained three or four days, and during his stay his headquarters were on South Broad street, between Whitaker and Barnard streets, the home of his niece Mrs. Montmollin. It has been said the purpose of his visit was of a private nature and related to the settlement of an unfortunate family quarrel.

From nine o'clock in the morning until ten at night on the 8th of September, 1804, Savannah was visited by a storm which raged with destructive fury, causing widespread ruin and devastation. The inhabitants dared not venture out of their dwellings, but in many cases they were forced to flee to avoid being crushed in the ruins of their own houses. Hutchinson plantation and the rice plantations around the city

were inundated, causing over one hundred negroes to be drowned. Trees in every part of the city were blown down, and also several houses. The wharves were all torn up and many of the storehouses erected at the foot of the bluff were either totally destroyed or so much damaged as to render valueless everything within them. Eighteen vessels in the harbor were thrown upon the wharves and several were totally destroyed. Several persons were injured by the falling houses or chimneys and three died of the injuries received. The exchange, the flature, jail and courthouse on the bluff, with twenty-six business houses under the bluff were injured and their stock of goods swept away. The steeple of the Presbyterian Church, on the southwest corner of Whitaker and President streets, fell in a southwesterly direction, crushing in a house and cutting off a portion of a bed on which lay a sick man, but fortunately he was not injured. Strange to say the bell in the steeple was found unbroken and afterwards hung in the steeple of the Independent Presbyterian Church, where it remained until 1824, when a larger bell was presented to the congregation.

The first seal used by the city of Savannah was presented by Alderman Samuel Stirke, and it is unfortunate that no trace or imprint of it can be found. It was probably used for several years, as we find no record of a new one being provided until January 14, 1805, when a resolution was adopted by the council instructing the clerk to "procure a screw-press for the city seal the expense of which will be defrayed by the council." Little use seems to have been made of the seal, however, as no impress of it has been found.

Little of historic note occurred in Savannah in the opening years of the present century. The city made little progress in population or wealth, and the quiet town life of the people was barren of matters of great importance, with the exception of the movement to advance the educational interest of the city, and this feature of Savannah's history is fully treated in another portion of this volume.

The period of the War of 1812 was one of turmoil and excitement in the history of Savannah. The city's proximity to the sea made it liable to assault at any hour, and although it was not attacked, the people were kept constantly on the alert. The events which culminated in hostilities between the United States and England were clearly understood

and closely watched, and when human agency seemed unavailing to avert the coming conflict a notice appeared in the *Savannah Republican* of January 28, 1812, asking the people on Thursday next to meet in the Roman Catholic Church "to beseech the Father of Mercies to avert from this nation the calamities which threaten it." From this time forward meetings were often held by the citizens to discuss the means for protecting the city. The military companies of the city were in fine condition, and composed of the best young men of Savannah, who were somewhat anxious to engage in practical warfare. Interest in the approaching struggle was intensified by the arrival in the city of Major-General Thomas Pinckney of the Southern Division of the army. He arrived on Monday June 22, 1812, accompanied by Colonel Morris, his aid-de-camp. He was greeted by the Chatham Artillery and the Rangers who repaired to his lodgings and fired a salute of welcome. On the day following his arrival, the general, in company with several other gentlemen, took a view of the city boundaries for the purpose of advising the best means for defending the city. According to his suggestions the committee of superintendence of fortifications, appointed by the city council, composed of Aldermen Proctor, Charlton, and Duke, determined upon a plan of fortification for Fort Wayne and called the citizens to send laborers to prosecute the work.

In the summer of 1812 war was declared, and on the twenty-fifth of June the news was brought to Savannah. General Pinckney immediately thereafter left the city and work was soon after begun upon plans he suggested for the fortification of Savannah, the committee of superintendence, composed of Aldermen J. B. Reed, G. V. Proctor, and T. U. P. Charlton, causing the following advertisement to appear in the city paper: "Whereas, Major General Thomas Pinckney has determined to cause to be built immediately on the Scite of Fort Wayne such works as are deemed advisable, and will adopt such other measures recommendatory of its enlargement, as in his judgment may seem proper, And whereas the Major-General has recommended to the City Council, to direct their attention to the erection of such works on the south common agreeably to a plan pointed out and explained as of great importance to the protection of the City.

"Resolved that the Committee of Council appointed for the purpose

of superintending the works intended to be erected in this city by the corporation and the citizens of Savannah, Thereby adopt the General's recommendation and now call upon the citizens to contribute their aid and furnish the laborers subscribed by them, to commence the works to be erected on the south common, which will be under the direction of Captain McRae as engineer."

In carrying out the plan suggested by General Pinckney a line of defenses was thrown up extending from the marsh on the east, at the foot of Broughton street, to the west side of Lafayette square, thence diverging to Liberty street lane, thence crossing Bull street to Spring Hill, thence along the high ground east of Ogeechee Canal and terminating at the foot of Fahm street. The line was very irregular and unusually full of salients and re-entering angles.

The Savannah volunteer companies, Chatham Artillery, Savannah Volunteer Guards, Republican Blues, and Georgia Hussars, and other companies which organized for the war were constantly on duty. The Savannah Guards, Republican Blues and other Savannah volunteer companies comprising the first regiment of Georgia militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel James Johnson, were mustered into the service of the United States for local defense. The enemy not approaching Savannah, however, this service continued only one month. Early in the war half of the Savannah Guards and Republican Blues were sent on an expedition against St. Augustine, Fla., but before arrangements for the assault were made Florida was purchased by the United States.

Every victory of the American arms in Northern waters was hailed with joy in Savannah. The victories of Captain Isaac Hull in the capture of the British frigate *Guerriere*, of Captain John James Jones in the capture of the sloop-of-war *Frolic*, and of Commodore Decatur in the capture of the British frigate *Macedonian*, in the latter part of the year 1812, caused the city council to designate the 1st of January, 1813, as a day to be set apart for the citizens of Savannah to give "expression of their gratitude to the Supreme Being for the aforesaid signal victories and the high sense they entertain of the gallant conduct of the said naval commanders, their officers and crews, and also for the general joy which these naval victories have produced upon our citizens."

A meeting of the citizens of Savannah was held in the Exchange on



June 2, 1813, for the purpose of raising funds to be appropriated to the defense of the city. Hon. William Stephens was made chairman of the meeting, and James M. Wayne, secretary. Four thousand dollars was the amount deemed necessary to effectually defend the city from the attack of the enemy. John Bolton, James Johnston, John Cumming, James Bilbo, Frederick Herb and John Eppinger, jr., were appointed a committee to co-operate with a committee of the city council to raise this sum.

A "committee of vigilance" was appointed by the council on July 20, 1813, to consist of an alderman and two or more respectable citizens from the different wards of the city, to carry into effect the act of the Assembly against idle or disorderly persons having no visible estate or lawful employment in the city or who may hereafter come here."

The British brig of war, *Epervior*, carrying eighteen guns was brought into the Savannah River by the United States sloop-of-war, *Peacock*, Lewis Warrington, commander, in May, 1814. When captured the *Epervior* had on board \$110,000, which was confiscated and distributed according to law. In commemoration of the event the council passed the following resolution :

"Whereas, another victory has added to the glory, the lustre, and renown of the American Navy, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Savannah are anxious on this, as they have been on other occasions of similar triumphs to pay the tribute of respect to unparalleled skill and valor of the heroes of the ocean. Be it therefore unanimously resolved, that the mayor and aldermen of the city of Savannah do feel sincere gratitude and respect for the distinguished conduct and noble services of Captain Warrington, the gallant officers and crew in the late victory over the British sloop of war *Epervior*."

The victory of Captain Porter, commander of the *Essex*, over the British frigate *Phaëbe* and the sloop-of-war *Cherub*, was another occasion in commemoration of which, on the 22d of July, 1814, the city council gave expression to the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, another great and brilliant exploit has bestowed on the skill, courage, Self Devotion and Patriotism of the hero Porter, his officers and crew, a splendour and glory never before acquired under similar circumstances and given a reputation to the American Navy which neither

vaunts nor misrepresentations of the enemy can prevent carrying fear and terror to his thousand ships, and whereas this glorious achievement united to the noble efforts of the illustrious Porter, his officers and crew, to promote the fame and the interest of their Country in their long, perilous and unexampled cruise demand not only heartfelt gratitude of every citizen of the Republic, but particularly of every public body and department of the Country. Be it therefore unanimously resolved by the mayor and aldermen of the city of Savannah that for and in behalf of themselves, and their Fellow Citizens of Savannah, they beg leave most respectfully to tender to Captain David Porter, late of the *Essex* Frigate, his officers and crew this high opinion of his skill, Perseverance and Patriotism evinced throughout the long and perilous cruise of the *Essex*, as well as the sincere profound and unaffected gratitude with which they have been inspired by the great glorious and unexampled skill and heroism displayed by Captain Porter, the brave officers and gallant Seamen in the unequal contest of the *Essex* with the British Frigate *Phæbe* and the Sloop of War *Cherub*."

The aldermen elected on September 14, 1814, were John B. Norris, Isaac Fell, T. U. P. Charlton, J. B. Read, R. Mackay, George Jones, J. Hersman, H. McIntosh, E. Harden, Alexander S. Roe, M. McAllister, Th. Bourke, William B. Bullock. A committee of vigilance was selected composed of Aldermen Roe, Charlton, and Morris who were charged to "guard against the introduction of suspicious characters into the city, and to have weekly returns from all taverns, lodging and boarding-house keepers of the numbers of names and business of such persons, and to act towards them as the law and ordinances direct, and they are required to aid in ascertaining the earliest information of the approach of the enemy by land or water and are empowered to appoint a secretary to record proceedings. Resolved, that the sum of five hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated and put at the disposal of the committee for the public good." This committee, however, was discharged in December following, as the arrival of Brigadier-General Floyd with a large military force near the city persuaded the council the city was amply protected against the attack of the enemy. This feeling of security soon after gave place to fresh alarm, and in January, 1815, the council requested Commodore Hugh G. Campbell, then in command of the flotilla stationed off

Savannah to sink vessels at any point he deemed expedient to obstruct the river. The victory of General Jackson at New Orleans in February following, made such action unnecessary, and the president's proclamation of peace on February 28th dispelled all fears, and was the cause of rejoicing among the people.

Saturday the fourth of March, 1815, was designated by the council as "a day for innocent amusement and recreation, in consequence of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, with Great Britain, founded on a Basis of perfect reciprocity and honorable to this Nation resolved that the board having heretofore devoted all the means and energies in the prosecution of just war, now hails the return of Peace and Amity and Commerce which it is hoped will follow this gratifying event, and declare itself equally devoted to the Maintenance of Peace and Friendship with the subjects of Great Britain. Always having had in view the sacred and patriotic duty of considering in the scope of its authority, all persons 'enemies in war, in peace friends.'"

The return of peace was most grateful to the people of Savannah who for three years had been in a state of anxiety and suspense which had prostrated all avenues of prosperity. Mementoes of the War of 1812 are still to be found in Savannah, in the naming of its squares and streets, several bearing the names of naval heroes or victorious battles, as Chipewa and Orleans squares, Hull, McDonough and Perry streets.

James Monroe, the fifth president of the United States, visited Savannah on May 8, 1819, and was received with that hospitality for which the city has always been noted. He remained while in the city at the home of William Scarborough on West Broad street. A public ball was given in his honor in a building erected for the occasion in Johnson square. He remained for five days, and on the last day of his visit he enjoyed a novel excursion to Tybee on the steamboat *City of Savannah*, the first steamship ever built in the United States. On the same day a public dinner was given in his honor in a booth built for the occasion. The features of this important event were thus described in a Savannah journal: "The booth was ornamented with wreaths and branches of laurels. At the head of the table was an arch composed of laurels beautifully decorated with roses, so disposed as to form the name of James Monroe. The company having dined, the following toasts were announced from

the chair accompanied with appropriate music from the stand. During the giving of toasts, the *Dallas* fired salutes, her commander having obligingly tendered his services for the occasion. On the president retiring from the table a grand national salute was opened which made the welkin ring. The regular toasts were:

"1. Our country. In her infancy she is mighty in the first class of nations, what will be the meridian of her life?

"2. The Federal Union. May the head be accursed that shall insidiously plot its dissolution, the arm withered that shall aim a blow at its existence.

"3. The Constitution of the United States, framed by the wisdom of sages, may our statesmen and our posterity regard it as the national ark of political safety never to be abandoned.

"4. The military, naval, legislative and diplomatic worthies of the Revolution. It is our duty and delight to honor them and to tell their deeds with filial piety.

"5. General George Washington, revered be his memory! Let our statesmen and our warriors obey his precepts, our youth emulate his virtues and services, and our country is safe.

"6. The cession of the Floridas—Honorable to the administration and useful to the United States, it completes the form of the Republic.

"7. Major-General Andrew Jackson—The hero of New Orleans, the brave defender of his country and vindicator of its injured honor.

"8. Adams, Jefferson, and Madison—They have withdrawn from public duty, and illustrious by their virtues, and services, carry with them a nation's gratitude.

"9. The navy. Imperishable fame accompanies the Star Spangled Banner. In the last war we coped with Britain on the ocean; now we hear of no search, no impressment.

"10. The army. Our pillar of protection on the land; their valor and patriotism won the victories of York and of Erie, of Chippewa, and of Niagara.

"11. The militia—Yet the bulwark of our country. Invincibles fell before them in the battle of Baltimore, and of Plattsburg, of the Thames, and of New Orleans.

"12. Concord between the North and the South, the East and the

West. May unanimity till the end of time, falsify the timid fears of those who predict dissolution.

"13. The American fair—May they always be mothers to a race of patriots.

"The following informal toasts were proposed :

"By president of the United States.—The people of the United States. They constitute but one family, and may the bond which unites them together as brethren and freemen be eternal.

"By John C. Calhoun, secretary of war — The freedom of the press, and the responsibility of public agents. The sure foundation of the noble fabric of American liberty.

"By Major-General Gaines—The memory of Jackson, Tattnall, and Telfair. The choice, the pride, and ornament of Georgia.

"By Mr. Middleton — The memory of General Greene, who conquered for liberty.

"By Major-General Floyd — Our Country — May its prosperity be as lasting, as its government is free.

"After the president and secretary of war had retired the following toasts were proposed :

"By the mayor — The President of the United States.

"By William Bullock, esq., vice-president — Mr. Calhoun, secretary at war. The distinguished statesman, the virtuous citizen.

"By General John McIntosh. — Peace with all the world as long as they respect our rights — disgrace and defeat to the power who would invade them.

"By Colonel James E. Houstoun—The memory of General Lachlan McIntosh.

"By General Mitchell—The late war—a practical illustration of the energy of our republic.

"After the mayor retired, James M. Wayne, mayor of the city. By Colonel Marshall—The governor of the State of Georgia — a virtuous man and zealous chief magistrate.

"After the vice-president retired, William B. Bullock — Our respected citizen.

"By Colonel Harden — The assistant vice-presidents of the day — Charles Harris, Mathew McAllister and John Eppinger, esqs.

“By John H. Ash—Colonel James Marshall, a skillful officer, and the friend of his country.

“By Major Gray—We are a free and happy people, and while enjoying every blessing let us not forget the great Author from whom all good emanates.

“By Josiah Davenport—The union of our country. May the last trump alone dissolve it.”

In 1820 Savannah experienced the horrors of a conflagration far surpassing in violence and destruction the fire that occurred in 1796. It commenced on the morning of January 11, and before the flames were extinguished four hundred and sixty-three houses, exclusive of outbuildings, were destroyed. With the exception of the Planters' Bank, the Episcopal Church and three or four other brick buildings, every house between Broughton and Bay streets was destroyed, the loss being estimated at four million dollars. At this time Savannah did not contain more than 7,500 persons, and the distress caused by the fire was felt by every one. The *Georgian* of January 17, 1820, was largely devoted to a description of the scenes and incidents of the great conflagration, and the following extract from this journal gives a vivid picture of the fearful desolation wrought by the fire: “The city of Savannah, after a lapse of twenty-four years has again experienced the horrors of a conflagration, far surpassing in violence and destruction the melancholy fire in 1796. The buildings then were of little value compared to those recently lost. The genius of desolation could not have chosen a spot within the limits of our city, where so widespread a scene of misery, ruin and despair might be laid, as that which was recently the center of health and industry, now a heap of worthless ruins. On Tuesday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, an alarm of fire was given from the livery stable of Mr. Boon, on the trust lot of Isaac Fell, esq., situated in Baptist Church square, in the immediate vicinity of Market square, around which the buildings were almost exclusive of wood. They were in a most combustible state, from a long continuance of dry weather. When the conflagration reached Market square, a heavy explosion of gun-powder added greatly to the general destruction. For the information of readers at a distance the principal streets of the city run parallel with the river nearly east and west, beginning at Bay street, one side of which

only is built up at the distance generally of about three or four hundred feet from the top of the bluff, beneath which runs the river. These streets are intersected by others at right angles and at regular intervals, spacious squares are left open into which the property rescued from the flames was hastily thrown. Broughton street, the most considerable in the city, runs parallel with Bay street, above described and five smaller streets and lanes thickly built are comprehended between those two streets. Ninety-four lots were left naked, containing three hundred and twenty-one wooden buildings, many, often double tenements, thirty-five brick, four hundred and sixty-three buildings, exclusive of outbuildings. The estimated loss is upwards of four millions. The fire was extinguished between twelve and one o'clock the next day, and if possible the scene became more painfully distressing. Wherever an open space promised security from the flames, property of every description had been deposited in vast heaps. Some were gazing in silent despair on the scene of destruction, others were busily and sorrowfully employed in collecting what little was spared to them. Alas, never did the sun set on a gloomier day for Savannah, or on so many aching hearts. Those whose avocations called them forth that night, will long remember its sad and solemn stillness, interrupted only by the sullen sound of falling ruins. During the excitement while the heart of the city was wrapped in flames, each one was too busy for reflection, but when the danger was past and the unfortunate sufferers had leisure to contemplate the extent of their losses, a generous mind may conceive, but it is impossible to describe their feelings of despair."

Generous was the aid that flowed from Northern and Southern cities to the distressed people of Savannah after the fire of 1820, while the generosity of those in the afflicted city who were in position to render assistance was characteristic of a naturally kind hearted and generous people. Before, however, the people had recovered from the effects of this great disaster they were confronted by a death dealing pestilence which was the most severe blow that had yet befallen the city by the sea. On the fifth of September a vessel arrived from the West Indies having yellow fever on board. A few days after several cases were reported in the city. The dread disease spread rapidly, and on the 6th of November following two hundred and thirty-nine persons had been stricken down.



When the fever began its relentless sway the population of the city was 7,523, which was quickly reduced by flight, there being only 1,494 persons in the city at the end of October. Among those who remained the loss of life was fearful, but was mostly confined to the foreign population which had come the previous winter and had not become thoroughly acclimated.

During the early years of Savannah as an incorporated city, the mayor served without salary, but as the duties of the office increased, remuneration for his services seemed to impress the "city fathers" as just and proper, and in 1821 a committee was appointed to prepare a bill entitled "An ordinance for allowing the mayor a salary annually."

The recovery from the effects of the fire of 1820 and the ravages of yellow fever was slow. The financial conditions of the city had become much depressed and it took several years of hard persistent work to regain what in a few hours had been swept away by the fire, fire, and the losses caused by the suspension of all business during the visitations of the yellow fever epidemic. The holiday spirit of the people had become somewhat regained in 1825, and the occasion of General La Fayette's visit during this year was made a season of the most imposing civil and military displays ever witnessed in Savannah.

The tour of General LaFayette in the United States during 1824 and 1825 was made a national event. Everywhere the "Nation's Guest" was received with an enthusiasm, which has been accorded to few men in the world's history. From the time of his arrival in New Orleans in August, 1824, until he landed at the east bluff of Savannah on the 19th of March, 1825, the papers of this city had contained full accounts of his triumphal tour. His reception in Savannah was fully chronicled by the local papers as the following description of this interesting occasion fully shows: "Almost up to the last hour the time of the probable arrival of our venerated Guest was but conjectural; opinions were various as to the moment at which he might be expected, and all the preparations for giving eclat to the visit were confined to little more than a week. How well the time was improved the detail of the circumstances attending it will shew; it was a labour of affectionate respect, in which all appeared to join with heart and hand. As the time approached, the interest proportionately increased. The stages and packets, particularly from the

South, were crowded with passengers. The Liberty County Troop of Light Dragoons, under the command of Captain W. M. Maxwell, and the Darien Hussars, Captain Charles West, had early evinced their anxious desire to do honour to the occasion, and had reached town on the Tuesday preceding. On Friday evening all appeared to be in a buzz of expectation, and numerous parties were collected in almost every spot on Bay street and elsewhere; every one with a face of pleasure and expectation. At half past five o'clock on Saturday morning, by a signal from the Chatham Artillery, the Military were warned to repair to their several parade grounds. The line was formed at eight o'clock, soon after which, there being no appearance of the Boat, the troops stacked their arms and were dismissed until the arrival. At an early hour the French and American flags were hoisted on the Exchange steeple, the Revenue Cutter *Gallatin*, Captain Matthews, was also decorated with flags, and the Merchant Vessels were dressed in the same manner. On Bay street, on each side of the entrance to the city from under the bluff, were placed two French brass pieces, one of which, tradition informs us, was received in this country by the same vessel that brought over LaFayette; they were manned by a company of masters of vessels, and others who volunteered for the occasion. The resort to the Eastern part of the bluff was general at an early part of the morning, continuing to increase during the day; and at the time of the arrival was crowded with ladies and citizens at every point which could command a view of the landing. A temporary landing was erected at the wharf, consisting of a flight of steps and a platform. . . . At an early hour the committee of reception deputed from the Joint Committee, together with Colonels Brailsford and Randolph, aids of his excellency Governor Troup, proceeded to Fort Jackson in three barges, decorated with flags, rowed by seamen in blue jackets and white trowsers, under the command of Captains Nicolls, Campbell, and Dubois. The first notice of the arrival of the welcome vessel was by a few strokes of the Exchange Bell. A few minutes after the volume of smoke which accompanied her was perceptible over the land; she was then about twelve or fifteen miles off, but rapidly approaching. The intelligence, 'The boat's in sight,' spread with electrical rapidity, and the bustle which had in some measure subsided, recommenced and every one repaired to the spot where his landing was to take

place. The troops were immediately formed and marched to the lower part of Bay street, where they were placed in position on the green in front of the avenue of trees, their right on East Bay. A more gallant and splendid military display we have never seen; the effect was beautiful, every corps exceeded its customary numbers; many who had not appeared under arms for years, shouldered them on this occasion, and the usual pride of appearance and honourable emulation was ten times increased by the occasion.

“Those who knew the Volunteer Companies of Savannah will believe this to be no empty compliment. As the Steamboat passed Fort Jackson she was boarded by the Committee of Reception. On their ascending the deck, the General was addressed by their chairman, George Jones, Esq. The boat now came up in gallant style, firing by the way, and a full band of music on board playing the Marseillaise Hymn and other favourite French and American airs. Her appearance was imposing and beautiful, to which the splendid and glittering uniforms of the officers from South Carolina who attended the General greatly added. As the Steamboat came up to her anchorage a salute was fired by the Revenue Cutter *Gallatin*, Captain Matthews. General LaFayette was now assisted into the first barge accompanied by the Committee and others, the other boats being occupied by the remainder of the suite. As the boat reached the shore the excitement in every face increased. A line was then formed from the landing place on the wharf, facing inwards, composed of the mayor and aldermen of the city, the clergy, the judge and officers of the District Court, the Superior Court, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Union Society, deputations from the Hibernian Society, with their badges and banners; from the St. Andrew's Society with their Badges, and from the Agricultural Society with their badges, and citizens. The officers and gentlemen who accompanied the General in the Steamboat from Charleston, besides the governor of that State, were Colonel Huger, Major-General Youngblood, General Geddes, Adjutant-General Earle, Colonel Keith, Colonel Butler, Colonel Chesnutt, Colonel Brown, Colonel Clonnie, Colonel Fitsimmons, Colonel Taylor, Major Warley, Major Hamilton, Captain Moses, and Messrs. Bee and McCloud; Colonel Huger and Major Hamilton alone accepted the invitation of the committee to land and participate in the ceremonies of the procession. .

. . . As the General placed his foot upon the landing-place a salute was fired by the Chatham Artillery in line on the Bluff, with four brass field-pieces, four and six-pounders, one of which was captured at Yorktown. He was here received by William C. Daniell Esq., mayor of the city. Six cheers were now given by the whole of the citizens, who were assembled on the gratifying occasion; for which the General expressed his grateful acknowledgments to those nearest him. Supported by the mayor and attended by the committee of reception, he now ascended the bluff, followed by his suite, the Members of the Corporation, the Societies and Citizens. Here he was again enthusiastically cheered. On arriving at the top of the Bluff, on the green, he was presented to Governor Troup, by whom, in the most cordial manner, he was welcomed to the soil of Georgia. LaFayette replied in feeling terms. The General was then introduced to several Revolutionary soldiers; among those present were General Stewart, Colonel Shellman, Eb. Jackson, Sheftall Sheftall, and Captain Rees. The utmost animation appeared to sparkle in the eyes of the General at this time. This was particularly the case when the latter, addressing him with a cordial grip of the hand, said, 'I remember you, I saw you in Philadelphia,' and proceeded to narrate some trifling incidents of the occasion; to which the General replied, 'Ah, I remember!' and taking Captain Rees's hand between both of his, the eyes of each glistening with pleasure, they stood for a few moments apparently absorbed in recollections of the days of their youth. The officers of the brigade and of the regiment were then introduced. Whilst these introductions were going on a salute was fired along the whole line of infantry. The General and suite, together with the governor and suite, the Revolutionary officers, mayor, committee of reception, guests, General Harden and suite, Colonel McAllister, and the field officers from the adjoining Counties proceeded on foot down the front of the line in review. After passing the troops the General ascended the carriage prepared for his reception, and the procession moved in the following order:

" 1st. F. M. Stone, Marshal of the City, with staff of office.

" 2d. Divisions of the Georgia Hussars, Liberty and McIntosh Troops of Cavalry, Jas. Barnard first Marshal with Staff.

" 3d. General LaFayette and Governor Troup, in a Landau drawn by four grey horses.

"4th. The Mayor of the City and Colonel Huger, in a second Carriage,

"5th. G. W. LaFayette and Mr. LeVasseur in a third carriage.

"6th. Revolutionary officers in a fourth carriage.

"7th. Brigadier General, the suites of the Governor and the General.
J. Habersham, second Marshal and Staff.

"8th, The Committee of Council of the Citizens and of Officers.

"9th. Aldermen.

"10th. The Reverend Clergy, Judges, Officers of the United States Consuls, Officers of Courts, H. Cope, third Marshal, with Staff, E. Bourquin, fourth Marshal.

"11th. The Union, The Hibernian, The St. Andrew's, and Agricultural Societies in ranks of eight, Citizens in ranks of eight. Sam. M. Bond, fifth Marshal, Jos. S. Pelot, sixth Marshal.

"12th. Divisions of the Georgia Hussars, Liberty and McIntosh Troops of Cavalry.

"13th. Field Officers of other Regiments.

"14th. Officers of the Army and Navy.

"15th. Company Officers of the first and other Regiments. Lieutenant Colonel, Chatham Artillery, United States Troops, Savannah Volunteer Guards, Georgia Volunteers, Republican Blues, Savannah Juvenile Guards, Major and Regimental Staff.

"The procession moved up East Broad street, to Broughton street, from thence to West Broad street, from thence to South Broad street, down that street to Abercorn street, and through Abercorn street to Oglethorpe square. When the procession began to move, a third salute was fired by the Marine Corps which we have heretofore mentioned.

The procession moved as prescribed in the arrangements of the day, and about half past five o'clock in the afternoon he arrived at the lodgings appropriated for him at Mrs. Maxwell's, the same in which Governor Troup resided. The time of his landing was at three o'clock; so that the reception and procession took up about two hours and a half. The troops then filed off to the South Common and fired a National salute, after which they returned to the quarters of the General to whom they paid the marching salute.

"During the passage of the procession, the windows and doors, as well as the spacious streets through which he passed, were crowded to excess;

and the expression of enthusiastic feeling was repeatedly displayed by all, from the highest to the lowest. He was saluted by the ladies from every place affording a view of the procession, by the waving of handkerchiefs; which he returned by repeated and continued inclination of the head, bowing in acknowledgment. At sundown another salute was fired by the Marine Volunteer Corps. Such was the inspiring and joyful spectacle produced by the reception of General La Fayette in our City."

During General La Fayette's visit to Savannah he laid the corner-stones of the Greene and Pulaski monuments, the former in Johnson and the latter in Chippewa squares. The corner-stone of the Greene Monument, in commemoration of the event, bears the following inscription: "This corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Major-General Nathanael Greene, was laid by General La Fayette at the request of the citizens of Savannah, on the twenty-first of March, A. D. 1825." Upon the other was: "On the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1825, was laid by General La Fayette, at the request of the citizens of Savannah, this foundation stone of a monument to the memory of Brigadier Count Pulaski."

The house in which General La Fayette was entertained during his stay in the city still stands. It faces Oglethorpe square and is now the residence of Mrs. H. W. Thomas. It was built in the early part of the present century, and still presents much of the appearance it did when La Fayette was a guest beneath its roof.

In 1831 was commenced the erection of Fort Pulaski, the most important defense of the city against hostile approach by sea, commanding as it does the mouth of the Savannah River. It is situated fourteen miles from the city, on Cockspur Island, and was named in honor of Brigadier-General Count Pulaski. The site for it was selected by Major Babcock, of the United States Engineer Corps, about 1827-8, and work was begun upon it by Captain Manfield, United States engineer, at the time stated. It was completed in 1847, at a cost of a million dollars, but was never occupied by troops until in January, 1861, when it was taken possession of by Confederate troops by order of Governor Brown.

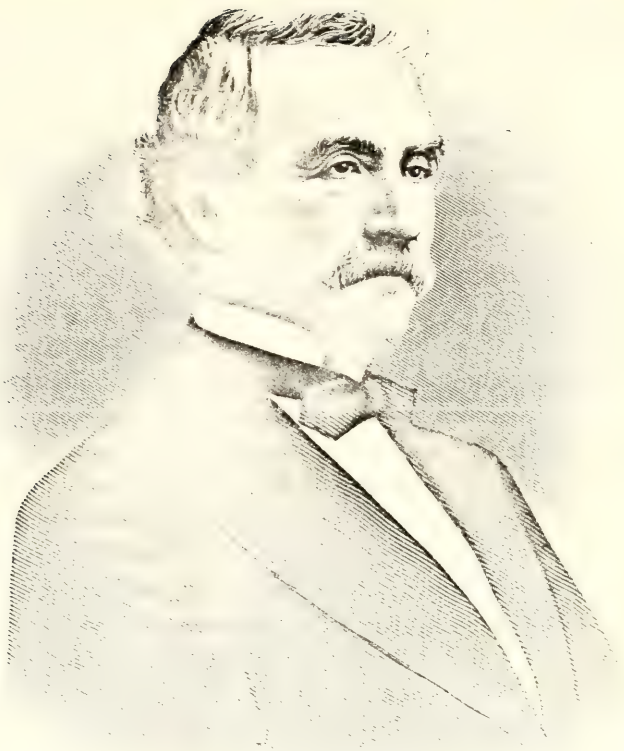
The erection of permanent barracks in Savannah began to be discussed in the winter of 1831. The mayor and aldermen presented to Congress a memorial which the War Department favorably received, and immediately issued orders to find suitable quarters within the city for

troops during the summer months with the view of ascertaining the healthfulness of the location. The theater was secured for such purpose, and here a detachment of the regular army was quartered during the summer of 1832. This venture convinced Captain Merchant, who with fifty-five men was stationed here, that Savannah was a most desirable location for the erection of army barracks, and in October, 1832, he made a report to the War Department to this effect. During the next session of Congress an appropriation of \$30,000 was made for a site and the building of a barracks. They were constructed about 1832-5, and covered two blocks and the lane between, extending from Liberty to Harris streets, and from Bull to Drayton, fronting on Bull street.

The period from 1830 to 1840 witnessed the inauguration of some of the most important events in the history of Savannah, as the formation of the poorhouse and hospital society, the Georgia Infirmary, and the Central Railroad incorporation. The last named enterprise has had a most important bearing on the destinies of Savannah. The first sixty-seven miles of the road was completed in 1838, and gave a wonderful impetus to the commerce of the city. Improvements began on every hand. In 1839 there was scarcely a building adapted for commercial purposes untenanted. Stores and counting houses arose at every turn, and the little city with its 11,000 inhabitants in 1840 was supreme in the Sea Island cotton, rice and lumber trades. Steam-mills were put into operation, steam packet lines were established, and, to keep pace with the commercial growth of the city, means of culture for the inhabitants were not neglected as is evidenced by the formation in 1839 of the Georgia Historical Society, which from that time to the present has been one of the most beneficent institutions of the city.

The 4th of July, 1845, was observed by the citizens of Savannah as a day of mourning for Andrew Jackson, the late president of the United States. In commemoration of the life, services, and character of this illustrious soldier and statesman an eulogy was pronounced by Matthew McAllister at the Independent Presbyterian Church. Francis M. Stone was chief marshal of the day and had charge of the procession in which the following civil and military officers, organizations, societies, and companies took part:

The United States troops, and volunteer companies of the city of Sa-



Engr. by F. R. Wood & Co. N.Y.

J. M. Mahon

vannah, commanded by Colonel White, the orator and committee of arrangements, the reverend clergy, judges and officers of the Superior Court, justices and officers of the Inferior Court and Court of Ordinary, judge and officers of the Court of Common Pleas and Oyer and Terminer, the mayor and aldermen, and all officers deriving their appointments from the city, justices of the peace, foreign consuls and officers, the collector and other officers of the customs, officers and soldiers of the Revolution, officers of the revenue marine, officers of the militia, the Union Society, the Medical Society, the Library Society, the Hibernian Society, the St. Andrew's Society, the German Friendly Society, the Georgia Historical Society, the Catholic Temperance Society, the Mechanics' Temperance Society, the Agricultural Society, Georgia Chapter No. 3 and Masonic Lodges of Savannah, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the United Ancient Order of Druids, teachers of public schools and their pupils, teachers of Sabbath-schools and their pupils, the pilot of the port of Savannah, captains and officers of vessels and marines.

When hostilities between the United States and Mexico commenced in 1846, a call was made upon Georgia for a regiment of soldiers to be sent to the seat of war. All the infantry volunteer companies of the city offered their services to the State to make up the regiment, but only one company could be taken and it was decided by lot which it should be. The lot fell upon the Irish Jasper Greens, which was accepted and formed a part of the regiment, which, under the command of Colonel Henry R. Jackson, shared the honors won by American soldiers on the plains of Mexico. The Jasper Greens were composed of the following named officers and men: J. McMahon, captain; G. Curlette, D. O'Conner, lieutenants; John Devaney, M. Carey, P. Martin, sergeants; Leo Wylly, M. Feery, P. Tierney, T. Bourke, Owen Reilly, corporals; William Baudy, W. D. Burke, P. Bossee, Francis Camfield, J. Chalmers, P. Clark, P. Cody, John Coffee, William Coffee, John Coulihan, Elijah Coudon, Joseph Davis, Dennis Dermond, Michael Downy, Michael Duggan, Francis Datzner, Charles Farrelly, Thomas Fenton, David Fountain, James Fleeting, James Flynn, William P. Fielding, James Feely, P. Gerrin, Moses Gleason, O. B. Hall, Michael Hoar, Timothy Howard, R. M. Howard, E. W. Irwin, John Keegin, Humphrey Leary, W. S. Levi, David Lynch, Michael Lynch, L. Mahoney, Henry Moury, John Makin, Bryan Morris, James McFehilly,

Hugh Martagh, Henry Nagle, Daniel Nichols, M. M. Payne, George Perminger, Thomas Pigeon, John Reagan, Francis Reeves, R. Richardson, J. Rinehart, B. Rodebuck, R. M. Robertson, J. D. Ryan, Thomas Ryan, John Sanderlyn, Michael Shea, Peter Seizmel, David Stokes, C. F. E. Smyth, R. L. S. Smith, Patrick Shiels, Patrick Tidings, Daniel F. Fowles, J. W. Warden, James Waters, Michael Weldon, John Whaling, James Waters, jr., Jacob Zimmerman, privates; William Gatehouse, George Gatehouse, musicians.

In May, 1847, Daniel Webster, accompanied by his wife and Miss Sutton, visited Savannah and was accorded a public reception in Johnson square. The citizens gave him a public dinner at the Pulaski House, and he was also similarly entertained by the bar of Savannah; at the latter Hon. M. Hall McAllister, and Hon. William Law presided. The distinguished orator and jurist was highly gratified with his reception, and made a feeling speech of thanks.

Col. James S. McIntosh, of Savannah, one of the heroes of the Mexican War, died in October, 1847, of wounds received in the battle of El Molino del Rey on the 8th of September, 1847. His remains were brought to Savannah, where his funeral obsequies were held on Saturday, March 18, 1848. The Savannah paper of March 20, 1848, gives the following notice of the services:

"Our fellow-citizens generally on Saturday forsook their usual avocations to mingle around the bier of the veteran soldier, the gallant leader of the Third Infantry, and acting brigadier-general in more than one well fought battle on the plains of Mexico. The Music of the Military, at an early hour of the forenoon, summoned the Members of the respective Volunteer Corps, attached to the First Regiment, and their full ranks attested the admiration of the Citizen Soldier for the character of the warrior who now rested from his labors.

"The National Banner was displayed at half-mast at the Garrison and on the Chatham Light Artillery Armory—and all the shipping in Port displayed their colors also at half-mast. The following corps formed as a battalion on the Bay. The Georgia Hussars—Captain Bailey. The Chatham Light Artillery—Captain Stephens. The Republican Blues—Captain Anderson. The Savannah Volunteer Guards, Captain Richardson. The Irish Jasper Greens—Captain M'Mahon. The German Volunteers, Captain Stegin. The Phoenix Riflemen, Lieutenant Polin.

"Under the command of Colonel Knapp the battalion proceeded to the residence of Major Wm. J. McIntosh, where the mortal remains of his gallant brother reposed. The veteran lay in a leaden coffin, inclosed in one of Mahogany, with the following inscription: Colonel Jas. S. McIntosh, Fifth Regiment, United States Infantry, died first October, 1847, of wounds, received in the battle of El Molino del Rey, Mexico, eighth September, 1847. The American flag was thrown as a pall over the coffin, and the sword with the dress of the deceased, (pierced by eight bullet holes), which was worn by him at the fatal battle of El Molino del Rey, rested upon the coffin. Reverend Rufus White of St. John's Church, assisted by Edward Neufville D.D., officiated at the house, and read the funeral service of the Episcopal Church. Escort, Clergy—Pall Bearers, W. B. Bullock, Judge J. M. Wayne, Major Wade, U. S. A., Lieutenant Colonel Law, Colonel Williams, Colonel J. W. Jackson, Captain Stephens, Major Talcott, U. S. A., Family, Colonel John G. Park, and Major M. D. Huson, the Commander on the part of the State in charge of the body from Mexico—Officers of the Army and Navy, Brigadier-General White and Staff, Committee from the Floyd Rifles and Macon Volunteers under Captain Conner; Officers of the First Regiment—Grand Marshal not on Duty—Mayor and Aldermen—Citizens.

"On entering the old Cemetery, the services at the grave were performed by Reverend Rufus White. After the coffin was deposited in the vault which contains the remains of General Lachlan McIntosh, a patriot of the Revolution, three volleys were fired over the grave of the warrior by the Rifles and the four Companies of Infantry. The battalion then returned to the Bay, and the Companies were dismissed to their respective commands. Thus has the grave closed over the remains of one who in life we cherished as a gallant citizen, ready at any moment to lay down his life for his Country."

Saturday, March 10, 1849, was made memorable in the municipal history of Savannah by the arrival in the city of ex-President James K. Polk. He was received by the mayor and aldermen of the city and a committee of twenty-one citizens. He came by boat from Charleston and was accompanied by his wife, nieces, and Hon. Robert J. Walker, ex-secretary of the treasury. The battalions composed of the Hussars, Lieutenant Blois; the Blues, Captain Anderson; the Guards, Captain Rich-

ardson; the Irish Jasper Greens, Captain Wyll; the German Volunteers, Captain Stegin; and the Phoenix Riflemen, Captain Mills, turned out in honor of his presence. He remained from Saturday evening until Monday morning, when the Republican Blues escorted him to the Central Railroad depot, whence he proceeded to Macon.

In August of the following year the people of Savannah, in common with the people all over the country, mourned the death of the chief magistrate of the nation, Zachary Taylor, whose victories in Mexico had so shortly before won the hearts of the American people. The mayor and aldermen adopted suitable measures for the commemoration of his death, which were carried out on Thursday, the 8th of August. W. W. Oates was made chief marshal of the day, and a committee of arrangements, composed of R. R. Cuyler, W. Thorne Williams, F. S. Barton, William Law, W. P. White, W. B. Felmaine, J. L. Locke, Alderman J. Lippman, Robert Habersham, E. J. Hardin, A. R. Lawton, Chas. S. Henry, Geo. Schley, R. D. Arnold, Aldermen R. H. Griffin and M. Cumming was appointed. A procession was formed, composed as follows: The escort of volunteer companies, chief marshal, the standard of the United States, the orator and committee of arrangements, the reverend clergy, teachers of public schools, the mayor and aldermen and their officers, judges and officers of the Superior Court, justices of the Inferior Court and their officers, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Oyer and Terminer and officers, magistrates and officers of the city and county, foreign consuls, officers of the United States, collector and officers of the customs, military and naval officers of the United States, brigadier-general of the First Brigade and staff, major of cavalry and staff, field staff and company officers First Regiment, the Union Society, the Medical Society, the Library Society, the Hibernian Society, the St. Andrew's Society, the German Friendly Society, the Georgia Historical Society, the Irish Union Society, Temperance Societies. During the march of the procession the Chatham Artillery fired minute-guns to the number of sixty-five, the age of the deceased, and at sunset a national salute was fired. Banks, public buildings, stores and private dwellings were draped in mourning, and during the ceremonies all business was suspended. Francis S. Bartow delivered the funeral eulogy on the public life and character of the illustrious dead at the new Methodist Church in St. James square.

The present custom-house was erected in 1850, under plans designed by John S. Norris. The customs had been collected for several years previous to the erection of the present building in the Exchange.

On the 22d of April, 1854, ex-President Fillmore, accompanied by Hon. John P. Kennedy, arrived in Savannah. They were received at the Central Railroad depot by a large concourse of citizens, the Chatham Artillery firing a salute as the train came in. The reception ceremonies were held in the extensive warehouse of the Central Railroad, after which the distinguished guest and suite were honored by a civic and military escort to quarters provided at the Pulaski House. "On Saturday, the day following his arrival, the ex-president," says the *Georgian* of Tuesday April 25th, "visited Bonaventure." "On Sunday morning he attended Christ Church, Reverend Bishop Elliott, officiating. In the afternoon he attended the Independent Presbyterian Church, and listened to a sermon from Reverend Chas. Rogers, in the absence of the Pastor, Reverend Doctor Preston. In the evening he attended the Unitarian Church, Reverend John Pierpont, Junior, to which denomination we believe he is attached as a member. Yesterday from ten to eleven o'clock a public levee was held at the Pulaski House. The citizens without distinction paid their respects to the ex-President. At eleven o'clock by invitation of Captain Hardie, Mr. Fillmore and suite visited the Steamship the *Key Stone State*. He was welcomed by a salute of twenty-one guns. Afterwards the Steamer *Seminole* was placed at his disposal—the ex-President and his friends viewing the scenery down the river. Dinner followed, and many toasts were enjoyed on board the *Seminole*. The Boat returned to the city at an early hour of the evening, in time to attend the ball, where there was a large gathering. On Tuesday morning the party departed for Charleston accompanied by several citizens."

The year 1854 was an era of extraordinary calamity. Throughout the civilized world its history is written in pestilence, war, and disasters of the most fatal and appalling character. The fields of Eastern Europe were strewn with the dead of contending armies who fell by the sword and by pestilence. Over our own country swept two fatal epidemics, the cholera in the North and West and the fever in the South, while disasters at sea, collisions on land, tornadoes and conflagrations added to the destruction of life and property in a degree perhaps unparalleled in any

previous year. Savannah was severely scourged by yellow fever. The disease made its appearance on the 12th of August in the eastern district of the city among the Irish population in Washington ward. Here the sickness was confined to a limited space for a week or ten days, before its epidemic character had been sufficiently developed to excite general apprehension. It soon, however, spread over a larger surface in the eastern district, after which it extended with great rapidity through the center of the city westward, spreading from St. Julien to South Broad street and reaching to the extreme western limits of the town. By the first of September the epidemic was diffused in every direction, and the mortality reached its maximum height about the 12th of that month, on which day fifty-one interments were reported. For several days there was little abatement observable in the sickness or number of deaths, and it is very certain that but for the exertions of the mayor of the city, the medical faculty, the Board of Health, the clergy, the Young Men's Benevolent Association, organized about that time, and the many benevolent citizens who devoted themselves to the alleviation of the general suffering among all classes of the citizens, the list of mortality would have been increased to a still more frightful figure. The decline of the sickness began about the 20th of September. During the week ending on the 26th of that month the deaths from all diseases numbered 121, being 68 less than the previous week, and 79 less than the week ending on the 12th, when the mortality reached 210. From the 26th the number of deaths gradually decreased until the 29th of October, the date of the last report of the Board of Health, when only one death by yellow fever was recorded.

The epidemic continued about nine or twelve weeks and during that time the mortality from all diseases reached upwards of one thousand, and the number of sick during the same period, including the dead, was at least five thousand. The census taken by the Young Men's Benevolent Association when the sickness was at its height gave a white population of 6,000, being only one-third of the permanent white population. Of the 6,000 who remained in the city a very large majority were sick, while many of those who had left had been sick and had recovered, or were attacked after leaving the city. The medical faculty and the clergy were conspicuous in their devotion to the plague stricken city, most of

them remaining at their post of duty while several fell while battling with the disease. Ten physicians and three medical students were numbered with the dead while many others were sick. Of the clergy three died and every one of their number who remained was attacked. Of the editorial corps, all of whom remained at their posts until attacked, two died.

The fearful ravage of yellow fever was not the only calamity the people of Savannah were called upon to endure in 1854, for on the 10th of September of this year a severe storm fell upon the city which wrought great havoc. Hutchinson and Fig islands were covered with water, a number of houses were washed away, and several persons were drowned. Most of the trees on South Broad street were blown down, buildings were unroofed, shipping in the river was driven upon the wharves, and the large dry-dock parted from its mooring, floated up the river, and damaged several vessels. Never had the people of Savannah been more sorely tried. Disease, tempest, and tides had united to complete the work of destruction. The deplorable condition of the people strangely appealed to the sympathy of the benevolent all over the country and contributions of money to the extent of nearly sixty thousand dollars, and of provisions poured in from every quarter. The thanks of the people for this timely and generous assistance were expressed at a meeting of the city council, when Alderman Screven offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, this city has been afflicted with an epidemic of the most fatal character, and its inhabitants during its prevalence have been the recipients of the munificence and benevolence of various public bodies, charitable associations, and individuals. Be it therefore resolved that the thanks of this body are due, and are hereby tendered to the corporate authorities of our sister cities for the sympathy they have manifested in the afflictions of this city, and for their generous contributions in aid of its suffering and destitute inhabitants. Resolved, that the thanks of this body are due, and are hereby tendered to all benevolent and other associations and to individuals who have in any manner contributed to the relief of the afflicted in this city. Thanks to the resident physicians for their noble conduct during the epidemic; to transient physicians for their profes-

sional gallantry when our physicians were falling in our midst, victims to the faithful discharge of duties. Thanks to the devoted clergy who, without exception, pursued their holy calling. Thanks to the Young Men's Benevolent Association."

The progress of the city from 1855 to the beginning of the war was of the most satisfactory character in its social, religious, business, and material interests. The great political questions which agitated the country during this period largely engrossed the public attention, and the events immediately preceding 1860 and during the years of the war are so important that a separate chapter has been devoted to this period of the city's history.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE WAR PERIOD.

Exciting Event in 1860—Secession of South Carolina—Rejoicing in Savannah—Call for a State Convention—Governor Brown's Order—Seizure of Fort Pulaski—State Convention in Savannah—Unfurling of the Confederate Flag—Departure of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry—Death of General Bartow—Defenses of Savannah—General Lee in Savannah—Attack on Fort Pulaski—Surrender of the Garrison—Naval Assault on Fort McAllister—Sherman's March from Atlanta—Proclamation by the Mayor—The Federal Army before Savannah—Fort McAllister Attacked by a Land Force—Graphic Account of the Assault and Its Capture—Plans for Evacuating the City—General Sherman's Demand for the Surrender of Savannah—Evacuation of the City—How the City was Surrendered—General Sherman's Order—Confiscation of Cotton—Destructive Fire of January, 1865—Return of Peace and Prosperity.

IN Savannah, as well as all over the country, political affairs monopolized a large share of the public attention from 1855 to 1860. National politics, before the latter year closed, had reached the point of revolution. The people of the South and North were beginning to assert themselves away beyond their leaders, who had worked them up to the extremity where discussion and persuasion ceased to have any weight or effect. Savannah had enjoyed a career of business prosperity for a few years preceding the war, but when the first sound of war's alarms was

heard throughout the land the march of progress diverged from its accustomed course. Building operations were, to a great extent, discontinued, and business in some of its departments was paralyzed to a greater or less extent.

In the present quiet and peaceful days in Savannah it is hard to realize the intensely excited state of public feeling in the latter part of 1860. That the two sections were on the verge of open rupture all felt, but few appreciated the magnitude of the struggle that was to take place. Still the hum of preparation was heard on every side, and the ranks of the various volunteer companies were crowded with new members. There was an eager restlessness that filled every soul, and while the older citizens may have felt some forebodings for the future, there can be no doubt that the great mass of the people thought the time for argument had passed and were ready to maintain what they believed to be their rights at the hazard of their lives.

The newspapers of Savannah were faithful chroniclers of these times. Every move of the diverse populations of the Union was recorded and every changing shade of public opinion. For months, and until the inauguration of Lincoln, all eyes were turned upon Charleston, S. C. It was the theater of exciting events, and even local affairs were lost sight of in view of the contest between that State and the Federal authorities. The diplomatic movements of the distinguished agents and commissioners of the State, and afterward of those of the Confederate States were carefully noted and criticised and furnished occasion for some fierce outbursts against the North. The resignations of Cobb, Floyd, Thompson, and Thomas were occasions eagerly seized for an eulogy upon these statesmen, and the formation of the provisional government of the Confederacy, and the organization and assembling of troops kept the public constantly on the *qui vive*.

The announcement of the secession of South Carolina in December of 1860 was hailed with almost as much delight in Savannah as in Charleston. A secession flag bearing the representation of a large rattlesnake, with the inscription "*Don't Tread on me,*" was unfurled from the top of the Green Monument in Johnson square, while the newspapers were filled with calls for meetings to ratify the course of South Carolina. The old volunteer companies, the Chatham Artillery, Savannah Volunteer Guards,

Republican Blues, Georgia Hussars, *Phoenix* Riflemen, Irish Jasper Greens, Oglethorpe Light Infantry, De Kalb Riflemen, and German Volunteers, promptly tendered their services for any duty that might be required of them.

A call for a State convention to be held in Savannah was issued in December, 1860, and throughout the State was received with ready response. An election for delegates to this convention was held in Savannah on January 2, 1861, and resulted in the selection of Francis S. Bartow, John W. Anderson, and Colonel A. S. Jones, all of whom favored immediate secession and separate State action.

When the news of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie and the occupation of Fort Sumter by United States troops, under Major Anderson, reached Savannah the excitement reached fever heat. The evident intention of the United States government to gain possession of all the forts commanding the harbors of the Southern States determined Governor Joseph E. Brown to take the bold step of seizing the fortifications of the United States built upon Georgia soil to prevent their occupation by the Federal government. At this time the First Volunteer Regiment of Savannah was the only military organization larger than a company at his command, and accordingly an order was transmitted to Colonel A. R. Lawton, then in command of the regiment, directing him at once to take possession of Fort Pulaski, "and to hold it against all persons." The full text of this memorable document was as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS, GEORGIA MILITIA, }
"SAVANNAH, January 2, 1861. }

"Col. A. R. Lawton, Commanding 1st Regiment, Georgia Vols., Savannah:

"SIR,—In view of the fact that the government at Washington has, as we are informed on high authority, decided on the policy of coercing a seceding State back into the Union, and it is believed now has a movement on foot to reinforce Fort Sumter, at Charleston, and to occupy with Federal troops the Southern forts, including Fort Pulaski in this State, which if done would give the Federal government in any contest great advantage over the people in this State; to the end therefore that this stronghold which commands also the entrance into Georgia may not be occupied by any hostile force until the convention of the State of

Georgia, which is to meet on the 16th instant, has decided on the policy which Georgia will adopt in this emergency, you are ordered to take possession of Fort Pulaski as by public order herewith, and to hold it against all persons, to be abandoned only under orders from me or under compulsion by an overpowering hostile force.

"Immediately upon occupying the fort you will take measures to put it in a thorough state of defense as far as its means and ours will permit; and for this purpose you will advise with Captain Claghorn, Chatham Artillery, who has been charged with all matters relating to ordnance and ordnance stores, and their supply.

"You will further arrange with Captain Claghorn a series of day and night signals for communicating with the city of Savannah, for the purpose of calling for reinforcements, or for other necessary purposes. And you will arrange with Mr. John Cunningham, military purveyor for the time being, for the employment of one or more steamboats, or other means of transportation by land or by water that may be necessary, and for other supplies (except for ordnance stores, for which you will call upon Captain Claghorn) as may be required.

"If circumstances should require it the telegraph will be placed under surveillance. I think from our conversations you fully understand my views, and, relying upon your patriotism, energy, and sound discretion in the execution of this important and delicate trust, I am sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

"JOSEPH E. BROWN,

"Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

"Upon the issue of this order," says Colonel Charles H. Olmstead in his history of the First Georgia Regiment, published in the *Savannah News* of May 5, 1886, "the city was in a fever of excitement. Here at last was the first step in actual war—a step that placed State and central government in open antagonism, the beginning whose ending no man could foretell. There may have been faint hearts that trembled in view of resulting possibilities, but among the military of Savannah the order was received with unbounded enthusiasm. Dissatisfied ones there were, but only because they were not among the chosen few who were to carry out the orders of the governor.

"At an early hour on January 3, 1861, detachments from the Chat-

ham Artillery, Captain Joseph S. Claghorn, the Savannah Volunteer Guards, Captain John Screven, and the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, Captain Francis S. Bartow, marched to the wharf at the foot of West Broad street and embarked on board the steamer *Ida* to take possession of Fort Pulaski.

"Truth compels the statement that the expeditionary force carried enough baggage to have served for a division later in the war. Every soldier had his trunk or valise, his cot and his roll of bedding, while to every three or four there was a huge mess chest large enough for the cooking outfit of a full regiment. The recollection of all these things brings a smile now, but there is only proud exultation as those who took part in the stirring event recall the generous enthusiasm, the fervid patriotism, that glowed in every heart. Alas! how many of those noble young hearts were soon to beat no more; how many gallant youths who on that bright morning gloried in the honor of serving our mother, Georgia, were soon to 'illustrate' her by their death. Some led the way in the first shock of arms upon the plains of Manassas; some in the fierce seven days' grapple around Richmond; some at Sharpsburg, at Fredericksburg, at Gettysburg, at the Wilderness, at Murfreesboro, at Chickamauga, at Kenesaw, at Atlanta, at Franklin, at Nashville, and some at the last fatal struggle at Sailor's Creek.

"In due time Fort Pulaski was reached; its garrison, one elderly United States sergeant, made no defense, and the three companies of the first volunteer regiment marched in with drums beating and colors flying, and so for them a soldier's life began.

"The armament of the fort at that time consisted of but twenty old-fashioned long 32-pounders mounted upon cast-iron carriages, rusty from age and lack of care, the magazines were nearly empty, a few solid shot were all the projectiles that could be found. And yet the little garrison felt ready to meet the entire navy of the United States, for which, by the way, we looked for at every high tide. The duty of the hour called for hard, vigorous work, and it was refreshing to note the alacrity with which this citizen soldiery turned their hands to everything, from scraping the rust from gun carriages to polishing the casemates. There was an individuality in each man, that marked characteristic of the Southern soldier that afterwards, upon so many battlefields held grimly to posi-

tions, from which, by all the rules of warfare, the Confederates should have been swept. All the routine of garrison duties was promptly inaugurated by Colonel Lawton, whose West Point training and army life here served him in good stead. Guards were regularly mounted, drills at the heavy guns began at once, and a rigid system of military discipline maintained.

"In course of time the first three companies were relieved from this duty and others took their places, until every command in the city, including the Georgia Hussars and Savannah Artillery, had again and again served at this excellent school of military instruction. True, it was long ere an enemy appeared before the walls of Pulaski, but the lessons learned in garrison life there were fit preparation for active service on other fields. Meanwhile military spirit ran high in the city, and during the first part of 1861 several new companies were formed and added to the regiment under the provisions of the act above quoted. Among these were the Pulaski Guards, the Irish Volunteers, Company B Irish Jasper Greens, the Forest City Rangers, the City Light Guard, the Washington Volunteers, the Coast Rifles, the Montgomery Guards. Each and all were full companies, and did valiant service throughout the war."

In the meantime the people in Savannah were kept in a state of excited feeling. The adoption of the ordinance of secession by South Carolina caused a spontaneous feeling among the people of Georgia that they should take the same stand with their sister State. A large gathering of the citizens of Savannah was held at the Masonic Hall, on the corner of Bull and Broughton streets, at which eloquent speeches were made in favor of secession, and a series of resolutions advocating such a course were adopted, and when a short time thereafter in January, 1861, the ordinance of secession was adopted by the State of Georgia in no quarter of the State was it hailed with more delight than in Savannah. All now prepared for the conflict which they saw was inevitable. The State convention reassembled in Savannah on the 7th of March, 1861, and after adopting a constitution for the State adjourned. The day following this assembling the flag of the Confederate States was thrown to the breeze from the custom-house by Major W. J. McIntosh, and a salute of seven guns—one for each State in the Confederacy—was fired in honor of the occasion.

After the Confederacy had been brought into existence, orders were rapidly issued from its capitol at Montgomery in reference to the marshaling of the forces of the South. One of the first orders appointed Colonel A. R. Lawton to a brigadier-generalship, and his connection with the first regiment was severed. Under his orders Fort Jackson and Oglethorpe Barracks were seized and occupied by Savannah soldiers. The vacancy occasioned by the promotion of General Lawton was filled by the election of Hugh W. Mercer to the colonelcy of the First Regiment. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Stiles having resigned to enter the service with the Savannah Volunteer Guards, of which corps he was also an officer, Major W. S. Rockwell was elected lieutenant-colonel, and Charles H. Olmstead, major. Edward Lawton succeeded to the adjutantcy.

The Oglethorpe Light Infantry of Savannah, under command of Captain Francis S. Bartow, was the first of the Savannah companies to respond to President Davis's call for troops. They departed from the city on May 21, 1861, for Richmond, being escorted to the cars by the volunteer companies of the city and a large concourse of citizens, who little dreamed that in a few short weeks they would be mourning the death of the company's gallant captain. Such, however, was the case, for the same dispatch which told of the victory at Manassas on the 22d of July, 1861; brought the sad news of General Bartow's death. His remains were brought to the city on the 27th of July, and his funeral was one of most solemn and imposing spectacles ever witnessed in Savannah. General Bartow's¹ remains lie buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery.

¹ General Bartow was born in Savannah on the 6th of September, 1816. After graduating at Franklin College, at Athens, Ga., in 1835 he began the study of law in the office of Berrien & Law of Savannah, and afterwards attended the law school at New Haven, Conn. After his admission to the bar he became a member of the law firm of Law, Bartow & Lovell of Savannah. He was elected to the State Senate and served several times in the House of Representatives. In 1860 he took a decided stand in favor of secession. He represented Chatham county in the State convention which carried Georgia out of the Union, and was selected by the convention to represent his native State in the Confederate Congress which met in Montgomery, Ala., and was chosen chairman of the military committee. Soon after his arrival in Virginia with the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, of which he had been captain from 1857, he was appointed colonel of the Eighth Georgia Regiment, and at the first battle of Manassas was commanding a brigade composed of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh Georgia and the First

During the summer of 1861 the First Regiment was scattered to various points along the Georgia coast. They helped to build and equip the numerous fortifications with which the coast was lined. They were stationed at Forts Pulaski and Jackson and at other points on the Savannah River, on Tybee Island, at Causton's Bluff, Thunderbolt, Green Island, and St. Catherine's Island. During the war there were three lines of defense adopted to protect Savannah, and a fourth begun but abandoned after an inconsiderable amount of work had been done. The first or exterior line of defense was constructed early in the war, to protect the coast from attack by the Federal navy, and to prevent the landing of troops. This line extended from Causton's Bluff, four miles east of Savannah, to the Ogeechee River, and embraced the following points, at which works were erected: Greenwich, Thunderbolt, Isle of Hope, Beaulieu, and Rosedew. Detached works were also constructed on Whitmarsh, Skidaway, and Green Islands, but these latter works were only occupied a portion of the time, and towards the close of the war were mostly abandoned. The general character of the works at the points mentioned were water batteries, constructed of earth and reveted with sand-bags, sods, and fascines, with traverses, bomb-proofs, etc. The armament of these works generally consisted of heavy ordnance *en barbette*. Where rifle guns and columbiads could not be procured smooth bore 42 and 60-pounders were employed. The river batteries, located

Kentucky Regiments. During the forepart of the battle his command suffered heavily, and at noon when it became necessary for the left of the Confederate army to fall back to its original position occupied early in the morning his regiments also retired. During this movement General Bartow rode up to General Beauregard, the general commanding and said: "What shall now be done? Tell me, and, if human efforts can avail, I will do it." General Beauregard pointing to a battery at Stone Bridge, replied: "That battery should be silenced." Seizing the standard of the Seventh Georgia Regiment and calling upon the remnants of his command to follow him, he led the van in the charge. A ball wounded him slightly and killed his horse under him. Still grasping the standard, and rising again, he mounted another horse, and waving his cap around his head cheered his troops to come on. They followed. Another ball pierced his heart and he fell to the ground, exclaiming to those who gathered around him, "*they have killed me, but never give up the field,*" and expired. His dying injunction was obeyed. His command proceeded on the charge and silenced the battery under the protection of which the enemy had hurled the missile of death into the heart of one whose fall plunged a struggling nation into mourning.—Abridged from a sketch in the "Historical Record of Savannah."

at and around Fort Jackson, were intended for the protection of the main water approach and to constitute the extreme left of the above mentioned line. Prominent among the works referred to was Fort Bartow at Causton's Bluff. This was the largest and most complete work on the entire coast, and the character of the work and labor expended in its construction attested the importance attached to this position as a salient point on this line, and, so to speak, the key to Savannah. This was a bastioned work inclosing an area of seventeen acres, with glacis, moat, curtains, and in fact every appointment complete, bomb-proofs and surgeon-rooms under ground, with advanced batteries and rifle pits in front near the water line. The other works on this line were not from this character deserving of special notice. Fort Bartow was pronounced by some of the ablest Southern officers a splendid work and recognized by all as the most important in the defenses of Savannah. This work was constructed by Captain M. B. Grant, of the Engineer Corps, who also had immediate charge of a considerable portion of the work around the city.

Fort McAllister, located on the south side of the Ogeechee River at Genesis Point, was an inclosed work, of about one acre, detached and isolated, irregular in form, but compactly built, and adapted to its isolated condition and surroundings. The armament of this work was heavy, and the gallant and successful defense repeatedly made here against the enemy's ironclads, and at the last against one of Sherman's corps from the land side, have given it a name and place in the history of Savannah's defenses, that is imperishable and preëminently grand. Though a little and insignificant earthwork it was by location and circumstances called upon to act a giant's part. On this exterior line there were no other points deserving special notice.

The second line constructed was what was known as the interior line of defense. This line was almost semi-circular in contour, and distant from the city on an average of three-fourths of a mile, its left resting at Fort Boggs, next to the rice lands on the Savannah River, its right resting at a point a little south of Laurel Grove Cemetery, and on the low lands of the Springfield Plantation. This line, as the term interior signifies, was to resist any direct assault upon the city should a force succeed in passing the exterior line. This line consisted of detached lunettes at regular intervals, constructed with mutual flank defense, and having sec-

tors of fire, covering the entire space in front of the line, all growth having been cut away for a half mile in advance. The curtains were not of the same heavy character as the lunettes, but consisted of rifle pits and covered ways for direct communication. Abatis were constructed in front of many of the lunettes. No portion of this line was ever subjected to an attack, and there was nothing to create or give distinction to any special lunettes. There were, however, on this line certain works which should be mentioned, viz :

Fort Boggs, on the left of the line, was a bastioned work, inclosed (commonly known as a Star Fort), about an acre and a half in area. It was situated on the bluff, in a commanding position, and would have proved a very strong and important work had it been attacked.

Fort Brown, near the Catholic Cemetery, was a point of some importance on this line, more, however, from its early location and construction than any special merit.

The bombardment and capture of Port Royal in November of 1861 occasioned great alarm in Savannah as it was feared that the large Federal fleet employed there would next attack the city, yet the people did not despair of successfully combating the enemy. But with the Federals intrenched in Port Royal it was deemed impracticable with the resources at command to defend all the outlying islands of the Georgia coast. Among others Tybee Island was evacuated and Fort Pulaski became the outwork of the line of defense. About this time Colonel Mercer was promoted to a brigadier-generalship and the following changes were made in the field officers of the First Regiment: Major Charles H. Olmstead was made colonel, W. S. Rockwell retained the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Captain John Foley, of the Irish Jasper Greens, was promoted major, H. M. Hopkins was appointed in place of Edward Lawton promoted.

General Robert E. Lee, then commanding the military district of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida arrived in Savannah on the 11th of November, 1861, and remained until the February following. During his stay he visited Fort Pulaski and gave minute instructions for protecting the garrison from the fire of shells from Tybee Island. At this time rifled cannon of large caliber had not been tested and their penetrative power was of course unknown, and even General Lee did not think the

walls of Fort Pulaski could be broken at the distance the Federals were stationed, saying one day to Colonel Olmstead, while looking at the nearest point on Tybee Island occupied by the Federals, some 1700 yards distant, "Colonel, they will make it pretty hot for you here with shells, but they cannot breach your walls at that distance."

"The garrison," says Colonel Olmstead in the article previously quoted from, "went vigorously to work to carry out the orders of General Lee. Pitts and trenches were dug on the parade to catch rolling shells, huge traverses were built between the guns *en barbette*, and all the casemate doors in the entire circuit of the fort were protected by heavy blindages of ranging timber."

"In the month of January, 1862, there were signs of great activity among the enemy, who succeeded in establishing a battery upon the banks of the Savannah upon the north, between the fort and the city, and also in commanding the channel of the river on the south by gunboats from Wilmington River and St. Augustine Creek. After this but one expedition from the city reached the fort. Commodore Tattnall, with his little fleet of river steamers, fought his way down bringing two barge loads of provisions for the garrison, and then fought his way back again in the style that came so naturally to that single-hearted brave old gentleman. From that time the isolation of the fort was complete.

"The garrison thus invested consisted of about four hundred men and officers, comprising the German Volunteers, Captain Stegin; Oglethorpe Light Infantry (Company B), Captain Sims; Washington Volunteers, Captain McMahon; Montgomery Guards, Captain Guilmartin, of the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia; and the Wise Guards, Captain McMullen.

"This latter command was from the vicinity of Oglethorpe, Ga. They were unused to heavy artillery service, but when it became apparent that the fort would be attacked and needed reinforcements, they had volunteered to come to our aid. Captain McMullen was just such a man as might have been expected to perform such an action, and he was well seconded by his Lieutenants Montfort, Blow and Sutton. The memory of this service should be treasured by the First Regiment. All during the months of February and March the isolation of the fort continued, and during these months it was made plain that the enemy were hard at



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Yours truly
Charles H. Armstrong

work behind the ridge of sand hills that border the shore of Tybee Island. There was no sign of working parties during the day time, but at night a faint hum would come across the waters of the south channel nearly a mile away, telling of activity and preparation."

Early in April the Federals had erected eleven sand batteries upon Tybee Island, these batteries distributed along a front of 2,550 yards, mounted by thirty-six heavy guns—ten heavy rifle cannon among them—and a number of mortars. These guns were well protected. The farthest was 3,400, and the nearest 1,650 yards from the fort.

Early on the morning of the 10th of April General David Hunter, commanding the besieging force, sent, under a flag of truce, an order "for the immediate surrender of Fort Pulaski to the authority and possession of the United States," to which Colonel Charles H. Olmstead, commandant of the fort, sent the following laconic and brave response :

"HEADQUARTERS, FORT PULASKI, April 10, 1862.

"Major-General David Hunter, Commanding on Tybee Island:

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, demanding the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski.

"In reply I can only say that I am here to defend not to surrender it.

"Your obedient servant,

"CHARLES H. OLMSTEAD.

"Colonel First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia Commanding Post."

"Upon the receipt of this reply by the Federal commander, orders were immediately issued for the commencement of the bombardment. The first shell was fired from Battery Halleck at a quarter past eight o'clock, and soon all the Federal batteries, including Stanton, Grant, Lyon, Lincoln, Burnside, Sherman, Scott, Sigel, McClellan and Totten, were engaged. "The garrison," says Colonel Olmstead in an admirable account of the bombardment, "went to their work with enthusiasm, and in a few minutes the roar of artillery, the screaming of shot and bursting of shells made hideous that lovely April morning. All day long the firing continued with damage to the fort that was painfully apparent to its defenders. Indeed it was noticed early in the morning that one rifle shot striking the wall under an embrasure while still intact, had bulged the bricks inward in the interior. A sample of the power of the new projectile that we were unprepared for.

"A few men were wounded, but, thanks to the labor that had been bestowed upon the defenses and shelters, they were very few. At nightfall the firing slackened and opportunity was had for examining into the injury received by the fort. It was appalling, nearly all of the barbette, guns and mortars bearing upon the position of the enemy had been dismounted, and the traverse badly torn, many of the casemate guns were in a similar plight and the line of officer's quarters and kitchen were wrecked, but most serious of all was the condition of the southeast angle of the fort.

"There the fire of the enemy had been concentrated with a view to making a breach, and it needed but one look to convince that an hour or two longer of such pounding would most certainly accomplish what was intended. The whole outer surface of the wall had been battered away and nearly filled the moat, and what was left standing between the piers of three casemates was shaken and trembling. The danger of the position was that this wall once down the same projectiles that had done the mischief there would have free sweep across the parade against the wall of the main service magazine on the opposite angle of the fort. During the night the firing continued at short intervals, and in the early morning was commenced with great rapidity again.

"One by one the guns of the fort were disabled, until there were only two or three that could be brought to bear at all upon the batteries that were doing us most injury. The walls of the injured casemates were soon shot away entirely, and now solid shot and shell were pounding upon the traverses that protected the entrance to the magazine. About two o'clock in the day an officer reported that a shell had penetrated through the traverse and exploded in the alley-way of the magazine.

"Then it appeared to the commanding officer that longer resistance would be useless, and the signal of surrender was given.

"General Gillmore came to treat for the surrender, and the following terms were agreed upon :

"ARTICLE 1. The fort, armament and garrison to be surrendered at once to the forces of the United States

"ARTICLE 2. The officers and men of the garrison to be allowed to take with them all their private effects, such as clothing, bedding, books, etc. This not to include private weapons.

"ARTICLE 3. The sick and wounded under charge of the hospital steward of the garrison to be sent up under a flag of truce to the Confederate lines; and, at the same time the men to be allowed to send up any letters they may desire, subject to the inspection of a Federal officer.

"Signed the eleventh day of April, 1862, at Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Ga.

CHARLES H. OLMSTEAD,

"Col. First Vol. Reg't of Ga. Comd'g Fort Pulaski.

"Q. A. GILLMORE,

"Brig. Gen. Vols. Comd'g U. S. Forces, Tybee Island.

"Among the wounded was one of two brothers from Berrien, Ga. He was badly mangled, it was plain that he could not live, and the distress of his brother at the prospect of leaving him was pitiful. Adjutant Matthew H. Hopkins had received a wound in the eye, and, in accordance with the terms of surrender, was entitled to be sent to Savannah. With a magnanimity which did not surprise those who knew his true heart, he relinquished his right to release, and chose the lot of a prisoner of war in order that the brothers might not be separated."

The garrison surrendered numbered 365 men and 24 officers, and was composed of the following companies: German Volunteers, Captain John H. Stegin; Washington Volunteers, Captain John McMahon; Wise Guards, Captain M. J. McMullen; Oglethorpe Light Infantry, Company B, Captain F. W. Sims; Montgomery Guards, Captain L. J. Guilmartin. The following constituted the field and staff officers: Colonel Charles H. Olmstead, commanding post; major, John Foley; adjutant, M. H. Hopkins; quartermaster, Robert Erwin; commissary, Robert D. Walker; surgeon, J. T. McFarland; sergeant, Major Robert H. Lewis; ordnance sergeant, Harvey Lewis; quartermaster's sergeant, William C. Crawford; quartermaster's clerk, Edward D. Hopkins; commissary clerk, E. W. Drummond.

The captured garrison was removed by steamer to Port Royal and from thence by the steamer *Oriental* to Governor's Island, New York. The officers were confined at Columbus and the men in a fort on the same island known as Castle William. In the course of two months the officers were sent to the prison on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, O., and the men to Fort Delaware. In September, 1862, a general exchange of prisoners was effected and the Fort Pulaski officers returned to Savannah.

The conduct of Fort Pulaski's garrison during the trying days of the siege was most heroic, and the people of Savannah, of whom nearly all were natives, have no reason but to feel a justifiable pride in their deeds. Although three thousand shot and shell were thrown into the fort only four were seriously wounded and some fourteen slightly, while the Federals had several killed and wounded. On the second day of the bombardment, when the enemy's fire was hottest, occurred an incident, which for cool and undaunted bravery is especially deserving of mention. The halyards of the flag of the fort having been cut away by the incessant firing of the enemy, Lieutenant Christopher Hussy, of the Montgomery Guards, and John Latham, of the Washington Volunteers, immediately sprang upon the parapet, exposed to a rain of shot and shell, and seizing the flag carried it to a gun-carriage at the northeastern angle of the fort, where they rigged a temporary staff, from which the flag proudly floated until the surrender. "When," says Colonel Jones in his historical sketch of the Chatham Artillery, "the heroic memories of the momentous struggle for Confederate independence are garnered up, and the valiant deeds recorded of those who in their persons and acts illustrated the virtues of the truly brave under circumstances of peculiar peril and in the hour of supreme danger freely exposed themselves in defense of the national emblem, let the recollection of this illustrious incident upon the parapet of Fort Pulaski be perpetuated upon the historic page, and the names of these two courageous men be inscribed upon the roll of honor."

The reduction of Fort Pulaski and subsequent movements of the Federals led to the opinion that Savannah was to be attacked, but after results showed that the feints of the enemy in that direction were only intended to distract the attention of the Confederate military commanders who would thus be led to keep a large force here while hostile operations were conducted elsewhere. The military authorities in Savannah believing the city would be attacked laid plans to defend it to the last extremity, and that their work in this direction met the heartiest approval of the citizens, the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the city council on the 29th of April, 1862, clearly shows :

"WHEREAS, A communication has been received from the commanding general stating that he will defend this city to the last extremity, and whereas, the members of the council unanimously approve of the determination of the commanding general, therefore be it

“ *Resolved*, That the council will render all that is in their power to sustain the general and to carry out his laudable determination.”

The district of Georgia at this time was commanded by Brigadier-General A. R. Lawton, but in May following General Lawton was ordered with five thousand men to report to General Lee in Virginia, and shortly after departed. He was succeeded in command of the district by General Hugh W. Mercer, who remained until Lieutenant-General W. J. Hardee assumed command in 1864, a short time prior to the evacuation of the city. General Mercer was a lineal descendant of the heroic Mercer of Revolutionary memory, who, in the darkest hour of his country's hopes, fell mortally wounded while leading the van at the battle of Princeton.

Fort McAllister is so inseparably associated with the record of valorous deeds of Savannah soldiers, that a history of the military operations in connection with the defense of this famous military post is necessary. It is situated about sixteen miles from Savannah, on Genesis Point, on the right bank of the great Ogeechee River, and was among the first of the numerous earthworks constructed for the defense of the city, being intended as a stronghold from which to dispute a passage up the river.

It was first attacked on June 29, 1862, when four gunboats tested the strength of its works and the efficiency of its garrison then composed of the De Kalb Riflemen under the command of Captain A. L. Hartridge. This attack was unsuccessful, and only two men were wounded. The fort was again made a target of by several vessels on the 2d of November of the same year, the Emmett Rifles, Captain George A. Nicoll, being in command of the garrison. This attack was followed by another on the 19th of November, when the Republican Blues, under Lieutenant George W. Anderson, assisted the Emmet Rifles in defending the fort. At this time three men of the garrison were wounded. On this occasion the enemy again encountered a repulse which was but a prelude to others more signal.

On the morning of the 27th of January, 1863, the Federal ironclad *Montauk*, accompanied by three gunboats, a mortar schooner and a tug opened fire upon the fort.

The *Montauk* was armed with one fifteen-inch and one eleven-inch Dahlgren gun. For five hours and a half the big guns of the *Montauk*

hurled their heavy projectiles against the sand parapet of the fort. Despite this formidable demonstration, however, the earthworks were comparatively uninjured and none of the garrison was injured. "To this bombardment," says Colonel Jones in the historical sketch of the Chatham Artillery, "remarkable historical interest attaches, because, on this occasion, a *fifteen-inch gun was first* used in the effort to reduce a shore battery; and the ability of properly constructed sand parapets to resist the effect of novel projectiles, far surpassing in weight and power all others heretofore known, was fairly demonstrated. To the honor of this little fort and the praise of its heroic defenders let these facts be recorded and perpetuated."

Not satisfied with the experience of their repeated attacks, the Federals, with the *Montauk*, four gunboats, and a mortar boat again began to bombard the fort early on Sunday morning of February 1st of the same year. After a six hours' contest the enemy for the fifth time was compelled to retire from the contest vanquished and discomforted. During the engagement Major John B. Gallie, commandant of the fort, was struck on the head and instantly killed, and seven others of the garrison were slightly wounded. Upon the death of Major Gallie the command of the fort devolved upon Captain George W. Anderson, who bravely continued the fight. This signal victory was made the subject of the following complimentary order from General Beauregard, commanding the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida: "The thanks of the country are due to this intrepid garrison who have thus shown what brave men may withstand and accomplish despite apparent odds. Fort McAllister will be inscribed on all the flags of all the troops engaged in the defense of the battery."

The last naval attack upon Fort McAllister was made on the 3d of March, 1863. The enemy appeared early on that day with a formidable fleet consisting of four ironclads, five gunboats, and two mortar schooners. The terrible conflict which followed the commencement of the engagement was graphically and fully detailed in the *Savannah Republican* of March 11, 1863, from which we make the following extract: "About a quarter before nine o'clock the fort opened on the *Passaic* with a rifled gun, the eight and ten-inch Columbiads following suit, to which the *Montauk* replied, firing her first gun at nine o'clock.

She was followed by her associates in quick succession. The fire on both sides was continued for seven hours and a half, during which the enemy fired two hundred and fifty shot and shell at the fort, amounting to about seventy tons of the most formidable missiles ever invented for the destruction of human life. . . . The fort fired the first and last shot. The enemy's mortar boats kept up a fire all night, and it was evidently their intention to renew the fight the next morning, but finding that the damage done to the fort the day before had been fully repaired, and the garrison fully prepared to resist, declined. . . . Notwithstanding the heavy fire to which the fort was subjected, only three men were wounded: Thomas W. Rape, and W. S. Owens of the Emmett Rifles, the first on the knee and the latter in the face; James Mims of Company D, First Georgia Battalion, Sharpshooters, had his leg crushed and ankle broken by the fall of a piece of timber while remounting a Columbiad after the fight. . . . The night previous to the fight Lieutenant E. A. Ellarbe, of the Hardwick Mounted Rifles; Captain J. L. McAllister, with a detachment consisting of Sergeant Harmon and Privates Proctor, Wyatt, Harper, and Cobb, crossed the river and dug a rifle-pit within long rifle range of the rams and awaited the coming fight. During the hottest part of the engagement an officer with glass in hand made his appearance on the deck of the *Passaic*. A Maynard rifle slug soon went whizzing by his ears, which startled and caused him to right-about face, when a second slug, apparently, took effect upon his person, as with both hands he caught hold of the turret for support, and immediately clambered or was dragged into a port-hole. It is believed that the officer was killed. The display on the *Passaic* the day following, and the funeral on the *Ossabaw* the Friday following gave strength to the opinion. As soon as the fatal rifle shot was fired the *Passaic* turned her guns upon the marsh and literally raked it with grape shot. The riflemen, however, succeeded in changing their base in time to avoid the missiles of the enemy. Not one of them was hurt. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the daring act of a few brave men. . . . Captain George W. Anderson, of the Republican Blues, commanded the fort on this trying occasion, and he and his force received, as they deserved, the highest commendation. Captain George A. Nicoll of the Emmett Rifles, Captain J. L. McAllister, Lieutenant W. D. Dixon, and

Sergeant T. S. Flood (the latter was sick at the hospital when the fight commenced, but left his bed to take part in the fight), Corporal Robert Smith and his squad from the Republican Blues, which worked the rifle gun, Lieutenant Quin of the Blues, Sergeant Frazier, Lieutenant Rockwell, and Sergeant Cavanaugh, Captain Robert Martin and detachment of his company, who successfully worked a mortar battery, Captain McCrady, and Captain James McAlpin were entitled to and received a large share of the honors of the day."

This brilliant victory drew from Brigadier-General Mercer, commanding the district of Georgia, a general order complimenting the garrison for their heroic defense, stating that the "brigadier-general commanding again returns his hearty thanks to the brave garrison, and expresses the confident hope that this heroic example will be followed by all under his command. For eight hours these formidable vessels, throwing fifteen-inch hollow shot and shell, thirteen-inch shell, eleven-inch solid shot, and eight-inch rifle projectiles—a combination of formidable missiles never before concentrated upon a single battery—hurled an iron hail upon the fort; but the brave gunners, with the cool efficient spirit of disciplined soldiers, and with the intrepid hearts of freemen battling for a just cause, stood undaunted at their posts, and proved to the world that the most formidable vessels and guns that modern ingenuity has been able to produce are powerless against an earthwork manned by patriots to whom honor and liberty are dearer than life. . . . As a testimonial to the brave garrison, the commanding general will be solicited to direct that 'Fort McAllister, March 3, 1863,' be inscribed upon their flags." This request General Beauregard complied with in a general order, stating that he "had again a pleasant duty to discharge—to commend to the notice of the country and the emulation of his officers and men the intrepid conduct of the garrison of Fort McAllister, and the skill of the officers engaged on the 3d of March, 1863."

This was the last naval attack upon this battery. So far it had proved itself an overmatch for all that had been sent against it. Seven times had the Federals been repulsed before its Bermuda covered parapets. After the engagement of the 3d of March the fort was considerably strengthened, especially its rear defenses, and its armament increased by the addition of some heavy and light guns. Late in 1864 its battery

consisted of one ten-inch mortar, three ten-inch Columbiads, one eight-inch Columbiad, one forty-two-pounder gun, one thirty-two-pounder gun, rifled, four thirty-two-pounder guns, smooth bore, one twenty-four-pounder howitzer, two twelve-pounder mountain howitzers, two twelve-pounder Napoleon guns, and six six-pounder bronze field guns. The fort was finely equipped to resist a naval attack and to defend the Great Ogeechee River. It was never intended to resist a serious or protracted land attack.

The destructive march of General Sherman's army from Atlanta to the defenses of Savannah occupied the time from the middle of November until the early part of December, 1864. The merits of this military movement it is not our purpose to discuss. That the methods employed in this predatory march were in many instances unnecessary and cruel the conservative military leaders of the world have long ago admitted. That the objective point of General Sherman's expedition was Savannah was fully realized by the people of this city early in his campaign. Every effort was made to guard the city from attack. The patriotism of the people was fully aroused, and they freely responded to the following spirited address of the mayor :

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
"SAVANNAH, November 28, 1864. }

"FELLOW CITIZENS,—The time has come when every male who can shoulder a musket can make himself useful in defending our hearths and homes. Our city is well fortified, and the old can fight in the trenches as well as the young ; and a determined and brave force can, behind entrenchment, successfully repel the assaults of treble their number.

"The general commanding this division has issued a call for all men of every age, not absolutely incapacitated from disease, to report at once to Captain C. W. Howard at the Oglethorpe Barracks, for the purpose of organizing into companies for home defense. I call upon every man not already enrolled into a local corps to come forward *at once* and report to Captain Howard. Organization is everything. Let us emulate the noble example of our sister cities of Macon and Augusta, where the whole male population is in arms. By manning the fortifications we will leave free the younger men to act in the field. By prompt action a large local force can be organized from our citizens above the military age, and from those who have been exempted from field service.

"No time is to be lost. The man who will not comprehend and respond to the emergency of the times is foresworn to his duty and to his country.

R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor."

On the 10th of December, 1864, Sherman's army enveloped the western and southern lines of the defenses of the city, and with this date the history of the siege of Savannah properly commences. Although every effort had been made to concentrate a large force for the defense of Savannah, such was the pressure upon the Confederacy and so reduced the troops that at the inception and during the siege there were not more than ten thousand men fit for duty in the Confederate lines around the city, and against this small number was brought to bear the Federal army consisting of some sixty thousand infantry, fifty-five hundred cavalry and a full proportion of artillery. This large force completely enveloped the western lines erected for the defense of the city, extending from the Savannah River at Williamson's plantation to the bridge of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad across Little Ogeechee. The Confederate line, according to Colonel Jones in his "Siege of Savannah," was subdivided and commanded as follows: "The right, extending from the Savannah River at Williamson's plantation to within about one hundred feet of the Central Railroad crossing, garrisoned by the Georgia militia and the State line troops, was under the command of Major-General Gustavus W. Smith. Twenty guns were in position on his front.

"The batteries at the Central Railroad and Louisville Road crossings, and extending from that point to the head of Shaw's dam, were commanded by Major-General Lafayette McLaws. Twenty-nine pieces of artillery were posted on his front.

"Lieutenant-General William J. Hardee was in general command with his headquarters in the city of Savannah. For holding this long line less than ten thousand infantry, dismounted cavalry, and artillerists were assembled; and for the space of ten days this little more than a thin skirmish line confronted, at close quarters, Sherman's investing army over sixty thousand strong.

"The light artillery companies were distributed as the necessities of the line demanded, and were either actively engaged in handling the guns in position, or were posted at such convenient distances in the rear that they could move immediately to any designated point in their respective fronts. Only two of them were held in reserve park.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Jones, jr., was chief of artillery.

"On Major-General Smith's front Captain R. W. Anderson acted as chief of artillery of that division. Captain J. A. Maxwell was detailed as chief of artillery on Major-General McLaws' front, and Captain John W. Brooks acted in a similar capacity in Major-General Wright's division.

"By assignment of the general commanding, Major Black of his staff was designated as inspector on Major-General Smith's front; Colonel George A. Gordon, volunteer aid, inspector on Major-General McLaws' front; and Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Paul, of the lieutenant-general's staff, inspector on Major-General Wright's front."

So judiciously was the strength of the Confederate line located that the Federals failed to attack it, and with the purpose of securing an outlet to the sea by an avenue other than the Savannah River, General Sherman turned his attention to Fort McAllister, which, if it could be captured, opened up communication with an expectant fleet.

The fort at this time was in command of Major George W. Anderson, the garrison consisting of the Emmett Rifles, Captain George A. Nicoll; Clinch Light Battery, Captain W. B. Clinch; Companies D and E., First Georgia Reserves, the first company commanded by Captain Henry, and the second by Captain Morrison. The whole force of the garrison was about one hundred and fifty men.

Against this small body of men in an absolutely isolated condition and without the least possible chance of support or relief from any quarter, the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps of the Federal army, consisting of seventeen regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General Hazen, was sent by order of General Sherman on December 13, 1864. General Hazen advanced at once to the assault, moving with his whole force against the fort and in a short time effected its capture with a loss to his command of one hundred and thirty-four officers and men killed and wounded. Major Anderson who was in command of the fort furnished a graphic account of this assault to Colonel C. C. Jones, jr., for publication in his "Historical Sketch of the Chatham Artillery," from which we take the following:

"About eight o'clock A.M. [December 13, 1864,] desultory firing commenced between the skirmishers of the enemy and my sharpshooters.

At ten o'clock the fight became general, the opposing forces extending from the river entirely around to the marsh on the east. . . . Receiving from headquarters neither orders nor responses to my telegraphic dispatches I determined, under the circumstances, and notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers, between the garrison and attacking forces, to defend the fort to the last extremity. The guns being *en barbette*, the detachment serving them were greatly exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. To such an extent was this the case that in one instance, out of a detachment of eight men, three were killed, and three more wounded. The Federal skirmish line was very heavy and the fire so close and rapid that it was at times impossible to work the guns. My sharpshooters did all in their power, but were entirely too few to suppress this galling fire upon the artillerists. In view of the large force of the enemy—consisting of nine regiments, whose aggregate strength was estimated between 3,500 and 4,000 muskets, and possessing the ability to increase it at any time should it become necessary—and recollecting the feebleness of the garrison of the fort, numbering 150 effective men, it was evident, cut off from all support, and with no possible hope of reinforcement, from any quarter, that holding the fort was simply a question of time. There was but one alternative—death or captivity.

“Late in the afternoon the full force of the enemy made a rapid and vigorous charge upon the works, and succeeding in forcing their way through the abatis, rushed over the parapet of the fort carrying it by storm, and by virtue of superior numbers, overpowered the garrison, fighting gallantly to the last. In many instances the Confederates were disarmed by main force. *The fort was never surrendered. It was captured by overwhelming numbers.*

“I am pleased to state that in my endeavors to hold the fort, I was nobly seconded by the great majority of officers and men under my command. Many of them had never been under fire before, and quite a number were very young, in fact mere boys. Where so many acted gallantly it would be invidious to discriminate, but I cannot avoid mentioning those who came more particularly under my notice. I would therefore most respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the gallant conduct of Captain Clinch, who when summoned to surrender by a Federal captain responded by dealing him a blow on the

head with his sabre (Captain Clinch had previously received two gunshot wounds in the arm) immediately a hand to hand fight ensued. Federal privates came to the assistance of their officer, but the fearless Clinch continued the unequal contest until he fell bleeding from eleven wounds (three sabre wounds, six bayonet wounds and two gunshot wounds), from which after severe and protracted suffering he has barely recovered. His conduct was so conspicuous, and his cool bravery so much admired, as to elicit the praise of the enemy and even of General Sherman himself.

"First Lieutenant William Schirm fought his gun until the enemy had entered the fort, and, notwithstanding a wound in the head, gallantly remained at his post discharging his duties with a coolness and efficiency worthy of all commendation.

"Lieutenant O'Neal, whom I placed in command of the scouting party before mentioned, while in the discharge of that duty and in his subsequent conduct during the attack, merited the honor due to a faithful and gallant officer.

"Among these who nobly fell was the gallant Hazzard, whose zeal and activity was worthy of all praise. He died as a true soldier to his post, facing overwhelming odds. The garrison lost seventeen killed and thirty-one wounded."

Speaking of the gallant fight of these Confederate heroes in their defense of Fort McAllister, Colonel Jones in his "Siege of Savannah," justly says: "Among the golden deeds wrought by Confederates in their gigantic struggle for right, property, home, and national independence, the defense of Fort McAllister against seven naval attacks and their final assault will be proudly reckoned. The heroic memories of this earthwork will be cherished long after its parapets shall have been wasted into nothingness by the winds and rains of the changing seasons. Utterly isolated, cut off from all possible relief—capture or death the only alternative—the conduct of this little garrison in the face of such tremendous odds, was gallant in the extreme."

After the fall of Fort McAllister the Federals had full command of the Great Ogeechee River, and General Sherman was enabled to establish a convenient base of supplies for his army. Reinforcements could be had and heavy guns could be procured with which to prosecute the siege of

Savannah. That the Confederates could much longer hold the town was impossible and the early evacuation of the city became a necessity. The only line of retreat now open to the Confederates was by boats to Screven's ferry landing, and thence into South Carolina. All hope of successfully coping with the enemy was rightly abandoned by General Hardee and he concluded to evacuate the city and thus save his command to the Confederacy.

Orders were issued for the immediate construction of suitable pontoon bridges. The line of retreat selected by the engineers involved the location of a pontoon bridge extending from the foot of West Broad street to Hutchinson Island, a distance of about one thousand feet, a roadway across that island in the direction of Pennyworth Island, a second pontoon bridge across the Middle River, another roadway across Pennyworth Island, and a third pontoon bridge across Back River, the further end of which rested on the Carolina shore.

The work of building the bridges and constructing the roads was placed in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Frobels. On the evening of the 17th of December the first of the bridges was completed, and by half-past eight on Monday the 19th following the remaining bridges were completed and the route in readiness for the retreat of the Confederate garrison.

In the meantime, on the 17th of December, General Sherman demanded the surrender of Savannah and its dependent forts. This demand was addressed to General Hardee and conveyed to the latter officer under a flag of truce. In his letter General Sherman said: "I have already received guns that can cast heavy and destructive shot as far as the heart of your city, also I have for some days held and controlled every avenue by which the people and garrison of Savannah can be supplied, and I am therefore justified in demanding the surrender of the city of Savannah and its dependent forts, and shall await a reasonable time your answer before opening with heavy ordnance." To this demand General Hardee in part replied: "Your statement that you have for some time held and controlled every avenue by which the people and garrison can be supplied is incorrect; I am in free and constant communication with my department. Your demand for the surrender of Savannah and its dependent forts is refused."

Notwithstanding the defiant attitude of General Hardee and the apparent attitude of the Confederate forces to continue in the defense of the city, the work for preparing the way of retreat went steadily on. To deceive the enemy, on the 19th and 20th of December the Confederate artillery and infantry fire was heavier than it had been on any other previous days. The work of spiking the guns and destroying of ammunition was silently and skillfully done, and on the evening of December 20 the evacuation of the city began, and by three o'clock of the following morning the rearguard of the Confederate army had passed over to Hutchinson Island and the evacuation of the city was complete.

General Hardee in speaking of the successful retreat of the garrison, remarked the day after the evacuation to Colonel C. C. Jones, jr., chief of artillery during the siege, "that while sadly deploring the loss of the city he was persuaded nothing had been neglected which could have contributed to the honor of our arms; and that under the circumstances he regarded the safe withdrawal of his army from the lines around Savannah as one of the most signal and satisfactory exploits in his military career."

The intention of General Hardee to evacuate the city with his command was known to the civil authorities of the city, and on the night of December 20, when the troops had begun their successful retreat, Dr. R. D. Arnold, mayor of Savannah, and Aldermen Henry Brigham, J. F. O'Byrne, C. C. Casey, Henry Freeman, Robert Lachlison, Joseph Lippman, J. L. Villalonga and George W. Wylly met in the Exchange and resolved that the council should repair to the outer defenses of the city before daylight to surrender the city and secure such terms as would secure protection to the persons and property of the citizens. The history of events which closely followed this meeting is admirably told in Lee and Agnew's "Historical Record of Savannah," from which the following account is taken:

"The council dispersed to assemble at the Exchange at a later hour where hacks would await to convey the members to the outer works. As they came out of the Exchange a fire was observed in the western part of the city, and by request Messrs. Casey, O'Byrne and Lachlison went to it with a view of taking measures for its suppression. The fire was caused by the burning of a nearly completed ironclad and a lot of

timber near the mouth of the Ogeechee Canal which had been fired by the retreating troops. The wind was blowing to the west, and after observing that no danger to the city need be apprehended from the flames, these gentlemen returned to the Exchange where the other members of the council had assembled and were in a hack prepared to start. They stated that other hacks had been provided, but General Wheeler's cavalry had pressed the horses into service. Mr. O'Byrne procured his horse and buggy and conveyed Mr. Casey to the junction of the Louisville road with the Augusta road—about half a mile beyond the Central Railroad depot—and leaving him there returned for Mr. Lachlison who had walked in that direction. The party in the hack, meanwhile, had come up to Mr. Casey, and taking him up drove up the Louisville road. Mr. O'Byrne met Mr. Lachlison, and with him returned to where Mr. Casey had been left, but not finding any of the party there concluded they had gone up the Augusta road, and proceeded up it, hoping to overtake them. They advanced but a short distance when they heard the report of a gun and a minnie-ball whistled between them. They halted, and were then ordered by the picket to turn around, (they had unawares passed the enemy's picket and had not heard the command to halt), and come to them. They did as commanded, and after informing the officer of the picket who they were, were conducted to Colonel Barnum to whom they stated the object of their mission. He then conducted them to General John W. Geary. They told him that the city had been evacuated, and that they, having started with the mayor and council to surrender it; but becoming separated from them, would assume the authority of consummating a surrender. General Geary at first did not believe them, and questioned them very closely. After becoming satisfied that they were what they assumed to be, he consented to receive the surrender. The aldermen then asked that the lives and property of the citizens should be respected and the ladies protected from insult. General Geary promptly replied that the requests should be complied with, and that any soldier detected violating the orders which would be given to restrain them should be punished with death. Messrs. Lachlison and O'Byrne then asked that a detachment should be sent to look after the mayor and other aldermen, which was granted. General Geary then put his troops in motion and with Messrs. Lachlison and O'Byrne

acting as guides, advanced toward the city. At the Central Railroad bridge they were met by the mayor and aldermen who had been overtaken by the detachment sent for them and returned with it. They, on being introduced to the general and told what had been done by Messrs. O'Byrne and Lachlison, confirmed their action. The line of march was then taken up to West Broad street, down to the Bay, and thence to the Exchange, in front of which the troops were drawn up. The officers and members of the council proceeded to the porch, from which General Geary addressed the troops, complimenting them upon their past deeds and upon the additional honor they had conferred upon themselves by capturing 'this beautiful city of the South.' During this speech Colonel Barnum observed a sergeant step out of the ranks to the store at the corner of Bull and Bay street, enter and come out wearing a fireman's hat. On coming down from the porch he called the sergeant to him, and drawing his sword ordered him to hold out the hat, which he did, and the colonel with one stroke of his sword cut it in half. He then stripped the chevrons from the sergeant's arms and reduced him to the ranks.

"After the speech the troops were dispersed in squads throughout the city, and, notwithstanding the strict orders they had received, committed many depredations, among them the wanton destruction of valuable books and papers in the Exchange and court-house belonging to the city and county. General Geary established his headquarters in the Central Railroad Bank, and his subordinate officers in the various unoccupied stores along the bay. On the 24th of December he issued an order regarding the posts and duty of the provost guards, and instructing the civil authorities to resume their official duties."

General W. T. Sherman arrived in Savannah on the 25th, and after telegraphing President Lincoln he would present him Savannah as a "Christmas gift," he issued the following order from his headquarters at the Green mansion opposite Oglethorpe Barracks:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }
"In the field, Savannah, Ga., December 26, 1864. }

"SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, }
"No. 143. }

"The city of Savannah and surrounding country will be held as a military post and adapted to future military uses, but as it contains a popu-

lation of some 20,000 people who must be provided for, and as other citizens may come, it is proper to lay down certain general principles, that all within its military jurisdiction may understand their relative duties and obligations.

"I. During war the military is superior to civil authority, and where interests clash the civil must give way, yet where there is no conflict every encouragement should be given to well disposed and peaceful inhabitants to resume their usual pursuits. Families should be disturbed as little as possible in their residences, and tradesmen allowed the free use of their shops, tools, etc. Churches, schools, all places of amusement and recreation should be encouraged and streets and roads made perfectly safe to persons in their usual pursuits. Passes should not be exacted within the lines of other pickets, but if any person should abuse these privileges by communicating with the enemy or doing any act of hostility to the government of the United States, he or she will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

"Commerce with the outer world will be resumed to an extent commensurate with the wants of the citizens, governed by the restriction and rules of the treasury department.

"II. The chief quartermaster and commissary of the army may give suitable employment to the people, white or black, or transport them to such points as they choose, where employment may be had, and may extend temporary relief in the way of provisions and vacant houses to the worthy and needy until such time as they can help themselves. They will select first, the buildings for the necessary uses of the army; next a sufficient number of stores to be turned over to the treasury agent, for trade stores. All vacant storehouses or dwellings and all buildings belonging to absent rebels will be construed and used as belonging to the United States until such times as their titles can be settled by the courts of the United States.

"III. The mayor and city council of Savannah will continue to exercise their functions as such and will, in concert with the commanding officer of the post and the chief quartermaster, see that the fire companies are kept in organization, the streets cleaned and lighted, and keep up a good understanding between the citizens and soldiers. They will ascertain and report to the chief C. S., as soon as possible, the names and members of worthy families that need assistance and support.

"The mayor will forthwith give public notice that the time has come when all must choose their course, viz. : to remain within our lines and conduct themselves as good citizens or depart in peace. He will ascertain the names of all who choose to leave Savannah, and report their names and residences to the chief quartermaster that measures may be taken to transport them beyond the lines.

"IV. Not more than two newspapers will be published in Savannah, and their editors and proprietors will be held to the strictest accountability, and will be punished severely in person and property for any libelous publications, mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comments whatever upon the acts of the constituted authorities; they will be held accountable even for such articles though copied from other papers.

"By order of MAJOR-GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

"L. M. BRAYTON, Aid-de-camp."

The people of Savannah in a spirit of moderation, and actuated by the most sincere motives, quietly undertook the work of adapting themselves to the conditions imposed upon them by the fate of war. A meeting of the citizens was held in the Masonic Hall two days after General Sherman issued his order to "take into consideration matters appertaining to the present and future welfare of the city, Dr. R. D. Arnold presided, and after several conciliatory speeches had been made, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

"WHEREAS, By the fortunes of war and the surrender of the city by the civil authorities, the city of Savannah passes once more under the authority of the United States; and whereas, we believe that the interest of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a full and free expression of our views in relation to our present conditions; we, therefore, the people of Savannah in full meeting assembled do hereby resolve:

"That we accept the position, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have 'peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution, leaving all questions which remain to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference and votes.'

"Resolved, That laying aside all differences, and burying by-gones

in the grave of the past, we will use our best endeavors once more to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

"Resolved, That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city, asking terms of a conqueror, but we claim the immunities and privileges contained in the Proclamation and Message of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situated as we are, and while we owe on our part a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, we ask the protection over our persons, lives and property recognized by these laws."

Soon after the Federal troops had arrived in Savannah they threw up intrenchments to resist any attempts that might be made by the Confederates to recapture the city. Intrenchments were also thrown up on the Thunderbolt road upon which guns were mounted, bearing upon the city, being intended as a rallying point if they should be driven from the other intrenchments. In building the latter line, they ran their works through the Catholic Cemetery, tearing up the ground and in many cases mutilating or covering up the monuments and tablets erected over the dead. In some instances it was claimed bones were dug up, and left scattered about. The officers who authorized the work, when remonstrated with, claimed the work was necessary and excused their inhumanity on the ground of "military necessity."

The confiscation of the cotton which was stored in Savannah was the most severe financial blow suffered by the city during its occupancy by the Federals. At the time the city was evacuated there were 30,500 bales of upland and over 8,000 bales of Sea Island cotton stored in the warehouses, only 1,000 bales it is claimed belonging to the Confederate States government. The United States quartermaster seized all of this cotton and shipped it to New York where upland cotton at this time commanded \$1.25 per pound and Sea Island \$3 per pound, making the total value of the seized cotton about \$28,000,000.

While the people were suffering all the annoyances and hardships incident to military rule they were called upon to bear a calamity which at one time threatened to destroy the entire city. This was the fire of the 27th of January, 1865, which destroyed over one hundred buildings. It commenced in a stable in the rear of old "Granite Hall" and it was claimed was started by the Federal soldiers. Granite Hall had been used by the

Confederate authorities as an arsenal, and in it on this occasion were stored thousands of rounds of ammunition. Under the direction of a United States officer the citizens and soldiers commenced to remove the ammunition, but before much of it had been removed the fire was communicated to the powder and explosion after explosion followed in rapid succession. Fragments of shells flew in all directions, killing a negro and wounding two or three citizens. "During this novel bombardment," says a local historian, "which put a stop to the working of the engines in the vicinity and allowed the fire full sway, a piece of shell struck the reservoir. A jet of water immediately sprung out, which for novelty and beauty surpassed any fountain, looking in the fiery glare like a sheet of molten silver." Before the flames were extinguished over one hundred houses located on West Broad, between Pine and St. Gaul streets, and a few on Broughton and Congress streets were destroyed.

No act of General Sherman's while in Savannah called forth more bitter denunciation than his order requiring the wives and families of Confederate officers to be sent into Confederate lines. Word was sent privately to the ladies that it was the intention to remove them and that they must register their names by a certain time. All did not comply with this request as is evinced by the following order of Major-General C. Grover then in command of Savannah :

"OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH. }
March 28, 1865. }

"The wives and families of Confederate officers who have not registered their names at this office will do so at once."

"By order, BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL C. GROVER, Commanding.
"ROBERT P. YORK, Provost Marshal District of Savannah, Ga."

Three days after this order was issued the ladies and children were placed on the steamer *Hudson* to be carried to Augusta, but when the boat arrived at Sister's Ferry, about sixty-four miles from Savannah, the captain refused to proceed further. Captain Edward C. Anderson, who was stationed at this point, had the ladies and children transferred to the shore and transported to Augusta in wagons, the only means of conveying them to their destinations. The suffering and exposure they had to endure was, however, of short duration, for shortly after their arrival in

Augusta the armies of Generals Lee and Johnston surrendered and they were soon united at their homes with their lawful protectors.

With the end of the war the restrictions which had been placed upon the commerce and business of Savannah were gradually removed, a civil government was restored, and the people brave and courageous, with no useless regret, took up the work of retrieving their fallen fortunes and restoring the city they loved to its rightful place among the commercial centers of the South. With unhesitating confidence they put the past with all its ruin and blasted hopes behind them, and beginning at the very bottom, applied themselves to planting in steady labor, frugal living and self-denial, the shattered foundation of public and individual prosperity. The progress they have made challenges wonder and admiration. To-day Savannah has no disturbing element; order, industry and thrift are everywhere, while its growth in material wealth, and population suffers no disparagement in comparison with any Southern city.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF SAVANNAH.

Growth of Military Ideas.—Chatham Artillery—Savannah Volunteer Guards—First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia—Georgia Hussars—Colored Military Companies.

FOR an even century no American city has had a more brilliant military history than Savannah. The causes which fostered and developed the sentiments which have made the city conspicuous in this regard, Colonel C. H. Olmstead admirably explains in his prelude to a history of the First Georgia Regiment, published in the *Morning News* of May 5, 1886, from which we make the following liberal extracts:

"From the eventful day on which General Oglethorpe landed upon the bluff at Yamacraw until the present time, the city of Savannah has been noted for the vigorous hold of the military ideas upon the minds and hearts of its citizens. Military spirit born of necessity has always

been high, and a belief in the military virtues has been inherited by generation after generation, imbibed as it were with mother's milk.

"The earliest picture of the city represents a few scattered houses surrounded by a wall of living forest, but upon the left a flag flutters in the breeze and a battery of cannon points over the waters of the river, promising even in that early day a hot welcome to every foe. The colony was planted upon ground claimed by the Spaniards. Within easy distance was the strong fortress of St. Augustine, a base from which again and again the land and naval forces of his Majesty Philip the Fifth were hurled against the little handful of Englishmen. A regiment was one of the first of Oglethorpe's wants, and from the beginning each colonist felt in his inmost soul that the safety of altars and firesides depended upon stout arms and brave hearts. No wonder that then was born the spirit that has never since died. The war of the Revolution certainly had no tendency to weaken the sentiment, but rather added fuel to the flame, and to this day the imagination of every native of the old city kindles to a white heat, as he recalls the rush of Pulaski's Legion and the fall of that gallant chieftain, the desperate assault upon Spring Hill redoubt by the allied forces, and the death of Jasper. We mourn over the fortunes of that fatal day as though it had been yesterday, and how our hearts rejoice as we think of the glorious morn when the British ships sailed away never to return save as the 'white winged messengers of peace,' and the 'Ragged Continentals' once more marched in to enjoy their own again.

"These events were talked of at the fireside by old men and women, even as late as forty years ago. As little children they had witnessed them, and the story was handed down from one to another, ever exciting a generous ardor in noble souls to prepare for the day when their manhood, too, might be put to the crucial test, their courage and self-denial tried as by fire. What Savannahian who ever saw him, can forget the venerable figure of Sheftall Sheftall, that old soldier of the Revolution, pacing back and forth in the quaint old uniform in which he had fought for liberty, and who can tell what influences his simple life in the community may have had in moulding military thought and desire?

"The War of 1812 found Savannah still an outpost. The proximity of Britain's great naval stations in the West Indies, kept our people keenly

on the alert to repel invasion. Florida was still a dangerous neighbor, and so once again the maps of the city show the homes of its inhabitants guarded by cannon. From the river on the east around to the river on the west we see a line of strong redoubts and salients, telling the story of a people ready to defend themselves, a people who had added to natural bravery the skill and military capacity which belong only to those who study the arts of war in the piping times of peace.

"The legitimate outgrowth of this gallant spirit was the banding together of the young men of Savannah as volunteer soldiery. Scarcely had the echoes of the Revolution died away, when the 'Dextrous Company of Artillery' was formed—that splendid organization whose guns pealed forth a welcome to Washington and thundered a mournful farewell over the grave of Greene. . . . Other companies were formed in quick succession, each doing its full share in fostering the manly virtues received of their fathers, and in transmitting to their successors the traditions of a glorious past."

The Chatham Artillery, the oldest artillery organization in the State of Georgia, was organized on May 1, 1786, mainly through the efforts of Edwin Lloyd, a Revolutionary soldier, who was elected the first captain of the company. The first public service rendered by the battery was performed in association with other companies of the regiment of the Chatham county militia, and other troops from Beaufort district, in the State of South Carolina in attacking and dispersing on May 6, 1786, a camp of runaway negroes, who, styling themselves the King of England's soldiers, had fixed their lawless homes on Bear Creek, in Effingham county. The first funeral honors paid by the corps were rendered upon the occasion of the burial of Major-General Nathanael Greene on June 20, 1786.

During the visit of General Washington to Savannah in May, 1791, he was constantly attended by the Chatham Artillery, then under the command of Captain Elf, the second captain of the battery. General Washington after his visit presented to the battery two of the guns taken at Yorktown, which are still in their possession and cherished with much pride. The third commander of the battery was Josiah Tattnall, the father of Commodore Tattnall, a man upon whom was bestowed the highest civil and military honors within the gift of the State of Georgia.

James Robinson was the fourth captain of the Chatham Artillery, being elected in July, 1794. The battery under his command participated in the Creek Indian disturbance along the southern coast of Georgia. Benjamin Wall succeeded Captain Robinson as commander of the battery. Captain Wall was followed by Richard Montgomery Stiles. Under the command of Captain Robert McKay, the Chatham Artillery as a part of the First Regiment of the Georgia militia, entered the service of the United States in the War of 1812, and for a time formed a part of the garrison at Fort Jackson, besides being actively engaged in the construction of earth-works for the immediate protection of Savannah. The eighth captain of the Chatham Artillery was Colonel William T. Williams who was elected in 1816, and continued as captain until his election in 1824 as major of the First Regiment. Colonel Williams was several times elected mayor of Savannah, and was a man of the highest integrity of character.

During the command of Captain Blois, who succeeded Colonel Williams, the city of Savannah was honored by a visit from General Lafayette, upon which occasion the Chathams extended military honor to the friend of Washington.

On February 2, 1826, Charles M. King was elected the tenth captain of the Chatham artillery, and for a period of six years he remained in active command. He was followed as captain by Charles Stephens, an officer of the regular army who had seen much service in the southwest under General Jackson. It was under his command that the Chatham artillery tendered its services to the governor of the State when the United States became involved in the war with Mexico. They were not accepted because their services were not required. For seventeen years the command of the company was retained by Captain Stephens. He was succeeded by Captain John B. Gallie, who during the civil war, while in command at Fort McAllister, with the rank of major, was killed on February 1, 1863. It was during the captaincy of Major Gallie that the company assisted in celebrating the centennial anniversary of the settlement of Liberty county in 1853, on which occasion the Chatham Artillery, Republican Blues and the Savannah Guards formed a military organization known as the Washington Legion.

John E. Ward succeeded Major Gallie as captain. In 1858 Joseph

S. Claghorn became the fourteenth commander of the company. Under the captaincy of the latter the battery was mustered into the service of the Confederate States on July 31, 1861, as a part of the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, the commissioned officers being Jasper S. Claghorn, captain; Charles C. Jones, jr., senior first lieutenant; Julian Hart-ridge, junior first lieutenant; William H. Davidson, senior second lieutenant, and Bernardino S. Sanchez, junior second lieutenant.

On May 1 preceding their being mustered into service, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the corps was celebrated with most interesting ceremonies, on which occasion an oration commemorative of its history from its earliest organization was pronounced by the senior first lieutenant, Charles C. Jones, jr. On October 14, 1862, Lieutenant Jones was promoted and commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of artillery, and by Brigadier-General Mercer was ordered to the command of the light batteries in the military district of Georgia, in which capacity he continued to render most efficient service until the war closed. The remaining war record of the corps we have, with only slight changes, taken from the address of Hon. John E. Ward, delivered at the centennial anniversary exercises of the company, held in Savannah in May, 1886.

Under Captain Claghorn the company entered the Confederate service with over one hundred and twenty men, with horses, drivers and cannoneer, and as a thoroughly drilled and mounted battery. On December 24, 1861, a Blakely gun, throwing a conical projectile of nearly twelve pounds in weight, which had been brought through the blockade, was assigned to this battery by Brigadier-General Lawton, as a special mark of the esteem in which the battery was held by him, and as a reward for the proficiency and skill which it had already attained. For many months it continued in their possession, and was used by them in the battle of Secessionville. When the armament of the battery was changed, it passed out of the hands of the company, and was abandoned by Wagner's German artillery upon the retreat from Bryan county, when at the close of the war it was retiring within the Confederate lines on the old Darien road, upon the advance of Sherman's army.

The first hostile guns were heard in the encampments of the battery on October 30, 1861. On that day launches from a blockading vessel attempted to set fire to a schooner which had stranded near the Confed-

erate battery on the north point of Warsaw Island. This battery was at the time garrisoned by the Republican Blues of Savannah, and opened fire upon the launches, which resulted in an engagement which was terminated by the withdrawal of the Federals without accomplishing their purpose. This was the first passage of arms on the coast of Georgia.

Immediately after the battle of Seven Pines, General Lawton, who from the first moment when, as colonel of the State regiment under the order of Governor Brown, he had occupied Fort Pulaski, had with ability and patriotism devoted his entire time and all his energies to the defense of Georgia, received an order to prepare five thousand men to move on to Richmond at the shortest notice. His prompt reply was: "My men, to the number designated, are ready to march at once, and I earnestly request that I may be ordered to Virginia with them." This request was granted, and history records how he there illustrated his State, and gladdened the hearts of her people by his gallant deeds.

The Chatham Artillery, then a part of his command, earnestly solicited to be allowed to follow their general to the field of battle. Their application was warmly seconded by General Lawton, but was refused because their services were deemed absolutely necessary on the seacoast of Georgia.

On December 12, 1862, when by the exertions of Captain Claghorn the battery had been raised to the number of one hundred and sixty-five men, the animals carefully trained and all the appointments of the battery in excellent order, he resigned the command of the company to accept the appointment of lieutenant-colonel and ordnance officer upon the staff of Major-General Gustavus W. Smith, commanding the Georgia militia and the State forces. Passing through all the dangers of the war, Captain Claghorn died at his own home, in the city of Savannah, on April 8, 1879, honored, respected and beloved, having been as a man, all that wife, child, or friend could hope for. He was buried by the Chatham Artillery with military honors, leaving no ex-captain of the company surviving but John E. Ward.

The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain Claghorn was filled by the promotion of the then Junior First Lieutenant John F. Wheaton to the captaincy, who is yet the honored commander, having been captain for more than one-quarter of the entire period of the existence of the corps.

John F. Wheaton was born at Gilford, New Haven county, in the State of Connecticut, on January 22, 1822. After a short residence at Hartford and Bridgeport in his native State, he came to Savannah in 1852, and having selected this as his home, has been one of its most useful and valued citizens for more than one-third of a century. He became a member of the Chatham Artillery in May, 1856, was appointed chairman of the armory committee, 1859, which position he has held from that time up to the present. During that period the entire debt for the original cost of the armory, about \$12,000, under his judicious management has been retired. A large amount has been expended in repairs to the armory building, the company's quarters have been comfortably and tastefully furnished, and the armory has been improved at an expense of about \$7,000.

He was elected a corporal of the company in 1859, promoted to second sergeant in May, 1861, to orderly sergeant in February, 1862, to junior first lieutenant May, 1862, and to the captaincy in November, 1862.

Captain Wheaton assumed command not on a holiday parade, not amid the pomp and pageantry of mimic war, not in the hour of sunshine, but when the roar of battle was sounding, when danger stood in every path, when death lurked in every corner.

Faithfully and fearlessly, from that period to the present time, has he discharged every obligation resting upon him, as a soldier amid the carnage of battle, or a citizen treading the path of duty, encompassed by the "Pestilence that walketh in darkness," or as the chief officer of the city. Immediately after assuming command of the company the battery was ordered to James Island in Charleston harbor, and there for two years it endured all the hardships and participated in all the engagements and skirmishes that there occurred, serving at Battery Wagner with detachments of thirty men during the most eventful month of the memorable siege of that fort.

Transferred from the coast of South Carolina to the everglades of Florida, under the command of General Colquitt, the company was engaged in the famous battle of Olustee, where by the skillful handling of their battery they greatly contributed to the winning of that glorious victory. It participated in the reconnoissance and engagement at Cedar Creek and at Columbia, S. C. Retreating with General Johnston's army

through South Carolina from Columbia to Smithville, thence to Raleigh and thence to Greensborough, where it was surrendered in April, 1865, with Johnston's entire command. Immediately after the surrender the company was marched to Augusta, Ga., where it was disbanded as a Confederate organization. Thus, from the time when the curtain rose at Pulaski to its fall at Greensborough, the Chatham Artillery was nobly performing its part in this great drama which had fixed the attention of the world for four years, and been baptized in the blood of thousands engaged in constant and active service, enduring cheerfully every privation, fearlessly encountering every danger, and during the most trying periods led by John F. Wheaton as commander.

During the dark days of reconstruction the company was not permitted to retain its military character, yet all the members assembled in citizens dress whenever summoned by their officers for the transaction of business. Although their armory was seized by the forces of the United States in December, 1864, and placed under the control of the Freedman's Bureau until June, 1868, the interest due on the armory's scrip was at all times paid, and the general welfare of the organization was carefully looked after and attended to. The social characteristics that had so long been features of the company, were retained and continued during that humiliating period. On February 22, 1866, the company gave a grand picnic, and since that date has given one every year, in which its members, their families and friends participated.

On January 19, 1872, the anniversary of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee, the company made its first uniformed appearance after the war, and since that date has paraded on all its regular parade days on all public occasions, retaining in its advanced age its true military bearing, its social instincts, its patriotic and public spirit, remaining true to the principles that actuated the fathers and promoters of this grand old association from its organization.

As soon after the surrender of the Confederate army as the nature of the case and the exigency of the times would permit, the company was reorganized upon a peace basis. Their Washington guns, which had been carefully buried and concealed during the war, were resurrected from their hiding-place, and remounted and restored to their former position as honorary field-pieces of the battery. The old spirit still survived,

and the Chatham Artillery was again restored to its pristine vigor and its high reputation among the volunteer companies of Savannah. The objects of the founders of this military organization are thus expressed in the preamble to the rules and regulations of the company :

“Impressed with a firm belief that the safety of the glorious institutions under which we live, and which have been bequeathed to us as a sacred and inestimable legacy, purchased by the blood and toil of the fathers of the Republic, depends upon a well regulated and strictly disciplined militia, and that such a militia is especially necessary in the community in which we live, from the peculiar character of our population which renders it necessary to be always prepared, and ever on the alert to meet a danger which may have its being among us without our knowledge, and may break forth in our most unsuspecting moments ; fully convinced that it is the duty of every citizen to contribute not only to the pecuniary exigencies of his country when demanded, but to be prepared in times of danger when the peace and welfare and dignity of that country are threatened to interpose his person as a shield and safeguard between her and dishonor ; that to obtain this laudable and honorable object, a proper organization and a strict bond of union and action are required as well in peace as in war, and that a corps devoted to the service of field armory is an honorable, important and efficient branch of the national or State defense, affording the best opportunities to render valuable those services which it is our duty and desire to proffer to our beloved country on all occasions when the support of her right or interest may demand them, we the officers, noncommissioned officers and privates of the Chatham Artillery whose names are hereunto subscribed for the purposes above recited, and with a view to obtain a knowledge of military tactics, and especially that portion more particularly embraced under the title of our association, do hereby solemnly agree to the following rules of the government of the Chatham Artillery, and we do hereby pledge our honor, for which our signature is witness, that we will to the best of our ability and understanding devote ourselves to the advancement of the interests of the corps, to which we have voluntarily attached ourselves by all honorable means, and ardently co-operate in the increase of its strength, respectability and discipline, and that we will foster and maintain sentiments of respect and affection towards each other as soldiers and citizens,

and united as a band of brothers, devote ourselves, when occasion requires it, to the service of our Country."

It may in just pride be affirmed that the members of this ancient company have under all circumstances and on all occasions endeavored to redeem the pledges and maintain the sentiments thus early given and recorded. Surviving the vicissitudes of fortune and the shock of battle this organization after more than a century's existence, is still bouyant in spirit and strong in membership. The total strength of the company, rank and file, is fifty-eight men. The implements of war consist of two six-pounders, presented by General George Washington, one howitzer, one light six-pounder, and one gatling gun. The officers are: John F. Wheaton, captain; R. F. Harmon, senior first lieutenant; G. P. Walker, junior first lieutenant; J. R. Saussy, second lieutenant; I. A. Solomons, orderly sergeant; T. N. Theus, ordnance sergeant; E. E. Buckner, quartermaster sergeant; J. B. Law, guidon sergeant; J. S. Silva, secretary; J. F. La Far, treasurer.

Savannah Volunteer Guards. This is the oldest infantry corps in Georgia. It was organized as a company early in 1802, and was attached to the First Regiment, First Brigade, First Division of the Georgia Militia. Its first parade was on May 1, 1802, and it has ever since adopted and observed that day as its anniversary. On the 20th of the same month the corps took part in the reception extended to vice President Aaron Burr. The uniform at that time was blue, trimmed with red, with gold bars across the breast.

Dr. John Cummings was the first captain of the Guards. He was an Irishman by birth—one of the leading and most influential merchants of Savannah at that time, and president of the Branch Bank of the United States. He was lost at sea on board the steamer *Pulaski*, on a trip from Savannah to Baltimore.

Captain Cummings resigned in 1808, and was succeeded by Captain James Marshall. During Captain Marshall's command the War of 1812 with Great Britain occurred, and the Guards with the other companies of Savannah composing the First Regiment were mustered into the service of the United States for local defense, and at one time a portion of the Guards with the Republican Blues were sent on an expedition against St. Augustine. We are unable to ascertain how long Captain Marshall con-

tinued to command the Guards. He afterwards became colonel of the regiment, and was so, as late as 1825. He was succeeded, however, as captain of the Guards by Frederick S. Fell, who had been first lieutenant of the company.

In 1818 Edward F. Tattnall was elected commander. Captain Tattnall was of the family of Tattnalls so distinguished in the history of Georgia. His father was Josiah Tattnall, who had been the third captain of the Chatham Artillery, colonel of the First Regiment Georgia Militia, general of the First Brigade, United States Senator from Georgia, and governor of the State. He was the elder and only brother of the celebrated Commodore Josiah Tattnall, who, himself, was a member of the Guards from his early manhood to his death, and whose remains they attended to their last resting place at Bonaventure on June 16, 1871.

Captain Tattnall had been a captain in the United States army in the war of 1812, and had greatly distinguished himself in an engagement with the British at Point Petre, near St. Mary's, Ga. Captain Tattnall entered upon the command of the guards vigorously and with zeal. He was evidently a born soldier; and, though a strict disciplinarian and very exacting in his requirements, he soon secured the absolute devotion of his command, and, infusing into it much of his own high, chivalric spirit, enhanced, if he did not create, that intense and admirable *esprit de corps* which has ever since been one of its chief characteristics. Under his leadership it attained a degree of efficiency and prosperity it had never known before, and received an impulse which it has not yet lost. He may be considered, in the largest sense, "the second founder" of the corps. On the occasion of President James Monroe's visit to Savannah on May 8, 1819, the Savannah Volunteer Guards, under his command, took part in the reception and parade. The second uniform adopted by the company was blue, trimmed and slashed with scarlet, and a full scarlet front—very similar to the uniform of the French *gens d'arme* at one time. And, in this connection, a pleasant incident is related as occurring on the occasion of Lafayette's visit to Savannah during his American tour in 1825.

It appears that the distinguished visitor landed at the foot of East Broad street. A contemporary account says: "The troops were placed in position on the green, in front of the avenue of trees, their right on

East Bay. A more gallant and splendid military display we have never seen; the effect was beautiful; every corps exceeded its customary numbers; many who had not appeared under arms for years shouldered them on this occasion, and the usual pride of appearance and honorable emulation was ten times increased by the occasion. Those who know the volunteer companies of Savannah will believe this to be no empty compliment."

The incident referred to is that, as Lafayette passed down the line, he reached Tattnall with his Guards, and either affected by the sight of a uniform so familiar to him in his own country, or attracted by the fine appearance of the company, he threw up both hands, and, with sparkling eyes, exclaimed, "Ah! *quels beaux soldats! quels beaux soldats!*"

Captain Tattnall continued in command until January, 1831, and after an interval of some time was succeeded by Joseph W. Jackson. Captain Jackson was a lawyer, a member of Congress and one of the most distinguished men of his day. His successor was William Robertson, proprietor of the *Savannah Daily Georgian*, who assumed command in November, 1836. Captain Robertson held his commission but a few months, resigning in July, 1837. He was succeeded by William P. Bowen, under whom was procured an act of the Legislature authorizing the corps to half pay members, the object of which was to lay the foundation of a fund with which at some future day, to build an armory or arsenal.

Captain Bowen resigned in 1844, when he was succeeded by Dr. Cosmo P. Richardsone, who was elevated to the position from the rank of private. Captain Richardsone proved to be an officer of extraordinary merit. During his term occurred the incorporation of the corps which in another part of the chapter is more fully discussed. Captain Richardsone died while holding the position of Captain of the Guards. He was dearly beloved by every member of the corps and his death was in the nature of a personal loss. He was buried with military honors on February 8, 1852.

Dr. James P. Screven, an exempt private, was elected the next Captain of the Guards, the first position of a public character he had ever consented to take. Soon, however, he became in quick succession,

mayor of the city, member of the State Senate and first president of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad Company, now known as the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway. Dr. Screven's pressing public and private engagements induced him to resign in December, 1857, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, the present distinguished citizen of Savannah, Colonel John Screven.

Under the administration of Captain Screven the corps made rapid advance in all the avenues which mark the proficiency of a military organization. The first event of importance during the command of Captain John Screven was the acquisition of an armory. This was secured in 1859 by the purchase of the old Unitarian Church on the southeastern corner of Bull and York streets. It required some time and expense to prepare the building for the use of the corps, but it was finally converted into pleasant military quarters. During the occupation of the city by Sherman in 1864, it was used by some of his troops as a guard-house. Through their carelessness it took fire and was destroyed.

Soon after the acquisition of an armory a very rapid increase in the members of the corps began to take place, and it not infrequently happened that at an afternoon drill one hundred and fifty men or more would be out—a number quite too large to be handled with convenience as a single company. This state of affairs gave rise to the idea of forming an independent battalion. Steps were immediately taken to carry it into effect.

While preparations to form a battalion were going on South Carolina seceded from the Union, and on January 3, 1861, as related in the chapter devoted to the war period, fifty men of the Guards under Captain Screven, the Oglethorpe Light Infantry and the Chatham Artillery were taken by Colonel Lawton under orders from Governor Brown, and effected the seizure of Fort Pulaski. From this time for several months the volunteer companies took turns at Fort Pulaski. The Guards were there several times.

While these events were in progress, recruits rapidly poured in and the Guards hastened to effect the permanent battalion organization. The plan was to form two companies, A and B, by assigning members to them; and complete the organization by formal elections for officers, and to elect Captain Screven major of the battalion. But at this juncture



John Sever

the then adjutant-general of the State maintained that there could not be a battalion of so few companies as two, commanded by a field officer. To obviate this difficulty as many officers as were necessary consented to go one grade lower. Thus organized, the officers of the corps, if it may be so styled at that time, were as follows: Captain John Screven, captain commanding company A; first lieutenant, W. S. Basinger; second lieutenant, Gilbert C. Rice; ensign, J. C. Habersham. Company B; captain, A. C. Davenport; first lieutenant, George W. Stiles; second lieutenant, Thomas F. Screven; ensign, M. H. Hopkins.

The battalion was mustered into the service of the Confederate States in March, 1861, for two months, and during this period was assigned to duty as the garrison of a battery at Thunderbolt. At the end of this time the corps returned to Savannah and was dismissed, but shortly after it was again mustered for six months, and immediately sent to take charge of a much heavier battery on Green Island, near the mouth of the Vernon River.

At the end of their second period of enlistment the members of the corps resolved to again muster for the war. They were informed that the battalion would be accepted as an independent organization and a field officer to command, if three companies could be formed. A third company was formed by taking as many members from Companies A and B as could be spared. The following officers were then chosen: Company A, captain, W. S. Basinger; first lieutenant, Thomas F. Screven; second lieutenants, William H. King and Frederick Tupper. Company B, captain, George W. Stiles; first lieutenant, Edward Padelford, jr.; second lieutenants, Edwin A. Castellaw and George D. Smith. Company C, captain, Gilbert C. Rice; first lieutenant, George M. Turner; second lieutenants, John R. Dillon and Eugene Blois. The organization was approved by the adjutant-general of the State, and commissions were issued to the officers above named. The corps was mustered into service for the war in March, 1862. This terminated the connection of the Guards with the first volunteer regiment. John Screven was commissioned by the Confederate government major of artillery, and assigned by General A. R. Lawton to the command of the Savannah Volunteer Guards Battalion.

The first service of this corps as a separate battalion was at Fort Boggs,

a fine large work on the bluff, about two miles below the city, overlooking Fort Jackson and the river, and constituting the extreme left of the inner line of defense. In the spring of 1863 Major Screven resigned the command of the battalion as the management of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad—a line of communication and supply very important to the Confederate government—required as president, his personal attention. Captain Basinger succeeded him as major, Lieutenant T. F. Screven became captain of Company A, and the other officers went up each one grade, Sergeant P. N. Raynal being elected to the junior lieutenancy.

The battalion remained in charge of Fort Boggs until July, 1863, when it was sent with the First Volunteer Regiment and the Twelfth Georgia Battalion to reinforce the troops at Battery Wagner, and in the celebrated siege of July 11, took a prominent part, four of the Guards being killed and three wounded. Battery Wagner was abandoned late in August, 1863, and the Guards were ordered to Sullivan's Island to occupy Battery Marion. Here it remained until the following May, and during this period the troops were under almost constant fire.

In May, 1864, the Guards were ordered to Virginia to join the army of General Lee. Arriving in Virginia the corps was stationed at Mattoax to guard the bridge where the Richmond and Danville Railroad crosses the Appomattox River. In this sort of duty the corps remained until the following October. It was then ordered to the general line of the army and posted in the trenches on the north side of the James River, near Chaffin Bluff. Here the Guards passed the severe winter of 1864-5, enduring every hardship to which the illy equipped Confederate troops were subjected during this trying time. When General Lee's army was forced to abandon Richmond in April, 1865, fears for the result of the war began to creep into the minds of the most sanguine. Th's famous retreating march of General Lee was continued for several days, but on April 6 the rear guard was brought to bay near Sailor's Creek. General Gordon's corps was the true rear guard, but in the various operations and movements of that day General Ewell's corps got into the rear by force of circumstances. General Custer Lee's division, to which the Guards were attached, was in General Ewell's corps.

In the battle at Sailor's Creek the Guards took a prominent part, being placed so as to receive the first onset of the enemy. The attack was

unsuccessful, the enemy being driven off with the loss of two regimental flags and many killed, but with serious loss to the Guards also. The battalion then returned to the original line to take its part in the main battle. But again they were put in the same manner as before. The enemy was checked, but all of the Guards who escaped with their lives were made prisoners. It was afterwards ascertained that the enemy lost in the encounter 275 men, and of the Guards numbering 85 men engaged, 30 were killed and 22 wounded, every officer but one being killed or wounded. The killed were buried on the field by the enemy. The remains of such as could be identified were, at a later day, brought to Savannah and buried in the lot of the corps at Laurel Grove cemetery. The survivors were sent—the wounded to hospitals, the unwounded to Northern prisons—some to Point Lookout, the major and lieutenant-general to Johnson's Island. But the closing scene of the great struggle was then taking place, and a few days after the battle of Sailor's Creek, the surrender of General Lee's army ended the war. The members of the Guards held as prisoners of war were soon after released and sadly wended their way homeward, to face as best they could the new difficulties that lay before them.

After the close of the war no effort was made to reorganize any of the volunteer military companies of Savannah as long as the "carpet-bag" government was in power. The Guards by occasional meetings and by attending in a body the funerals of deceased members, endeavored to maintain their corporate existence, and to preserve their property. But when James M. Smith became governor of the State—his elevation being the virtual overthrow of the "carpet-bag" government—the corps, encouraged by him, determined to resume its usual functions. A large number of new men joined, officers were elected, the present uniforms adopted, and on the 19th day of January, 1873, the first parade of the corps after the war occurred. Major Basinger was re-elected to command the corps, and in 1879, in pursuance of a law of the State then passed which required all battalion commanders to be lieutenant-colonels, such a commission was sent to him, and the corps was numbered third in the list of volunteer infantry battalions.

Colonel Basinger resigned in August, 1882, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Garrard, the present popular commander, was elected to succeed him. Colonel Basinger was a member of the corps for thirty-one years,

and was distinguished for his devotion and high soldierly qualities. He was longer in chief command than any of his predecessors, and in peace and war he sustained the honor of the corps with loyalty, intelligence and skill.

The commissioned officers of the battalion under Major Screven were as follows: Company A,—Captain, W. S. Basinger; lieutenants, Thomas F. Screven, W. H. King, John F. Tupper. Company B.—Captain, G. W. Stiles; lieutenants, Ed. Padleford, E. A. Castellaw, George D. Smith. Company C,—Captain, G. C. Rice; lieutenants, G. M. Turner, John R. Dillon, Eugene Blois. Lieutenant Dillon, acting adjutant. Captain G. C. Rice, acting quartermaster. Lieutenant W. H. King, acting commissary.

After Major Basinger assumed command Lieutenant T. F. Screven was made captain of Company A, and the following became lieutenants, namely: P. N. Raynal, W. E. Gue, and W. D. Grant, and E. P. Starr was appointed adjutant of battalion. After the war ended the officers under Major Basinger were: Company A,—Captain, George W. Stiles; lieutenants, P. N. Raynal, A. A. Winn, E. P. Starr. Company B,—Captain, T. F. Screven; lieutenants, J. C. Habersham, H. H. Woodbridge, Malcolm Maclean. Company C,—Captain, John R. Dillon; lieutenants, F. R. Sweat, H. C. Cunningham, John Reilly. Lieutenant Sweat was afterwards appointed adjutant, and Lieutenants Raynal and Cunningham became respectively captains of their companies, and the following became lieutenants at various times, namely: C. J. Barie, C. R. Maxwell, H. R. Symons, W. F. Symons, Cuthbert Barnwell, Joe C. Thompson, L. C. Strong, M. A. Barie, J. A. Cronk, J. W. Fretwell, W. P. Hunter (adjutant). Major Basinger became lieutenant-colonel in October, 1879. Thereafter the following became commissioned officers in the battalion: Lieutenants O. H. Lufburrow, I. G. Heyward and W. H. Turner, before Lieutenant-Colonel Garrard took command. The present commissioned officers of the battalion are: Lieutenant-colonel, William Garrard; adjutant, Wm. P. Hunter; quartermaster, John Kollock; judge-advocate, R. R. Richards; commissary and treasurer, John M. Bryan; sergeant-major, R. E. L. Daniels; quartermaster-sergeant, C. E. Dieterich. Company A — Captain, W. W. Williamson; first lieutenant, T. P. Huger; second lieutenant, Frank Screven; first sergeant, — Hutton. Com-

pany B,— Captain, Thomas Screven ; first lieutenant, T. D. Rockwell ; second lieutenant, G. S. Orme ; first sergeant, G. M. Gadsden. Company C,— Captain, John Reilly ; first lieutenant, W. W. Rogers ; second lieutenant, G. W. Cann ; first sergeant, J. Ferris Cann.

Soon after the election of Lieutenant-Colonel Garrard steps were taken to provide for the battalion a suitable armory building. The location secured was the site of the old State arsenal. In 1885 the erection of the building was commenced and one year later the armory was thrown open to the public on the occasion of a grand bazaar. It was 110 feet long, 60 feet in width and 64 feet from the street pavement to the deck of the domed roof and had three fronts, facing north on President street, west on Whitaker street, and south on York street. The cost of erection was about \$60,000, and it was considered the finest military building in the South. This fine structure, which was no less the pride of the battalion than of the citizens of Savannah, was totally destroyed by the destructive fire of April 6, 1889. It was insured for \$50,000, and with characteristic energy the battalion has begun preparation to erect a new armory which will rival in beauty the one destroyed.

The Guards have erected monuments to two of their deceased commanders. The first is a plain marble shaft in Bonaventure Cemetery (formerly the family seat of the Tattnalls) to Captain Tattnall, and bears the following inscription on its western face :

SACRED
to the memory of
EDWARD FENWICK TATTNALL,
who died in Savannah,
on the 21st day of November, 1832,
aged 44 years.
Erected by the Savannah
Volunteer Guards, which corps
he for a period of years commanded, as
a tribute of affection for his qualities
as a Man, a Soldier, and a Patriot.
*Muncia parva quidem, sed magnum
testantur amorem.*

Near by, in the same enclosure, is the tomb of his brother, Commodore Josiah Tattnall, one of the most honored of the honorary members

of the Guards. On this significantly rests the effigy of a sheathed sword, and it bears the following inscription :

COMMODORE JOSIAH TATTNALL, U. S. AND C. S. N.

Born near this spot Nov. 8, 1785.

Died June 14, 1871.

The second monument erected by the corps is in Laurel Grove Cemetery to Capt. Richardsone—a tasteful marble shaft with the following inscriptions. On the eastern face: “Erected by the Savannah Volunteer Guards in token of their regard for a beloved commander, and of their admiration for his virtues as a citizen.” On the western face, on a shield within a bay wreath supported on cannon: “Cosmo P. Richardsone.” On the southern face: “Born January 24th, 1804.” On the northern face: “Died February 6th, 1852.”

Within a few feet of the resting place of Captain Richardsone is that of his friend and immediate successor in command, Captain J. P. Screven.

In Laurel Grove Cemetery the Guards hold two burial lots, numbers 46 and 726. In the former are interred Privates S. F. Ripley and John D. Carter, who died of yellow fever respectively in 1854 and 1876, and Privates T. L. Robertson, John Maddox, John Johnson, A. F. Whitlock and James D. Pardue. In this lot also is one grave containing the remains of eleven members of the battalion, who fell at Sailor's Creek, the last battle of the Army of Virginia, namely: King, Turner, Rice, Abney, McIntosh, Rouse, Millen, Gordon, Vickers, Cook, and Barie, removed from Virginia along with Rice, James, Myddleton, Bowne, Grant, and Bennett, who are interred in their respective family lots. In lot number 726 (the gift of first Lieutenant Thomas J. Bulloch) are interred Privates Thomas D. Morel, James M. Mallette, Frederick Myers, and James O. A. Simmons.

Independent Volunteer Battalion of Savannah.—During the first part of the century the volunteer and uniformed companies of Savannah formed a part of the First Regiment, First Brigade, Georgia Militia, and paraded on stated occasions side by side with the “unterrified,” un-uniformed, undisciplined companies of the “beats,” as they were called. These organizations were but burlesques upon what a military command should be, and it is not to be wondered at that the volunteers became restive under the enforced associations. The desirability of forming a battalion

exclusively from the volunteers was most apparent. Steps were taken to that end, and on January 20, 1852, a bill was approved by which it was enacted :

"I. That the volunteer companies now existing in the city of Savannah and belonging to the First Regiment, First Brigade, First Division Georgia Militia be and the same hereby are organized and erected into a separate battalion, which shall be called the Independent Volunteer Battalion of Savannah, and be no longer a part of the said First Regiment.

- "II. That any other volunteer companies of foot which may hereafter be organized in the city of Savannah shall be attached to said battalion until the number of said companies shall be eight, when the said companies shall be organized and erected into a regiment, which shall be called the Independent Volunteer Regiment of Savannah, and said regiment shall not consist of less than eight or more than fourteen companies."

Section three of the act vested the command of the Independent Volunteer Battalion in a lieutenant colonel, with full regimental staff.

At the date of the passage of the above act the following were the volunteer companies affected by it, and which consequently formed the Independent Volunteer Battalion of Savannah : Chatham Artillery, Captain John B. Gallie ; Savannah Volunteer Guards, Captain James P. Screven, organized 1802 ; Republican Blues, Captain John W. Anderson, organized 1808 ; Phœnix Riflemen, Captain W. H. C. Mills, organized 1830 ; Irish Jasper Greens, Captain John Devanney, organized February 22, 1843 ; German Volunteers, Captain J. H. Stegin, organized February 22, 1846 ; DeKalb Riflemen, Captain John Bilbo, organized 1850. The whole was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander R. Lawton.

The Oglethorpe Light Infantry was organized under Captain John N. Lewis in January, 1856, and became a part of the Independent battalion, completing the eight companies to the regimental formation, when the battalion became the Independent Volunteer Regiment of Savannah.

The act of January 20, 1852, was in part and substance amended as follows :

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the regiment formed under the second section of said act shall be known as " The First Volunteer Regiment

of the State of Georgia," and may embrace as many infantry corps formed in said city, as may choose to conform to the regimental organization.

Section 2. Provided for full field and staff.

Section 3. Provided that the rights and privileges accruing to said regiment shall not fall by the consolidation of two or more companies, or the withdrawal or dissolution of one or more companies, but the same shall vest in and be enjoyed by the corps composing the Volunteer Regiment.

Section 4. Withdrew the regiment from the First Brigade Georgia Militia and placed it exclusively under the command of its own officers.

Under the re-organization conformatory to this act the following officers were elected and commissioned:

A. R. Lawton, colonel; George W. Stiles as lieutenant-colonel, and W. S. Rockwell as major. Bulloch Jackson was appointed adjutant; John Fraser, paymaster; J. D. Fish, surgeon; J. W. Johnston, assistant surgeon. No further change occurred among the list of officers until the beginning of the war, when C. H. Olmstead was made adjutant in place of Bulloch Jackson, who resigned.

An account of the first service of this regiment in behalf of the Confederacy, will be found in the chapter devoted to the war period, as well as the changes in officers which followed in the first year of the war.

The regiment was reorganized by an order from the Confederate department headquarters in October, 1862, to conform to the requirement of actual service. The following companies were made to compose the regiment:

Company A,—First Company Irish Jasper Greens, Captain John Flannery.

Company B.—Second Company Irish Jasper Greens, Captain James Dooner.

Company C,—Republican Blues, Captain W. D. Dixon.

Company D,—City Light Guard, Captain S. Yates Levy.

Company E,—Irish Volunteers, Captain John F. O'Neill.

Company F,—Coast Rifles, Captain Screven Turner.

Company G,—Tattnall Guards, Captain A. C. Davenport.

Company H,—Second Company Oglethorpe Light Infantry, Captain James Lachlison.

Company I,—German Volunteers, Captain C. Werner.

Company K,—Washington Volunteers, Captain John Cooper.

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Charles H. Olmstead ; lieutenant-colonel, W. S. Rockwell ; major, M. J. Ford ; adjutant, Matthew H. Hopkins ; quartermaster, Edward Hopkins ; commissary, E. W. Drummond ; surgeon, W. H. Elliott ; chaplain, S. Edward Axson.

Non-commissioned Staff.—Sergeant-major, F. M. Hull ; commissary-sergeant, W. H. Boyd ; quartermaster-sergeant, William C. Crawford ; ordnance-sergeant, Thaddeus F. Bennett.

During the winter, Captain Edward Hopkins died and was succeeded by Captain F. M. Hull, who was appointed quartermaster.

The service that followed the reorganization of the regiment is best told in the following language of its commanding officer, Colonel Olmstead :

“ For many months the regiment continued to do service at various points on the coast. Companies A and B at the Savannah River batteries, Company C at Fort McAllister, Companies D, E and F at Fort Bartow, Causton's Bluff, and Companies G, H, I and K in the lines around the city, at Isle of Hope, and Whitmarsh and Wilmington Islands. Again was Company C fortunate—a second time, on February 1, 1863, it took part in repulsing a vigorous attack of the iron-clad monitors upon Fort McAllister. It was a brilliant affair, and the garrison handsomely earned the laudatory order from General Beauregard which authorized them to inscribe the name Fort McAllister upon their colors.

“ Early in July, 1863, Companies G, H, I and K, in concert with the Eighteenth and Twelfth Georgia Battalions were hurried over to Charleston to assist in meeting the attack upon that city, which had just developed itself at the lower end of Morris Island. The Georgians, numbering five hundred or six hundred men, were thrown into Battery Wagner on the night of July 10, and at daybreak on the following morning took part in repelling a vigorous assault made by General Gillmore with a strong storming column. In this action Captain Werner, of Company I, was killed while bravely meeting the attack. Here the First Regiment met again its ‘friends the enemy,’ of the Seventh Connecticut, that command being one of the leading regiments in the assault. A number of them surrendered to the men who had been captured by them the year before.” Of subsequent service at Wagner, it is scarcely necessary to write in detail, but a clear idea of the character of the service there may

be gained from the following account, written by Major Robert C. Gilchrist, of Charleston, himself one of the most gallant and efficient of the defenders of the fort :

“ ‘ Night and day, with scarcely any intermission, the howling shell burst over and within it. Each day, often from early dawn, the new Ironsides, or the six monitors, sometimes all together, steamed up and delivered their terrific broadsides, shaking the fort to its centre. The noiseless Cœhorn shells, falling vertically, searched out the secret recesses, almost invariably claiming victims. The burning sun of a Southern summer, its heat intensified by the reflection of the white sand, scorched and blistered the unprotected garrison, or the more welcome rain and storm wet them to the skin. An intolerable stench from the unearthed dead of the previous conflict, the carcasses of cavalry horses lying where they fell, in the rear, and barrels of putrid meat thrown out on the beach, sickened the defenders.

“ ‘ A large and brilliantly colored fly, attracted by the feast, and unseen before, inflicted wounds more painful, though less dangerous than the shot of the enemy. The food, however good when it started for its destination, by exposure, first on the wharf in Charleston, then on the beach at Cummings' Point, being often forty-eight hours in transition, was unfit to eat. The unventilated bomb-proofs filled with smoke of lamps and smell of blood, were intolerable, so that we endured the risk of shot and shell rather than seek their shelter. The incessant din of its own artillery, as well as the bursting shells of the foe, prevented sleep. Then, as never before, all realized the force of the prophecy : “ In the morning thou shalt say, would God it were even ! and at even thou shalt say, would God it were morning ! for the fear of thine eyes, wherewith thou shalt fear, and for the sight of thine eyes which thou shalt see.”

“ In the spring of 1864, mighty preparations were made by both Federal and Confederate authorities for what was felt would be the decisive campaign of the war. Every effort was made to recruit the armies of the Confederacy to the greatest possible extent. Troops were withdrawn in every direction from the sea coast and sent to the armies of Lee and Johnston. The scattered companies of the First Regiment were brought together, and on a lovely spring morning the command left Savannah to join the army under General Joseph E. Johnston in North Georgia,

nearly 1,000 officers and men being in line. The regiment joined the army at Lost Mountain, in the vicinity of Marietta, on the day after the battle of New Hope Church. It was assigned to General Mercer's brigade in Walker's division, Hardee's corps, the other regiments in the brigade being the Fifty-fourth Georgia, Colonel C. H. Way, the Fifty-seventh Georgia, Colonel William Barkaloo, and the Sixty-third Georgia, Colonel George Gordon. The *morale* of the army at that time was of the highest type. There was on the part of every man unbounded confidence in the sagacity and generalship of our distinguished leader, and doubt as to the ultimate issue of the campaign, found no lodgement in any heart. There was in the movements of the men an elasticity and alertness indicative of high spirit and a bouyant belief in the success of our arms.

"From that time onward the First Regiment bore honorable part in the history of the army. The grapple between Generals Johnston and Sherman was without resting spells. Every day the two armies felt each other in sharp fights on the picket lines, in fierce artillery duels and sometimes in desperate charge against fortified positions.

"The regiment's first severe loss was in a hot skirmish just before the army retired to the line of Kenesaw Mountain. On that day the killed, wounded and missing amounted to about seventy, among whom was that gallant gentleman, Lieutenant Cyrus Carter of Company G, who received a mortal wound while encouraging his men. Much of the loss on that occasion was due to the inexperience of our men in bush fighting. . . . Every one familiar with the history of that summer, 1864, remembers how by continued reaching out of his flanks (an operation which his superior numbers gave him power to repeat again and again) Sherman gradually pushed Johnston back to the lines around Atlanta. At Smyrna Church, midway between Marietta and the Chattahoochee River, the First Regiment suffered severely in holding an isolated position on a little barren hill top some distance out in front of the main line, without supports on either right or left. Why it was sent there we never knew, for when the enemy did get possession of this hill and planted their artillery upon it, the position was so commanded from our lines that the guns were abandoned by the gunners so long as daylight lasted.

"The regiment took part in the battle of Peachtree Creek, but was very lightly engaged on that day. On July 22, however, in Hardee's flank attack upon Sherman (when the Federals lost McPherson, and the State of Georgia had to mourn the loss of the chivalrous Walker) Mercer's brigade was hotly engaged, and lost many noble officers and men. Captain Screven Turner, of Company F, was among the killed, and Captain Umbach, of Company I, received a wound that disabled him for the remainder of the war.

"Upon the death of General Walker his division was scattered. Mercer's brigade was assigned to the division of General Pat Cleburne. At the same time, General Mercer having been assigned to duty elsewhere, the command of the brigade devolved for a time upon the Senior Colonel. All during the closing days of July and in the month of August the lines of Atlanta were firmly held, but little by little the Confederate left was extended to meet a corresponding extension of the Federal right down the line of the Macon and Western Railroad.

"The movement terminated in the two days' fight at Jonesboro, where the fate of Atlanta was sealed. On the first day the corps of Hardee and Lee fought side by side, but on that night Lee's corps was withdrawn by General Hood towards Atlanta, leaving Hardee alone to breast the storm on the second day. He was fearfully overmatched, and nightfall found the corps almost encircled by the enemy, and our lines, to the extent of one brigade front, in their possession. With great skill General Hardee extricated himself from this hazardous position, leaving behind the desperately wounded who could not be moved. In the immediate front of the First Regiment the enemy were so near that we could hear them conversing as we moved off silently in the darkness. It was a sad march, the men were exhausted from the two days' struggle, but physical fatigue was nothing compared to the mental depression that came upon us as the lurid glare in the northern sky, and the dull, distant rumble of explosions of powder, as Hood burned the supplies he could not take away, told the story of Atlanta's fall and the defeat of the Confederate campaign.

"After a short season of rest and recuperation the army was again in motion. Our brigade being placed in command of General J. Argyle Smith, a brave officer but an exceedingly unfortunate one, in a matter of

wounds. It was said that he rarely was thoroughly recovered from one before he received another.

"Northward our line of march took its way, constantly threatening Sherman's line of communications. The post of Rome was captured; then a further march, still to the north, then a square turn to the west, and we swept across the northern part of Alabama until the town of Tusculumbia was reached. Then it became known that a winter campaign into Tennessee was ahead of us.

"The army crossed the Tennessee River upon a long pontoon bridge at Florence, Ala., on a bright, frosty Sunday morning, and a brilliant, inspiring scene it was.

"Resting for a short time at Florence the order for the advance was again given, but here Smith's brigade was detached and sent to a point about thirteen miles distant, known as Cheatham's Ferry, to help a supply train over the river and convey it to the army.

"The operations around Murfreesboro were marked with much suffering among the troops. The weather was intensely cold, the ground rigid with frost and covered with sleet and snow. While the men were poorly clad, without overcoats, and many of them barefooted.

"Smith's and one other small brigade, constituted the whole of General Forrest's infantry force, the rest being cavalry, with one section of light rifled guns.

"When Hood was defeated at Nashville this little force was in a precarious position, as General Thomas' army was between it and the Confederate army.

"We were saved, however, by the skill of General Forrest, who knew every inch of the country, and who conducted his command by a forced march in a detour around Thomas's left, reaching Hood at Columbia, where he had made a stand.

"No member of the First Regiment, who was on that march will ever forget its hardships. Bloody tracks of bare feet upon the snowy ground, shivering bodies, exhausting fatigue; these are some of the memories evoked, but with them comes also the recollection of manly endurance and a patient courage that no suffering could subdue, no danger appall.

"At Columbia General Hood organized a rear-guard under General Forrest composed of his cavalry and eight small brigades of infantry, under the immediate command of General Walthall, of Mississippi. Smith's brigade had the honor to be chosen for this hazardous service. It was intended that the infantry portion of this rear-guard should be at least three thousand men, but after the sick, the wounded and the barefooted had been sent to the rear the effectives of the entire eight brigades numbered but 1,601 men—skeleton brigades, indeed. Few in numbers, yet with brave hearts and, as the event proved "enough" for the duty required of them.

"Surely every man who was there has a right to be proud of the record. The rear-guard was formed on the morning of December 20, 1864, and it at once held the line of Duck River, while the main army pressed southward toward Bainbridge, near which point the pontoons were laid for the passage of the Tennessee.

"At an early hour on December 22 the enemy crossed Duck River at some distance above Columbia. General Forrest then slowly retired, making a bold front from time to time.

"There was considerable skirmishing and fighting during December 22, 23 and 24. At midnight on Christmas eve the exhausted troops encamped upon a bleak hill-top in front of Pulaski, Tenn. At early dawn on the day of "peace and good will to men," we were in motion again, and on our way through the town.

"Seven miles south of Pulaski, at Anthony's Hill, the pursuit of the enemy being vigorously pressed, General Forrest decided to make a stand. Four of the small brigades, including Smith's, were placed in line on the crest of the hill, or just beyond it, so as to form a partial ambuscade, cavalry being upon each flank. The enemy pushed boldly up the hill, but were received by a destructive fire followed by a charge of our entire line. They retired in confusion, leaving a number of prisoners in our hands, a good many horses and one piece of artillery.

"The attack was not repeated that day. The Confederates again resumed the line of march, a cold winter's rain having set in which added immeasurably to the discomfort of the men.

"On the night of December 27 we arrived in the vicinity of the River (Tennessee) and early on the morning of December 28, the rear-guard crossed the bridge and joined the army on the south side.

"After a necessary period of rest at Corinth and other points in Mississippi, the army was called to the East. Passing rapidly through Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, Smith's brigade once more found itself under its old leader, General Joseph E. Johnston, in North Carolina. It was closely engaged at the battle of Bentonville, where many of the men were killed, and where the fourth color-bearer of the First Regiment received his death wound.

"At Smithville, N. C., a general consolidation of the army was made. New regiments were formed from the fragments of old ones. Under this arrangement what was left of the First, Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third regiments was brought together under the colors of the First Regiment, and once more our ranks were full. Of the rejuvenated regiment C. H. Olmstead was colonel, C. S. Guyton, of the Fifty-seventh, lieutenant-colonel, and J. V. H. Allen, of the Sixty-third, major.

"The men were veterans who had literally borne the 'heat and burden of the day.' Tough, elastic and hopeful, even in that dark hour, because of the brave hearts within them, they formed a magnificent command, of which any soldier would have been proud. But the war was practically over, and the regiment did not fire another gun. The army was surrendered by General Johnston at Greensboro', N. C., and in a few days the troops were upon the homeward march.

"An attempt was made to keep the various commands together as much as possible until their respective States were reached. This failed in most instances, but the First Georgia carried its colors and its organization to the city of Augusta, where its service ended and officers and men separated."

It was not until the reconstruction era was passed that the First Regiment was permanently reorganized. It is now in a most flourishing condition and an honor to the city and State. The members of the field and staff are as follows: George A. Mercer, colonel; Peter Reilly, lieutenant-colonel; J. Schwarz, major; R. G. Gaillard, adjutant; M. A. O'Byrne, quartermaster; John T. Ronan, commissary; S. B. Adams, judge advocate; E. Karow, paymaster; W. W. Owens, surgeon.

Savannah Cadets.—H. M. Branch, captain; J. F. Brooks, first lieutenant; R. S. Mell, second lieutenant; E. H. Nichols, surgeon; R. P. Lovell, first sergeant.

Oglethorpe Light Infantry.—R. Falligant, captain; W. S. Rockwell, first lieutenant; C. F. Law, sergeant; J. T. Ronan, quartermaster.

Irish Jasper Greens.—J. Flannery, captain; J. McGrath, first lieutenant; P. F. Gleason, second lieutenant; J. T. McMahon, first sergeant; J. M. Reynolds, quartermaster.

German Volunteers.—John Derst, captain; H. C. Harms, first lieutenant; H. Kolshorn, second lieutenant; M. G. Helmken, orderly sergeant.

Republican Blues.—W. D. Dixon, captain; F. P. Haupt, first lieutenant; J. J. Gaudry, second lieutenant; G. Gregor, first sergeant.

The Georgia Hussars is the oldest cavalry company in Savannah. They were organized in 1785. In September, 1861, under Captain J. F. Waring, they entered the service of the Confederate States government and served throughout the war with the army of Northern Virginia. Captain Waring was promoted to colonel of the Jefferson Davis Legion. The other officers of the company at the time of enlistment were lieutenants, ranking in the order named, David Waldhauer, W. W. Gordon, A. McC. Duncan. Waldhauer was promoted to captain, Gordon to captain on General Mercer's staff and Duncan to the rank of first lieutenant. At the time these latter promotions were made J. L. McTurner was chosen second lieutenant, and Robert Saussy third lieutenant.

A second company (known as Company B) was organized in November, 1861, under Captain W. H. Wiltberger, (promoted to major of the Fifth Georgia Cavalry); Lieutenants R. J. Davant, (promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment); M. E. Williams and F. Williams. In 1862 the company was reorganized under Captain Wiltberger, Lieutenants James A. Zittrouer, E. P. Hill, and Phillip Yonge. Lieutenant Hill resigned and Fred. H. Blois was elected lieutenant. At the promotion of Captain Wiltberger Lieutenant Zittrouer became captain. The company was with the Fifth Georgia Cavalry and served with distinguished credit around Savannah, on the South Carolina coast, in Florida, and with the Western Army.

Since the war the Hussars has been thoroughly reorganized and are now in excellent condition, both as to numbers and efficiency of drill. The total strength is one hundred men armed with sabers and pistols. The uniform consists of blue jackets trimmed with silver stripe and regu-

lution helmet. The present officers are W. W. Gordon, captain ; G. B. Pritchard, first lieutenant ; G. C. Gaillard, and P. W. Meldrim, second lieutenants, and F. A. Habersham, first sergeant.

The colored citizens of Savannah are represented by the First Battalion Georgia Volunteer Regiment, which was organized in 1878. Its officers are John H. Deveaux, lieutenant-colonel ; A. K. Desverney, adjutant ; A. Bowen, quartermaster ; T. J. Davis, surgeon ; T. Sanders, paymaster. This regiment is composed of the Chatham Light Infantry Company, the Savannah Light Infantry, Lone Star Cadets, Colquitt Blues, Forest City Light Infantry, and the Union Lincoln Guards.

There is also one colored cavalry company known as the Savannah Hussars, and an artillery company known as the Georgia Artillery.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

THOSE bright and able intellects which, for a round century, have ornamented Savannah's bench and bar, make lustrous every page of even their unabridged history.

Meagre and vague indeed, are the annals of juridical practice in Georgia prior to the period which began with the close of the Revolutionary war. The oldest records of Chatham county's courts to be found in the record vault, date back only to 1782. What evidence is extant and available, tends to show that for the first half century of Savannah's life, litigation was not a weakness of the people. They were just getting a foothold in this part of the New World, and were too intent on planting securely their homes and laying the basis of fortunes to settle differences in the courts. But, during the last two decades of the eighteenth century the dockets were burdened with causes. This heavy practice developed and trained the legal minds of the practitioners and gave to them a marked depth and scholarly finish. To this day, the traces thereof are broad and clear. How much for instance, of the credit is due to Savan-

nah's bar for the Judicial Act of 1799 is a subject which, in the absence of special research in that direction one hesitates to speak positively upon, but that it is no little can be safely held. That Act will stand for all time as a monument of the wisdom and to the wisdom of its framers—a judiciary system which the great Lord Brougham ranked above all others in the world. It was just about this time that the bar of Savannah began to shine with those members who carried it to the fore by their eloquence, profound knowledge of the law and high code of ethics.

Berrien and Wayne and Law and the Charltons are but a few of the names caught as the memory runs down the list. These were truly great lawyers. Since their day other sections of the State have boasted, and with reason, of eloquent and brilliant lawyers and judges, but the standard of ethics observed by Savannah's bar is the highest of all, and in every respect as applicable to the bar of to-day as they were to that of eighty years ago, are those words of the elder Charlton: "The fidelity, integrity and I may add the talents of our bar will bear a parallel with that of any other country."

The date of the establishment of Savannah's first court is fixed to a nicety. This took place July 7, 1733, "after dinner." All the forenoon General Oglethorpe had been busy naming wards, dividing them into tithings, and assigning lots to a shipload of new settlers who had just arrived. At this time Savannah was five months old. With the influx of so many new settlers, it occurred to the founder that there might soon be need for a court and in the afternoon of the day above named, a town court of record was established. Three bailiffs and a recorder were inducted into office, twelve freeholders, good men and true, were sworn as jurors and the first court ever opened in Georgia was held.

As marks of office, the bailiffs were required to wear magisterial gowns of purple edged with fur, and the recorder donned a black robe tufted. The members of Georgia's first grand jury were: Messrs. Samuel Parker, Thomas Young, Joseph Cole, John Wright, John West, Timothy Bowling, John Milledge, Henry Close, Walter Fox, John Grady, James Carwell and Richard Cannon. On an old map giving a view of Savannah in the latter part of March 1734, is represented a building which was used for a tabernacle and court house. This was a rude little building, 12 by 30 feet, which stood on a spot now covered by the rear of the custom-house at Bull street and Bay lane.

Justice as administered in courts did not get an auspicious start in Georgia. Before departing for England in the spring of 1734, Oglethorpe entrusted the care of the infant colony to the three bailiffs. He was barely out of sight of land when one of the bailiffs, John Causton, undertook to play the usurper. He assumed all authority and made his two associates yield to him and agree with him. So intolerant did he become that the colonists went to work to have him removed. One charge which they preferred against him was, that he had threatened jurors who did not find verdicts which pleased him. Again, he had compelled eight freeholders, with an officer, to attend at the door of the court-house while the court was in session, with their guns and bayonets, and they had orders to rest their fire-locks as soon as he appeared. Jurors were actually afraid to act according to their consciences the arraignment stated, and it further set forth "that the British nation was deceived (by Causton) with the fame of a happy, flourishing colony, and of its being free from that pest and scourge of mankind called lawyers, for the want of whose legal assistance the poor, miserable inhabitants are exposed to a more arbitrary government than ever was exercised in Turkey and Muscovy." Upon receiving this complaint, the trustees removed Causton and Mr. Gordon was sent over commissioned to assume the power and duties of chief magistrate. The deposed justice like many modern office holders, objected to being put out. So he took a novel way to force his successor to resign. Causton was keeper of the public store and it was his duty to sell provisions to all applicants. When Mr. Gordon tried to buy, he was refused. He could not stand that and in six weeks gave up his position, left the bench and sailed for England. Causton lost no time in putting on the purple and returning to his old seat.

The first notable trial in the colony was held shortly afterwards, Causton sat as chief judge. In truth he did more than preside, for he was a witness and advocate too, against the defendant, Captain Joseph Watson. The latter had taken an active hand in having his honor removed. Causton wanted revenge and he trumped up charges against the militia officer, accusing him of having aroused a bad feeling in the minds of the Indians. The jury's verdict was to the effect that Watson was not guilty of any crime save that of having made some thoughtless and unguarded remarks. This verdict was not what the judge wanted

and he charged the jury to go out and agree on another. The jurors refused to change their opinion and they returned with the same verdict. Causton charged the jurors again, telling them distinctly that they should find that Watson was guilty and a lunatic, and recommend him to the mercy of the court. This time the accused was found "guilty of lunacy." Captain Watson was thereupon sent to prison by his enemy, and was there kept for nearly three years without having sentence pronounced upon him.

Francis Moore, who visited the colony in 1736, wrote an interesting account of what he saw, and mentioned that "the town is governed by three bailiffs, and has a recorder, register, and town court, which is holden every six weeks, where all matters civil and criminal are decided by grand and petit juries as in England." And this chronicler adds: "But there are no lawyers allowed to plead for him; nor no attorneys to take money, but (as in old times in England) every man pleads his own cause. In case it should be an orphan, or one that can not speak for themselves, there are persons of the best substance in the town appointed by the trustees to take care of the orphans and to defend the helpless, and that without fee or reward, it being a service that each that is capable must perform in his term." Continuing, Mr. Moore wrote: "They have some laws and customs that are peculiar to Georgia; one is that all brandies and distilled liquors are prohibited under severe penalties; another is, that no slavery is allowed, nor negroes; a third, that all persons who go among the Indians must give security for their good behavior. . . . No victualler or ale-house keeper can give any credit, so consequently cannot recover any debt."

In an account of the public buildings in 1738, this appears: "The public works in this town are, 1. A court house, being one handsome room, with a piache on three sides." This likewise served as a church for divine service. No place for religious worship had been built, although the trustees in their public acts acknowledged the receipt of about seven hundred pounds sterling from charitable persons for that express purpose. Opposite the court-house stood the log-house or prison (which was the only one remaining of five or six that had been successively built.)

A memorial presented to the General Assembly in 1751 notes that

the court-house needed repairs, and three years later one end of it fell down while Governor John Reynolds and the council were sitting in it. The history of the bar prior to the federation of States at the close of the Revolutionary War is, unhappily, fragmentary and unsatisfactory. When the stamp act troubles began, early in 1766, all judicial business was suspended, and the courts were closed. The new court-house erected about this time had "in addition to a court-room, a jury-room with other conveniences."

The Revolutionary War was followed by a great deal of litigation. The Superior Court bench consisted of a chief justice and two associate judges. Richard Hawley was the first chief justice under the new judiciary system, 1782, and his associates were Joseph Clay and William O'Bryan. An appeal could be taken from this court to the Continental Congress, and the first murder case was appealed by John Houstoun, esq., counsel for the convicted defendant, Sampson Wall. So heavy did the litigation become that the grand jury at the March term of the Superior Court, 1785, called attention to it in this strong language: "We present as a Grievance replete with distress the enormous Docquet of the Civil actions now before the Court, and it is much to be lamented that the Legislature did not adopt some mode to prevent the ruin of our citizens."

In 1784, the judges of the Superior Court observing several causes on the docket, brought by and in behalf of British subjects, ordered that the attorneys who brought them should discontinue them, or the court would dismiss them agreeable to a former determination that no British subject should be permitted to sue or implead a citizen of the State, until regulations in that regard should be made by an act of the Legislature.

Between 1780 and the end of the century the leading attorneys were Samuel Stirk, James Whitfield, William Stephens, Nathanael Pendleton, Abraham Jackson, Messrs. Hawley, Houstoun and Matthew Hall McAllister, the father of the famous Ward.

The judge was dependent upon fees for his compensation just as the clerk was. Collections were poor at times, and in November, 1782, Judge O'Bryan passed an order to the effect that all fees due the judge and clerk should be paid into the hands of the clerk before any action, suit or condemnation should be deemed complete.

About this time a jury in a certain case brought in a verdict, but refused to announce it until paid for their attendance. When the payment of the jurors' fees was arranged the foreman announced that their verdict was in favor of the plaintiff for £326.

In October, 1789, there was no provision for a motion for a new trial in case either party to a suit was dissatisfied. This was only temporary.

The new court-house and new jail question which appears every quarter of a century agitated the city as well as the bar in the closing years of the last century.

A grand jury in 1790 recommended a new jail. Judge Osborne in charging a grand jury in 1790, remarked that the City Council ought to make an appropriation for repairing the court-house "which at small expense could be made a beautiful ornament of the city as well as a building of public utility."

A judge of the Superior Court from 1792 to the organization of the Supreme Court of the State in 1845, was an official of much more power and importance than now, for there was no appeal from his final judgment. Counterfeiting and mutilating coins were common offenses, though punishable by death, and convicted persons were to be executed without the benefit of clergy.

Some odd and interesting things are found in the records of the courts about this time. In 1785 the chief justice of the Superior Court was George Walton, who "intending to pass the summer in the country near Savannah, appointed Thursday of every week to hold chambers at the clerk's office in Town at the hour of 11 in the forenoon." On the Fourth of July of that year his honor observed "that there was a general diffusion of an extraordinary gladness on account of the day." In those days the power of the chief justice in this State, with respect to bail, was considered to be like that of the King's Bench in England. Chief Justice Walton ordered peremptorily on one occasion that the gentlemen of the bar should not bring any proceedings before him without the fees, except in cases already begun.

Chief Justice Nathanael Pendleton in addressing his first grand jury in March, 1789, said that he "assumed the office of chief judicial magistrate of the State with diffidence and apprehension proportioned to the great importance and difficulty of the position." One of the most remark-

able incidents connected with the history of Savannah's Bench and Bar, was the imprisonment of the whole panel of one grand jury by the court, followed almost immediately by the arrest and imprisonment of the judge himself. This extraordinary proceeding occurred in 1804. Jabez Bowen, jr., a Northern lawyer, probably from Rhode Island, had been elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Chatham county by the Legislature. On April 23, 1804, he convened his court for the regular term. When the jurors were sworn and had taken their seats his honor, who was an impolitic justice, delivered a charge which consisted mainly of a bitter and malignant attack on slavery. His strictures on the social customs of the people, the Legislature and the authorities of the State were rabid. His expressions would have caused amazement in any court room. Directed as they were at length, and with so much pronounced feeling, at a Georgia jury, they incensed the grand inquisitorial body beyond measure. No reply was made at that time, but when the jurors retired to their room they discussed nothing else. They resolved that they would show their resentment by ignoring the court. Accordingly not one of the twenty-two jurors appeared the next morning when the court was opened. Judge Bowen then fined each one ten dollars for contempt. Scarcely had this order been recorded when the jury marched into court, and through the foreman delivered a presentment setting forth that they "having taken into consideration the political strictures delivered to us yesterday as a charge by his Honor Judge Bowen, do, upon our oaths, present that it is injudicial, insulting to our government, and repugnant to the general interests of our country, and by disseminating principles that may tend to involve the community in the horrors of domestic insurrection." The members of the body further declared that without violence to their consciences and a total disregard of the dearest ties of society and its welfare, they would not proceed to business. They recommended that the judge's charge should not be published, but that a copy of it and of their presentment should be forwarded by the clerk of the court to the governor, and be laid before the next session of the Legislature.

This bearding of the judge on his bench was signed by Wm. Smith, foreman, William Blogg, Richard Turner, Wm. Lewden, John Cline, Isaac Minis, Saul Simons, John Y. White, Joseph Machin, Sampson Neyle,

Timothy Barnard, jr., Banack Gibbons, Jas. Mackintosh, S. Shad, James Atger, John Gibbons, William Brown, James Belcher, Joseph Rice, John Pettibone, David Gugil, Henry Putnam. The court-room was thronged with auditors who illy concealed their excitement. It was not imagined that Judge Bowen would be soothed by the vigorous arraignment and deserved rebuke which he received. Nor was he, but on the contrary his indignation was aroused, and he issued an order committing his jurors, one and all to jail. He accepted the presentment as a gross insult and resented it to the extent of his power. He further ordered that his charge should be published in the *Georgia Republican*, giving as the reason that it was the opinion of the judge that the dissemination of the principles contained in his address "could alone secure the happiness and eventually the very existence of his country."

The lawyers and the people were in sympathy with the grand jurors and did not allow them to remain in jail long. On the following day, April 25, an application was made to the judges of the Inferior Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of releasing the imprisoned citizens. Messrs. Mitchell, Noel, Miller and Berrien appeared as council for the prisoners.

Judge Bowen's order was held to be vague, informal and illegal by Justices Edward Telfair, Edward Harden and John G. Williamson. In discharging the jurors the judges complimented them in this language: "The patriotism, firmness and dignity with which you have conducted yourselves with the patience and fortitude you have displayed will hand your names down to posterity with applause."

In the meantime Justice of the Peace John Pooler had issued a warrant for Judge Bowen charging him with an attempt to excite a domestic insurrection in the State. Under the warrant the judge was arrested and sent to jail. The grand jurors had been confined for twenty-four hours. His Honor did not get out for two weeks. On Thursday June 8, his father, Hon. Jabez Bowen, of Rhode Island, secured the release of the judge upon giving an \$8,000 bond that Jabez Bowen, jr., should keep the peace and in all respects conduct himself as a good and faithful citizen of the State for five years. Judge Bowen never again presided over a Georgia court, but left the State soon after his release.

On the first day of the succeeding term Judge George Jones, who

had been elected by the General Assembly to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Bowen's departure, remarked in his charge to the grand jury that the practice of delivering written addresses to grand juries had perhaps grown into greater use in this than in any other State. He suggested that the practice could be traced to have its origin in the war of Independence and even to have contributed to it though in what way he does not explain.

In 1805 the first clash of authority occurred between the Superior Court and the city. One Walter Roe had been arrested by City Marshal Charles Cope for violating the quarantine law. Roe applied to the Superior Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* and secured his release from custody. Upon the order of Mayor John Y. Noel, Roe was re-arrested by the city marshal and was required to give bond. Thereupon Judge Jones of the Superior Court ruled the mayor and the marshal for contempt of court and after giving them an opportunity to show cause why they should not be punished, he fined the mayor \$50 and the marshal \$10 and held that the Superior Court had jurisdiction over the city of Savannah, a judgment which the later mayors have questioned.

It is interesting to note that a grand jury in 1808 presented "the too frequent and irreligious custom of duelling as we view it with horror. We recommend some penalty that may effectually restrain it."

Actions for debt comprised a large part of the business of the Superior Court in this decade.

Even so early as this another war with England was foreseen, and more than one reference was made to the impending war cloud by Judge T. U. P. Charlton.

In no section of the country was greater energy displayed either in support of the laws or of the authority of the magistracy. Justice for years moved on with a firm and steady pace uninterrupted by any of those commotions which theorists had predicted would be found to be inseparably connected with Republican institutions. The course of events as they were blended with judicial proceedings proved also, beyond the reach of refutation, the exalted moral character of the citizens of this judicial district. Judge Charlton observed in this connection in the year 1810: "For nearly eight years back the public sensibility has not been shocked by the pageant of an execution, and for six years of that time

punishment by branding and whipping has been inflicted only upon three persons and one of these was not a native of this country." Amidst so large a population such a diminution of crime was spoken of as unparalleled.

The last century was just rounding off when there came to the Savannah bar a youth who was destined to become the brightest star of his profession, the noblest ornament of the bench. For more than half a century from 1799 to 1856 John McPherson Berrien was an active member of the legal profession, the virtues of which he illustrated, adorning it by the exhibition of rare and eminent talents. Dying, he left an example of spotless purity and integrity of life. His memory is still sweet, and it is not rare to hear his name mentioned with pride by the older members of the present bar. He was born in New Jersey, in 1781, but his parents soon came to Georgia. Young Berrien read law in the office of the Hon. Joseph Clay, and was admitted to the bar in 1799 before he completed his eighteenth year. Ten years later he was elected solicitor-general and in 1810 became judge of the Eastern Circuit. The latter office he held four terms. While on the bench, the question of the constitutionality of the alleviating law came before him, and in a convention of all the judges at Augusta, he delivered the opinion declaring the act to be unconstitutional. This was a triumph of law over popular excitement. Distressed in financial matters the people had elected a majority to the Legislature to grant relief, even to the suspension of debts, or at least of the process of enforcing them.

During the war with Great Britain Judge Berrien commanded a regiment of volunteer cavalry, but he had no opportunity of engaging in a conflict. The only time when a judicial act of his caused dissatisfaction was when he passed sentence on Hopkins, found guilty of the murder of one McIntosh. After the crime Hopkins was aided in making his escape by his overseer, who had no further connection with the offence. Both were convicted of manslaughter. Judge Berrien sentenced Hopkins to the penitentiary without labor and the overseer was subjected to hard labor for a term of years. This aroused the indignation of the public who considered the judgment discrimination—the wealthy criminal undergoing simple confinement and his poor innocent friend toiling at the workbench. Judge Berrien demanded an investigation, and the Legislature

of 1818 unanimously vindicated him. The judge had been actuated by motives of humanity. Hopkins was in feeble health, and labor would have been taking his life by judicial execution when a less punishment was all that the law authorized. In 1822 and 1823 Judge Berrien served Chatham county in the State Senate, and in 1824 he was elected to the United States Senate. In that body he took a commanding position. Only on important questions did he take part in the debates and then maturely prepared, as he never failed to be, his arguments were sustained by a logic and an eloquence which gave universal delight. Chief Justice Marshall called him the "honey-tongued Georgia youth." He also won the title "American Cicero."

It is said that he was the only man to whom Daniel Webster softened his voice when he turned from his seat to address him. President Jackson invited Judge Berrien to a seat in his first cabinet, and Judge Berrien became the attorney-general of the United States. Judge Berrien's daughters with the other cabinet ladies cut Mrs. Eaton, wife of the secretary of war, and from that arose the unpleasantness in the Cabinet which resulted in the withdrawal of Judge Berrien, Secretary of the Treasury Ingham, and Secretary of the Navy Branch. In accepting the attorney-general's resignation, the president wrote: "I take pleasure in expressing my approbation of the zeal and efficiency with which its (the office's) duties have been performed, and in assuring you that you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness."

To Judge Berrien the bar is indebted for that compilation of the statute laws of England then in force in Georgia known as Schley's digest, for it was prepared under a resolution introduced by him when he was chairman of the Georgia Senate Judiciary Committee.

The old criminal code was violative of the principle that life and the right to enjoy it with dignity were sacred things. That code attached very little value to human life or dignity, and in many instances men could be deprived of their lives when imprisonment and labor might have fulfilled all the purposes of punishment. In almost every case there was a disproportion between the crime and the punishment. Judge Thomas U. P. Charlton, who preceded and succeeded Judge Berrien, took a stand against the penal laws and put himself on record so in his first charge to a grand jury.

The principal law firms in Savannah for some years, prior to and subsequent to 1840, were those of Berrien & Law, MacAllister & Cohen, Charlton & Ward, and Miller & Kollock. Francis S. Bartow's name was added to the firm Berrien & Law about that time. This firm reaches far back and touches the present. In the earlier years of the century the firm of Davies & Berrien was formed. Then it became Berrien & Law, then Law & Bartow, then Law, Bartow & Lovell, then Law, Lovell & Falligant, the next Law & Falligant, and now as sole survivor of a firm which began three-quarters of a century ago is Captain Robert Falligant, the wit and poet of the bar of to-day, the fourth member of the firm to fill the Superior Court bench.

Half a century ago there was no greater character, in a certain sense, at the Savannah bar than John Millen. He bore plainly the stamp of originality. He had ability without eloquence. Brevity, directness and force marked his manner. In 1837, or thereabouts, he pledged his personal character and obtained the respite of a convicted client, a slave named Adam, found guilty of having, with the assistance of another slave, Bella, murdered the latter's master, Warren. Bella was hung. On the gallows she made a confession and exonerated Adam, who was afterwards pardoned.

Levi S. DeLyon was directly descended from the colony of Israelites who located in Savannah soon after it was laid out. His personal magnetism, his fidelity to his clients, his fluency of speech, and his ability soon drew to him a lucrative practice. By his professional labors he made a comfortable fortune. He eschewed politics, except in the line of his profession, and was for several years judge of the city court of Savannah.

One of the most promising of the young attorneys admitted to the bar in the decade between 1830 and 1840, was Nicholas Marlow. He was a pupil in Dr. White's school in Savannah for a year or two. His early opportunities had been limited, but he had a good mind and he was a diligent student. During his brief career at the bar he won an enviable reputation by his conduct of a case involving certain rights of slaves. John Dugger, jr., had by will directed that certain slaves of his should be sent out of the State to some place where they could be free. The Court of Ordinary refused to probate the will on the ground that its

provisions were contrary to the laws of the State touching the manumission of slaves. Mr. Henry Rose, of Savannah, became interested in the case and employed young Marlow to secure the slaves their rights. It had been the general opinion of the bar that such a will was void, but Judge R. M. Charlton, then the youngest judge in the State, at the instance of perhaps the youngest attorney at the bar, decided against that general opinion, and in favor of the liberty of the slaves. Subsequently the Georgia judges in convention rendered the same judgment in a similar case, and the Supreme Court of the State afterwards affirmed the ruling in many cases. Through the case the young judge and young Marlow both made a name. Marlow's success was assured, but death cut short his career about three years later, at which time he was the partner of Hon. Joseph W. Jackson.

The lawyers of fifty years ago were Jeremiah Cuyler, Counselor Leake, William B. Bulloch, Mordecai Sheftall, sr., John M. Berrien, George W. Owens, Richard W. Habersham, James M. Wayne, Joseph S. Pelot, Levi S. De Lyon, Joseph W. Jackson, Wm. Law, M. H. MacAllister, Chas. S. Henry, Mordecai Myers, Geo. Glenn, John C. Nicoll, John M. Clark, Robert W. Pooler, William W. Gordon. Richard R. Cuyler, Robert M. Charlton, John Miller, Wm. H. Bulloch, Alexander J. Drysdale, Wm. H. Miller, J. De La Motta, jr., William H. Stiles, George J. Kallock, Ed. J. Harden, John E. Ward. William B. Bulloch was a bank officer, Mordecai Myers was an officer of the city government, J. De La Motta was an editor of the *Savannah Republican*, William H. Bulloch of the *Georgian*, and Robert W. Pooler was clerk of the Superior Court; Messrs. Owens, Habersham, Jackson and Stiles represented Georgia in Congress; John E. Ward was speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives and was minister to China. Three old lawyers at that time who were not natives of Georgia were Wm. B. Fleming, Solomon Cohen, and Mulford Marsh. Both the Charltons, father and son, were men of extensive legal knowledge, possessed of remarkable powers of memory, and were ripe scholars. Their names are linked with the history of the Savannah bar throughout the first half of the century. The elder Charlton, T. U. P., was twice judge of the Superior Court, and for one term was solicitor-general. His son, Robert, was judge of the same court from 1835 to 1837. Judge Wayne was for years judge of the United States District Court. Judge

Edward J. Harden, of the city court, was a practicing lawyer for almost forty years. He came to the bar in 1834 and died in 1873. His name always suggests the ready recognition of a generous and kindly sympathy, of which he seemed by common consent, to be the center and exponent. As a judge he was upright and just; as a counselor he was wise, prudent and safe; as an advocate he was earnest, zealous, faithful and stern in integrity. He was distinguished in his profession by his laborious industry, by his great legal acquirements, and by his devotion to his duties and to the interests of his clients. During the existence of the Confederacy he was on the bench of the Confederate States Court here in Savannah.

Though rarely seen in the court-house now, there are members of the bar yet who connect the first half of the century with the present. General Henry R. Jackson, General Alexander R. Lawton, and Captain John M. Guerard were attorneys before the fifties. Another who lives, though retired from practice, is Judge Richard Clarke, and still another is John E. Ward, who was solicitor-general in 1836, mayor of Savannah many years ago, ex-minister to China, and now is practicing his profession in New York. But all honor to Savannah's *post bellum* bar. Four years of army life made a great scar in the professional careers of every one. Those who had made a start before the war broke out were rusty, and had to begin again when they returned. The rivalry between intellects which followed was keen. The briefless young attorney and the experienced heads started off with enthusiasm. New men kept coming in. Cases were many, and the battles of the bar were fought with admirable skill. General Henry R. Jackson took a leading position, delighting by his poetic thought, classic diction and eloquence. He had been a Superior Court judge eleven years before the war opened, and had been United States attorney, representing the government in the most notable case ever tried in the Federal courts here, that of the captain of the bark *Wanderer*, and others who were interested in bringing to Georgia from the African coast a cargo of slaves. After the war General Jackson was engaged in many of the most famous civil cases in this judicial district, and some of the cases he fought through the Supreme Court of the United States. General A. R. Lawton was for several years a partner of General Jackson's, and was associated with him in some large cases.

Then for several years General Lawton was general counsel for the Central Railroad and Banking Company, a position upon which devolves a voluminous business.

During the last years of its existence the law firm of Hartridge & Chisholm stood at the head of the bar of the State. Judge Walter S. Chisholm and Hon. Julian Hartridge were strong lawyers. Judge Chisholm had the training acquired from eleven years on the bench, and Mr. Hartridge had served as solicitor general and had considerable experience obtained as a member of various public bodies. Mr. Hartridge died a member of Congress. Ex-judge Chisholm is the general counsel of the Plant Railroad and Steamship System and of the Southern Express Company. His greatest case in the Georgia courts was the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad suit which he won, and for which he received the largest fee ever paid a Savannah lawyer, \$80,000. For five years he has resided in New York although he has an office here, his associate in it being Robert G. Erwin, esq.

Captain Guerard retired from practice a few months ago. He has read widely and his familiarity with the old English law has many a time surprised court and opposing counsel.

Thomas M. Norwood, esq., ex-Congressman and ex-United States Senator, is one of the leading lawyers of Georgia. His strength has been his logical mind and dreaded sarcasm, equipped on one hand for the court and on the other for effect before a jury. For years he drew a handsome salary as the counsel for a large corporation with western interests.

Not to be forgotten is the late S. Yates Levy who was a litterateur as well as counselor, and whose talent won admiration in which field so ever he worked.

Georgia probably has no abler legal firm than Denmark, Adams & Adams. B. A. Denmark and S. B. Adams had an enviable reputation before ex-Judge A. P. Adams resigned from the Superior Court bench to enter the firm. Judge Adams was conceded to be the finest jurist on the Superior Court bench in the State, and his decisions were keen and logical analyses of the law. For his ability the Supreme Court entertained the highest esteem and so expressed itself. The bar sincerely regretted his retirement, for the members admired him. He has rare logi-

cal powers, is a hard student and has great powers as a pleader. Judge Adams' associates at the bar regard him as the coming lawyer of the State, for he is yet a young man.

S. B. Adams, esq., his brother, is the attorney for the city of Savannah and is an able lawyer.

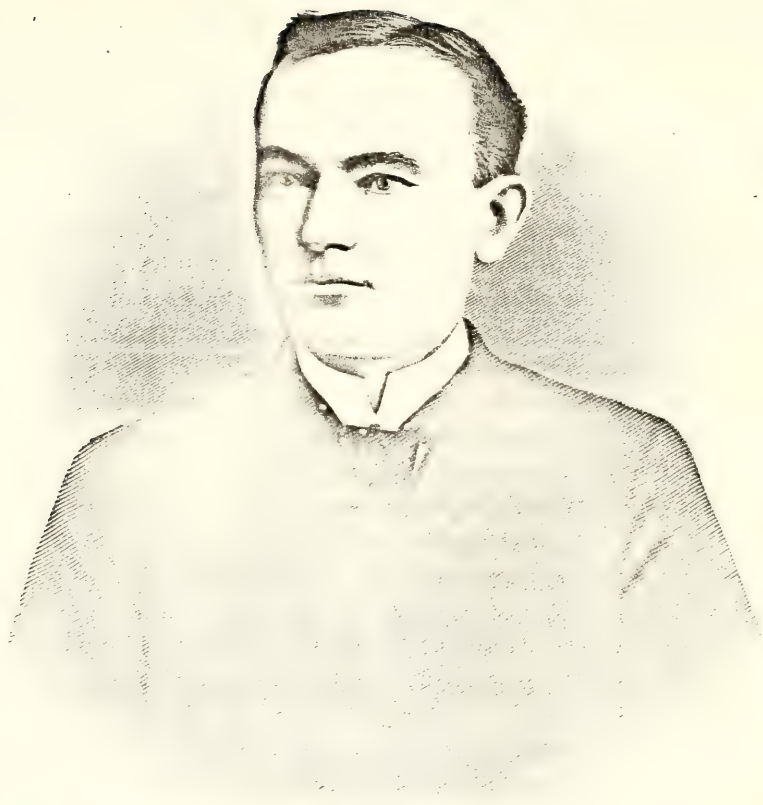
B. A. Denmark has an exceptionally practical business mind, and he is the attorney of several large corporations.

Judge William D. Harden of the City Court is still reckoned among the younger members of the bar. His attainments are varied, the expression "well rounded" being very applicable to him. Aside from the law, his fund of general information is so wide that he might be taken for a specialist in any one of half a dozen pursuits.

Fleming G. du Bignon, president of the last State Senate, rose rapidly. While most men are laying the foundation he reared the walls. Scarcely more than six years ago, if that long, he came back to Savannah after a residence of some years in Milledgeville. Elected Solicitor-General of this judicial district, he proceeded to administer his office with a fearlessness and ability which quickly gained him the good will of all save the criminal classes, and they respected him. He is a magnetic, eloquent speaker, particularly strong in graphic dramatic descriptive style of oratory such as is often wonderfully effective in criminal trials. Mr. du Bignon rarely lost a case when he was the State's counsel, and he has no superior to-day in Georgia as a criminal lawyer. His greatest cases have been: The Pfluger, Dawson, and Smith-Cassidy murder trials in the Superior Court, and the moonshine case in the United States Court.

Charles N. West is a brainy lawyer and a tireless worker. He never gives up so long as there is the smallest chance. Not infrequently has he carried his point when opposed by a long line of counsel, sometimes by half the members of the bar in important assignment and receivership cases. Mr. West has a large, valuable and steadily growing practice.

J. R. Saussy, esq., is a strong civil lawyer, to which practice he chiefly confines himself. If he cannot win a jury or at least a large part of it, no one can for his side of the case. Mr. Saussy has figured in some of the largest cases here, notably the Telfair will case and the Rose will case. As an authority on testamentary law he is at the head of the bar. His law library is one of the largest in the State.



F. G. du Ruyon

Messrs. Garrard & Meldrim, while not by any means old lawyers, are about the oldest firm in the city. They are successful too. Colonel William Garrard fortifies himself with authorities. Mr. Peter W. Meldrim wins a jury through the evidence and his address and the court he addresses with strong reasoning.

Inheriting the ability of father and grandfather Walter G. Charlton easily attained and maintains a leading position at the Savannah bar. He was solicitor-general for a term, and before that had practically filled the position for a term or two. A fearless prosecutor of violators of the law was he, too, and a lasting benefit did he confer on the city in making the first move to break up the gambling hells and gangs of footpads. Mr. Charlton is an effective speaker, ready at repartee, cool and when he chooses to resort to it bitterly sarcastic.

His law partner W. W. Mackall, esq., has a name as a sound counselor and is often selected by the courts to act as master in cases.

Wallace W. Fraser is the present solicitor-general. He is a native of Liberty county and is popular all over the circuit. Mr. Fraser excels as a civil lawyer and he always knows his cases when he appears in court.

Alex. R. MacDonell is among the young lawyers. His city code however, entitles him to rank with the older members of the profession. The work was carefully, thoroughly done and is a highly creditable law book, the best codification of ordinances Savannah has ever had.

The possessor of the most remarkable memory at the Savannah bar, yes at the bar of Georgia, is Joseph Cronk, esq., who cites opinions, titles of authorities, the numbers of the page or section of the codes with un-failing accuracy and without reference to memorandums.

Not another Savannah lawyer has prospered as J. L. Whatley, esq., has. He had a lucrative practice and he was farseeing, he invested and cleared handsomely and is now one of the wealthiest members of his profession. By the way, his partner, General Henry R. Jackson, is the wealthiest member of the bar. Mr. Whatley has not the disadvantage which handicaps so many lawyers, his mind is eminently practical, not theoretical.

If the name of one Savannah lawyer is destined to outlive all others in history William Clifton is that name. He is an original character with a memory for faces and names which is simply phenomenal. That

is the chief secret of Mr. Clifton's popularity. He knows by name more men, women and children than any one else in Georgia certainly. And while the city lawyers may defeat him in the courts in Savannah he invariably gets the better of them on the circuit. Mr. Clifton was a member of the last Legislature.

R. R. Richards probably has to turn more clients away because he is too busy than any of his legal brothers. Mr. Richards makes no pretensions to oratory but he wins cases from those who do. His acquaintance with corporation law and the statutes providing for damages for personal injury is wide and thorough.

Captain Henry Cunningham, associate counsel for the Central Railroad, is another lawyer who sifts a case until he gets at the issues and then he regards them in a practical business way. He has a lucrative practice.

Colonel Rufus E. Lester, for six years mayor of the city and now congressman from this district, might reasonably be supposed from his official career to be a leading lawyer. And he is. Colonel Lester is a good thinker. He gets at the merits of a case, if it has any, and he is strong before a jury. He has been a successful and prosperous attorney.

No lawyer stands higher at the bar than Colonel George A. Mercer who has a remarkably fine legal mind. Colonel Mercer has a deep knowledge of law and a careful judgment which give his counsel authoritative value. He is an unusually fluent and rapid speaker. His style in speaking is chaste and marked by its smoothness and grace. He is identified with many of the most important civil and criminal cases at every term of the courts.

The Superior Court judges and the Solicitor-Generals of the Eastern Circuit, since the Superior Court, as it now is, was instituted in 1792, have been: John Houstoun, 1792; William Stephens, 1796; John Glen, 1798; David Brydie Mitchell, 1798; Jabez Bowen, 1804; George Jones, 1804; Thomas U. P. Charlton, 1808; John M. Berrien, 1813; Thomas U. P. Charlton, 1821; James M. Wayne, 1822; William Davies, 1828; William Law, 1829; John I. Nicoll, 1834; Robert M. Charlton, 1835; Charles H. Henry, 1837; William B. Fleming, 1845; Henry R. Jackson, 1849; Joseph W. Jackson, 1853; William B. Fleming, 1853; William Schley, 1869; Henry B. Tompkins, 1875; William B. Fleming, 1879; Henry B. Tompkins, 1881; A. Pratt Adams, 1882; Robert Falligant, 1889.

Solicitor- generals, George Woodruff, 1795; David B. Mitchell, 1796; William B. Bullock, 1799; T. U. P. Charlton, 1804; John M. Berrien, 1809; Joseph S. Pelot, 1813; Edward F. Tattnell, 1816; William Law, 1817; John C. Nicoll, 1821; Nathaniel P. Bond, 1822; Charles S. Henry, 1825; Joseph W. Jackson, 1831; William H. Stiles, 1833; John Elliott Ward, 1836; Edward J. Harden, 1838; Richard N. Owens, 1838; William P. White, 1840; William P. Gaulden, 1847; George A. Gordon, 1855; Julian Hartridge, 1855; Claudius C. Wilson, Jan. 23, 1860; Frederick Tupper, qualified as solicitor-general March 4, 1861, and was acting as such on May 12, 1862; John W. Heidt, date of commission does not appear, evidently succeeded Tupper, first reference to him Jan. 29, 1863, was still acting May 24, 1866; Alfred B. Smith; date of commission does not appear, was acting in February, 1868, term expired January, 1873; Albert R. Lamar, January, 1873; Alfred B. Smith, January, 1877; Walter G. Charlton, January, 1881; Fleming G. du Bignon, January, 1885; Wallace W. Fraser, November, 1888.

The judges of the City Court of Savannah have been: James M. Wayne, 1820; John C. Nicoll, 1824; Charles S. Henry, 1834; John C. Nicoll, 1837; Levi S. D' Lyon, 1838; William B. Fleming, 1844; Edward J. Harden, 1845; Mordecai Sheftall, 1847; Alexander Drysdale, 1850; George Troup Howard, 1853; John M. Millen, 1856; Levi S. De Lyon, 1861; Walter S. Chisholm, 1863; William D. Harden, 1878.

The following names constitute the roster of Savannah's bar: A. Pratt Adams, S. B. Adams, J. Randolph Anderson, James Atkins, Isaac Beckett, G. E. Bevans, G. T. Cann, J. F. Cann, W. G. Charlton, W. S. Chisholm, jr., J. G. Clark, D. H. Clark, William Clifton, J. A. Cronk, H. C. Cunningham, B. A. Denmark, F. G. du Bignon, R. G. Erwin, Robert Falligant, W. W. Fraser, Davis Freeman, William Garrard, Eugene L. Gilbert, J. M. Guerard, Henry R. Jackson, W. P. La Roche, W. F. Law, A. R. Lawton, sr., A. R. Lawton, jr., S. L. Lazon, W. R. Leaken, R. E. Lester, W. W. Mackall, U. H. McLaws, A. H. MacDonell, A. M. Martin, P. W. Meldrim, George A. Mercer, G. H. Miller, A. Minis, jr., T. S. Morgan, W. E. Morrison, T. M. Norwood, M. A. O'Byrne, P. J. O'Connor, W. W. Osborne, George W. Owens, W. H. Patterson, William Pease, R. R. Richards, T. D. Rockwell, J. R. Saussy, sr., J. R. Saussy, jr., John S. Schley, R. D. Walker, Charles N. West, J. L. Whatley, H. E. Wilson, W. G. Woodfin, A. C. Wright.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF SAVANNAH.

Sketches of some of the most Prominent Physicians of Savannah, Past and Present
—Medical Colleges—Georgia Medical Society.

THE history of the medical profession of Savannah opens a wide field, but facts to form a perfect record are limited and imperfectly attainable. Physicians have little in common with each other to go to form a professional history, an aggregation of the personal attainments of each is therefore essential to its perfection and perpetuation. But to record the deeds of each, or even a bare outline of their achievements and personal history, would develop facts that should be preserved, yet the limited space of a work of this sort forbids its full cultivation.

Among the earlier settlers upon the site of the present city of Savannah, two disciples of Esculapius are found, Dr. Patrick Tailfer and Dr. Hugh Anderson, who in 1741 wrote a description of the settlement founded by Oglethorpe, in which they harshly criticised the unhealthfulness of the locality. These two doctors, without doubt, the first in this section of the country, were worthy followers of the "healing art," and their skill found abundant field of exercise among the members of Oglethorpe's followers. It is to be regretted that history furnishes us so little concerning these pioneer physicians.

Dr. Nunis, an Israelite, came among the settlers of Savannah in its early history and at an unfortunate period. The spirit of religious intolerance was most bitter, and he was informed that Jews and Roman Catholics were not welcome among a people whom it would seem had every incentive to be devoid of religious prejudice. Dr. Nunis therefore sought a home in a more generous community and settled in Charleston. Happily the spirit that characterised the earlier settlers of the colony of Georgia did not long exist, and at last gave way to broad and enlightened sentiments which found fit expression in the Declaration of Independence.

In the latter part of the preceding century, when Savannah was hardly

more than a thriving village, we find among its medical fraternity such distinguished physicians as Dr. Noble Wimberly Jones, Dr. John Irvine, and Dr. Thomas Young, men of refinement and liberal education, who occupied high positions in their profession.

Dr. Jones was born near London, England, in 1732, and was a son of Hon. Noble Jones, who came to Georgia with General Oglethorpe. At the commencement of the dissensions between Great Britain and the Colonies, Dr. Jones took a decided stand in favor of the latter. He was among the first of those who associated for the purpose of sending delegates to a General Congress at Philadelphia, and was chosen speaker of the Provincial Legislature. When Savannah fell under the British in 1778, he removed to Charleston, S. C., where he was arrested by order of the British commander and carried to St. Augustine. He was released after a short imprisonment and went to Philadelphia. While in Philadelphia he was appointed by the Legislature of Georgia a delegate to Congress, and continued in that capacity until 1782, when he returned to Savannah, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He died in 1805 honored by the community as an honest man, a sterling patriot, and a skillful physician.

Dr. John Irvine was born in Scotland, and before the Revolution came to Georgia where he practiced his profession. He was a Royalist, and we find his name among those dissenting to certain resolutions which sharply criticised the actions of the English government. When the colonies declared war against England he was obliged to leave Georgia and return to England, where shortly after he was appointed physician to the king. After the independence of the colonies was declared he returned to Georgia and again settled in Savannah, and became one of the founders of the Georgia Medical Society. He died in March, 1809.

Dr. Thomas Young was located in Savannah for several years. He was a physician of fine ability, and had an extended practice. He died in 1808.

In the beginning of the present century Savannah had a medical corps which, for professional attainments, was as brilliant as has ever marked the city's history. Besides those already named, it was composed of Drs. Thomas Schley, Henry Bourquin, James Bond Read, James Glen, George Vinson Proctor, William Cocke, Nicholas S. Bayard, John Grimes, Lem-

uel Kollock, James Ewell, John Cumming, Joshua E. White, Moses Sheftall, all of whom died prior to 1830.

Dr. James Glen was a grandson of Hon. James Glen, who was governor of South Carolina in 1739, and son of Hon. John Glen, first chief justice of Georgia. He died in 1816.

Beyond the date of death of the contemporaries of Dr. Glen, we have been unable to gather but little concerning their personal history. Dr. Bourquin died in 1819; Dr. Schley in 1812; Dr. Proctor in 1817; Dr. Cocke in 1821; Nicholas S. Bayard in 1822; Dr. Kollock in 1828; Dr. Sheftall in 1830.

Drs. George Jones, William Parker, Charles Williamson, W. C. Daniel, James P. Screven, Peter Ward, and Thomas Young, jr., were also located in Savannah and practicing their profession in the early part of the present century.

Dr. Daniel was born in Green county, Ga., in 1792, or 1794. He settled in Savannah in 1818. He introduced a new system for treating malarial fever, and was the author of a work on "The Autumnal Fevers of Savannah." He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and died in Savannah in 1869. Dr. Daniel was a practitioner of great ability, took a prominent part in the material development of Savannah, and held many positions of honor in the management of municipal affairs.

Dr. W. R. Waring began practice in Savannah prior to Dr. Daniel, and for many years was one of the leading physicians of the city. He was a voluminous contributor to the medical literature of the profession, being the author of a valuable work on yellow fever. He was not only a skillful physician, but one of the most public-spirited and useful citizens of Savannah. He was at one time mayor of the city. He died in 1843.

Dr. James P. Screven was a descendant of Rev. William Screven, who came from England prior to 1674, and settled in Maine; moved to Charleston, S. C., in 1683, and founded the Baptist Church in that State. Dr. Screven was born in South Carolina in 1799, and moved to Savannah with his parents while an infant. His preliminary education was received under Dr. Moses Waddell. He studied medicine under Dr. W. R. Waring, of Savannah, and after graduating from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, spent two years in Europe receiving the benefits of the best educational institutions of the old world. He

commenced his professional labors in Savannah and soon attained deserved success in his calling. In 1834 he withdrew from active professional work to devote his time to his large landed estate and business affairs. In the material development of Savannah he bore an important part, being the originator of the water system, and the main projector of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway System. Although for several years he did not practice medicine he continued to feel a warm interest in his profession. He was at one time mayor of the city, and for one term represented Chatham county in the State Senate. He died on July 16, 1859.

During the period from 1830 to 1850 the medical profession of Savannah was in its fullest glory. It was made up of as fine material as could be found in any city, many of its members possessing an enviable local reputation and some almost national repute. Space forbids complete biographical consideration but their names at least should be preserved. Of those not elsewhere mentioned there were in active practice during a portion of the above period Drs. William Parker, Cosmo P. Richardson, T. G. Barnard, J. R. Saussy, Stephen N. Harris, Joseph H. Burroughs, William A. Caruthers, R. D. Arnold, Thadeus Bartow, P. M. Kollock, Martin Tufts, J. D. Fish, Richard Wayne, J. Ashby Wragg, Alexander Cunningham, R. Wildman and William Gaston Bulloch.

Perhaps no member of the medical profession of Savannah was more generally known in this community or more highly honored than Dr. Richard D. Arnold. He was born in Savannah in 1808. After a thorough preparatory course of literary and scientific study at Princeton, N. J., he received the degree of doctor of medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1830, at that time the foremost school of medicine in the United States, and soon after commenced the active duties of his profession in his native city. Earnest in his efforts for the acquisition of knowledge, possessing a mind with keen perceptive qualities, he soon attained a prominent position in his profession. Appointed in 1835 one of the physicians of the Savannah poor-house and hospital, which appointment was renewed annually for more than twenty years, he acquired a perfect familiarity with the diseases of this climate, and his published monographs on bilious and yellow fevers made him an authority on those subjects which is recognized by the best

medical writers in the country. He was a member of the American Medical Association from its inception in 1846 and co-operated heartily in the objects of its formation. He was one of the committee that framed the code of ethics by which the whole medical profession of the United States is governed, and at its fourth annual meeting held in Charleston, S. C., in 1851 was elected one of the vice-presidents of the association.

Upon the recommendation of the association that State medical societies should be formed as auxiliaries in the great work of medical reform, Dr. Arnold took an active part in the organization of the medical society of the State of Georgia, and as president, in 1851, in Atlanta delivered an able address upon "the reciprocal duties of physicians and the public towards each other," in which he advocated a more thorough preparatory course of instruction in English, Greek and Latin literature, as well as the collateral sciences, before commencing the study of medicine.

Upon the organization of the Savannah medical college in 1850, he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine and proved himself to be one of its most valuable instructors. He was naturally of a literary turn, and early in his professional career employed his leisure hours in writing for the *Savannah Republican*. In January, 1833, he became part proprietor of the *Daily Georgian*, and continued in the journalistic field until the early part of 1835, when he sold out and devoted himself entirely to the medical profession.

In the political affairs of the city and State, Dr. Arnold early in life took an active part. In 1839 he was elected to represent Chatham county in the Legislature, and distinguished himself by his fearless and able advocacy of all measures of local character. His entrance into political life was followed by many party triumphs. In 1842 he was elected to the Georgia Senate over General Francis S. Bartow, the candidate of the Whig party, and in September of 1843 was elected by a large vote as mayor of the city, previously having served several terms as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was again elevated to the office of the chief magistracy of the city in 1851, then in 1859 and again in 1863, and continued in the position until the close of the war, when the city having been evacuated by General Hardee, he was compelled to ask the protection of General Sherman, upon its occupation by him in December 1864, and was permitted to remain undisturbed in possession of the office until the election of Colonel E. C. Anderson.

At the inception of the present system of public school education, Dr. Arnold became president of the Board of Education, and held the position until his death. His interest in the success of these schools was most earnest.

He was one of the original members of the Georgia Historical Society, and at the time of his death, and for many years previous, one of its curators. At the dedication of the present hall in 1875, he delivered a most interesting address in which the history of the society and the efforts of its most prominent early patron was given.

In 1854 when Savannah was devastated by the worst yellow fever epidemic the city has ever experienced, Dr. Arnold was noted for his utter self-abnegation. He was unremitting in his attention to the sick and suffering, and brought safely through some of the severest cases of fever, and many of his patients yet live to remember with gratitude his kindness and zeal. He was an efficient member of the Savannah Benevolent Association which was organized during those terrible days of 1854 and has maintained its organization ever since. Upon the organization of the Board of Water Commissioners some thirty years ago, Dr. Arnold was elected president and continued to hold the position through all successive city administrations up to the time of his death. He gave great attention to the subject of water supply and many of the improvements in the system are to be attributed to his sagacity.

In his intercourse with his professional brothers he was high-toned, honorable, generous, but no man looked upon anything having the slightest appearance of charlatanism or quackery with greater scorn and disgust than Dr. Arnold. His death though not unexpected, produced a profound sense of sorrow, and the spontaneous gathering of the whole community at his obsequies attested the appreciation in which he was held as the kind and skillful physician as well as the intelligent and faithful public citizen.

Dr. John D. Fish was born in Washington county, Ga., on September 28, 1822. His literary and classical education was obtained at Mercer and Oglethorpe Universities in his native State and his medical education at the University of New York, where he graduated in 1845. The following year was spent at Bellevue Hospital New York. In 1846 he settled in Savannah. He was a member of the Georgia Medical Society,

and filled all the offices within the gift of this organization. He published several articles on public health and delivered before the medical society an able address on the same subject. He was professor of obstetrics in the Savannah Medical College and an active member of the Savannah Benevolent Association. He died on February 12, 1879.

Dr. Cosmo P. Richardson was one of the most brilliant members of the Savannah medical profession for many years. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, but his father was a native of South Carolina. At the age of fifteen he came to Georgia and received his preparatory education under the direction of Rev. Carlisle C. P. Beman a well-known and remarkably successful teacher. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. W. C. Daniel of Savannah, and after completing a thorough medical course, commenced the practice of his profession in Savannah. He was far more than a successful practitioner—he was a generous-hearted, kindly man in whose life work was blended the exercise of the noblest Christian virtues. He died in 1852 and is survived by a widow, two daughters and a son.

Dr. William Gaston Bulloch was born in Savannah August 4, 1815, and was a grandson of Hon. Archibald Bulloch, Dr. John Irvine and Dr. Noble Wimberly Jones. Dr. Bulloch graduated at Yale College in 1835, and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. His medical education was thereafter continued for nearly two years in Paris, France. He commenced the practice of his profession in Savannah in 1840, and for many years was one of the best known physicians and surgeons in Georgia, particularly excelling as an oculist. He was one of the founders of the Savannah Medical College, and for several years held the chair of surgery in that institution. In 1869 the Gynæcological Society of Boston elected him a corresponding member. During the late civil war he served as a surgeon in Richmond, Va., as a member of the Charleston Medical examining board, and also had charge of the Broughton Street hospital in Savannah. He was a useful citizen of Savannah, and at one time was a member of the city council. He was a physician of decided ability, thoroughly devoted to his profession, and a gentleman of the highest moral worth. He died June 23, 1885.

Dr. Stephen N. Harris was born in Liberty county, Ga., in 1824. He was educated at Athens University, Georgia, and was a graduate of the

Charleston Medical College in the class of 1840 or 1841. He commenced practice in Liberty county with his father, Dr. Raymond Harris, who for a short time was located in Savannah. In 1844 Dr. Harris moved to Savannah, and until his death, in 1854, when he died of yellow fever, he held a deservedly high position in the medical fraternity of the city. He was a member of the local and State medical associations, a practitioner of decided skill, and met his death while attempting to combat the ravages of the memorable epidemic of 1854.

Dr. John F. Posey died on January 15, 1860, and at the time of his death was the oldest practitioner in Savannah. He was a native of North Carolina. During the Mexican War he served as surgeon. At its close he settled in Savannah, where he remained until his death. He was a man of great information, meteorology being a favorite pursuit, while he was a regular correspondent of the Smithsonian Institute. His personal character was of the highest kind. For many years he served the city as one of its municipal guardians. He took a deep interest in the efforts of organized medicine, and at the time of his death was president of the Georgia Medical Society.

Dr. Joseph Clay Habersham was another physician whose professional attainments and moral worth added luster to the medical fraternity of Savannah during the period of which we are treating. He was a grandson of Governor Habersham and graduated at Princeton College, previously having studied under the celebrated physician, Dr. Grimes, of Philadelphia. He became very proficient as a geologist, and Prof. Lyle, the eminent geologist and mineralogist, in his works mentions Dr. Habersham as "the eminent Southern scientist, thoroughly versed in mineralogy and geology." In 1838, with Dr. W. C. Daniel, of Savannah, he visited northern Georgia to investigate the alleged gold fields in that section, and wrote a description of the mineral and other resources of that section, which is in exact accord with the result of later examination of the mineral region of Georgia. Dr. Habersham was thoroughly devoted to his profession, and during the yellow fever of 1854 was untiring in his exertion in behalf of the scourge-stricken people. His death was due to his overwork in this epidemic, although it did not occur until a year later.

The yellow fever of 1854 tested the metal of the medical profession of Savannah to the utmost. Drs. Harris, Arnold, Bulloch, Habersham,

Wragg, Cunningham, Daniel, and others, with desperate valor, faced the foe, and with few exceptions survived the battle. Other tests of professional integrity have occurred from the same source, and it is not too much to say that in every outbreak of this destroying disease, the profession almost to a man remained at the post of duty and heroically fought the terrible destroyer.

From 1850 to the present it would be an almost impossible task to even gather the names of all the physicians who have practiced in Savannah, much less to gather even limited information concerning their attainments or achievements. Among those who may be said to have gained a worthy place in their profession, and who are not now living, and not before mentioned, may be named: Drs. J. J. Waring, D. H. Morrison, William H. Cuyler, P. M. Kollock, J. Gordon Howard, James Stoney, James Campfield, Joseph West, C. W. West, Joseph Turner, John Wakefield Francis, Harvey L. Byrd, George P. Padelford, R. H. Footman, Frank Demere, E. H. Martin, R. M. Nunn, James S. Sullivan, Thomas Smith, J. C. Habersham, E. P. Starr, Easton Yonge, William M. Charters, A. B. Starr, James G. Thomas, Thomas Smith, Juriah Harriss, Thomas Stewardson, C. A. DeCortez, and J. M. Gordon.

Dr. J. J. Waring was born in Savannah in 1829, and was a son of Dr. William R. Waring. His literary and scientific education was obtained in Yale College. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and for one year following was assistant resident physician of the Bleckly Hospital, in Philadelphia. In 1853 he went to Dublin, Ireland, where for some time he studied medicine under Prof. White. This was followed by an appointment as assistant resident physician in Bartholomew's Hospital, London. After a stay of some months in Paris, and extensive traveling in Switzerland and Italy, he returned to America, and in 1856 settled in Washington city and began the practice of his profession. In 1857 he was elected professor of physiology and obstetrics in the National Medical College, and in 1859 surgeon and curator of the Washington Infirmary. At the breaking out of the war he returned to Savannah, where he remained until his death in January, 1888. Dr. Waring was a man of great mental strength, a skillful physician, and no man held more of the confidence of Savannahians than did he.

Dr. Joseph Clay Habersham, jr., son of Dr. J. C. Habersham, grandson

of Major John Habersham, of the Continental army, and great-grandson of Governor James Habersham, one of the earliest settlers of the State, was born in Savannah on October 9, 1829. He studied his profession in Harvard Medical College graduating in May, 1853. He immediately entered the field of professional usefulness at Savannah. In 1861 he was made a full surgeon in the Confederate army, and held various posts of trust and importance. At the termination of the contest he resumed the duties of his profession at Savannah, and was actively and successfully engaged until his death, on January 11, 1881. In 1866 he was elected vice-president of the Medical Association of Georgia, and in 1876 president. In 1870 he was elected health officer, which position he held until 1875. During the yellow fever of 1876 he remained at his post and did his utmost to alleviate the scourge-stricken people. In 1878 he was again elected health officer, and held this position until 1880. His quiet and Christian-like life was marked by great devotion to the duties of his profession. By education and attainments he held a foremost place in the medical ranks of Savannah. The Georgia Medical Society, in its tribute of respect to his memory, among other words of praise said: "Sensitive on all points of honor, he scorned and manfully discountenanced any degrading or dubious action, and though entitled by birth and by a thorough medical education to be in the foremost ranks, he moved unostentatiously among his acquaintances and his patients, and has left in their recollections a pleasing and lasting impression. . . . While we bow with submission to the decree of Providence, it is with sincere grief, and that in our hearts we will ever cherish with kindly affection and esteem the memory of our departed brother."

Dr. William Morris Charters was born in Florida township, Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1806. His literary education was received in New York and Cincinnati, and in the latter city his medical education was commenced in the medical college of that city. His degree of M.D. was received in 1837. He began the practice of his profession in Lebanon county, O., where he remained for several years. In 1850 he settled in Savannah. He labored through the epidemic of 1854, and was particularly successful in the treatment of this malignant disease. Realizing the value to the profession of medical associations he became a most zealous advocate and supporter of such organizations. In 1838 he was

one of the organizers of the Lebanon Medical Society, and in 1843 was president of the society. At the time of his death he was a member of the Georgia Medical Society, the State Medical Association, the Georgia Historical Society, St. Andrew's Society, the Savannah Benevolent Society, and the Savannah Board of Education. The laws of hygiene and proper sanitary measures were his constant study. He was professor of chemistry in the Savannah Medical College, one of the trustees of the institution, and at one time president of the faculty. His contributions to medical literature consisted of addresses before the medical society, and numerous essays on medical subjects. He died on January 6, 1883.

Dr. E. P. Starr, was a son of C. H. Starr, who was born in Savannah in 1798, and died May 23, 1866. Dr. Starr was born in Bryan county, Ga., March 20, 1841. After spending considerable time in studying medicine he entered the Savannah Medical College, and was graduated in 1861. Immediately after graduation he entered the Confederate service as a private in the Eighteenth Georgia Battalion. He served with much credit, and in 1864 was appointed adjutant. During the latter end of the war he was taken prisoner and was confined until the summer of 1865, when he returned to Savannah. His enfeebled health at this time prevented his practicing his profession and he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Exposure during his military career, however, had so undermined his health that he was not permitted to prosecute his business. After vainly trying to establish his health by traveling he succumbed to the ravages of consumption in March, 1873. He was a young man of unusually bright intellect, and had he lived and been enabled to engage in professional work it is believed he would have gained high position.

Dr. Thomas Smith was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1839. He was educated in Washington city, where he studied medicine under Dr. J. J. Waring. After graduating at the Georgetown Medical College he went to Europe and pursued his medical education at London, Paris and Edinburgh. Returning to Virginia in 1861 he ran the blockade and became assistant surgeon in the Confederate service. After the war he came to Savannah, and for one year was associated in practice with Dr. J. J. Waring, his old preceptor, while in Washington city. He was engaged in the general practice of his profession and had attained a position of prominence when he died of yellow fever in 1876. He was a

professor in the Savannah Medical College and a member of the Local Medical Society of Savannah, and the State Medical Association.

Dr. Thomas J. Charlton who died in Savannah December 8, 1886, after a long illness, was born in Bryan county, Ga., March 5, 1833, and was a son of the late Dr. Thomas J. Charlton, and a grandson of Hon. Thomas U. P. Charlton, for many years judge of the Superior Court of Chatham county. Dr. Charlton received his preparatory education in Savannah and graduated with distinction from the University of Georgia. He pursued a course of medicine at the Savannah Medical College, graduating in 1856. During the time he was pursuing his medical education the city was ravaged by yellow fever, and Dr. Charlton did noble work among the distressed people. He was one of several Savannah physicians who went to Norfolk, Va., during the prevalence of the fever there in 1855. and remained during the epidemic, receiving with his copartners a gold medal from the city of Norfolk in recognition of his devoted services. Shortly after graduation he received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy and was attached to the sloop, *Jamestown*. While stationed at Chelsea, at the breaking out of the war, he resigned and came home. Soon after he was commissioned as surgeon in the Confederate army. A short time after receiving his commission he was sent on a secret mission to France, and remained there about a year. Upon his return he joined the Confederate cruiser, *Florida*, and was captured with the vessel at Bahia, Brazil, and sent with the officers to Fort Warren, Boston. He was released on condition that he leave the country. He then went to England, where he remained some time, and finally settled in Halifax. At the close of the war he returned to Savannah. He was a member of the Georgia Medical Society, the Medical Association of Georgia, and for many years was one of the most prominent physicians in the State. Dr. Charlton took a lively interest in public affairs. He was a man of strict integrity and great strength of character, and held the esteem of every one who knew him.

Dr. John Wakefield Francis was another *ante bellum* physician who occupied a high place in the Savannah medical profession. After fully half a century of successful practice he died in 1861.

Dr. James Grey Thomas, descended from English and Welsh settlers in Virginia and Maryland in colonial times, was born near Bloomfield,

Nelson county, Ky., June 24, 1835. He was educated at the Bloomfield High School, and at the Roman Catholic College at Bardstown, Ky. He entered the medical department of the New York University, and from that institution in March, 1856, received the degree of M.D. During the ensuing four years he practiced in Bloomfield. During the war between the States he was commissioned surgeon in the Confederate States army; was chief surgeon of McLaw's Division, and at one time medical director of Hardee's corps. In 1865 he located in Savannah, where he remained in active practice until his death in 1884. He was a member of the Georgia Medical Society, and of the Georgia State Medical Association. Of his more important medical publications may be mentioned: "The Use of the Thermometer in the Practice of Medicine." "The Use of Water in the Summer Complaint of Children," "The Use of Water in Typhoid Fever." In 1874 he was elected to the Lower House of the Georgia Legislature. He was the author of the law creating the State Board of Health of Georgia, and requiring the registration of all deaths, births and marriages. He was president of the State Board of Health for several years, and in the two reports issued by that body in 1875 and 1876, is the author of several articles upon public hygiene.

For several years after the close of the war Dr. Alexander Means held the position of agricultural chemist for the State at the port of Savannah. He was born in Statesville, Iredell county, N. C., February 6, 1801. The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens contributes to "Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia" the following sketch of his life: "He received a classical education at the academy at Statesville; removed to Georgia in 1822; taught school for four years, then attended medical lectures at Transylvania University, Kentucky, and commenced the practice of medicine in Covington, Ga., in 1826. In the same year he was licensed to preach by the M. E. Church. In 1834 he was called to the superintendency of the manual labor training school near Covington. At the reorganization of Emory College at the same place, (now known as Oxford) in 1838, he was chosen professor of physical science, which position he held for eighteen years; in 1840 was appointed professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the medical college of Georgia located at Augusta; delivered a regular course of lectures there during the winter season, continuing at the same time for eight months in each year to fill his chair

in Emory College. In 1853 presided over the Masonic Female College in Covington a few miles from Oxford. In 1854 Dr. Means was called to the presidency of Emory College, but shortly after accepted the chair of chemistry in the Atlanta Medical College, which position he held twelve years, including the period of the war, lecturing during the summer season. In 1851 he traveled extensively through Europe. As a member of the State Convention of 1861 he spoke eloquently and effectively against the ordinance of secession, but when it was carried he thoroughly and promptly identified himself, his family and his fortunes with his native South. Since the war he has held the position of agricultural chemist for the State at the port of Savannah which he still (1875) holds, retaining also his time-honored connection with Emory College. His latest work is entitled the 'Centennial of Chemistry.'"

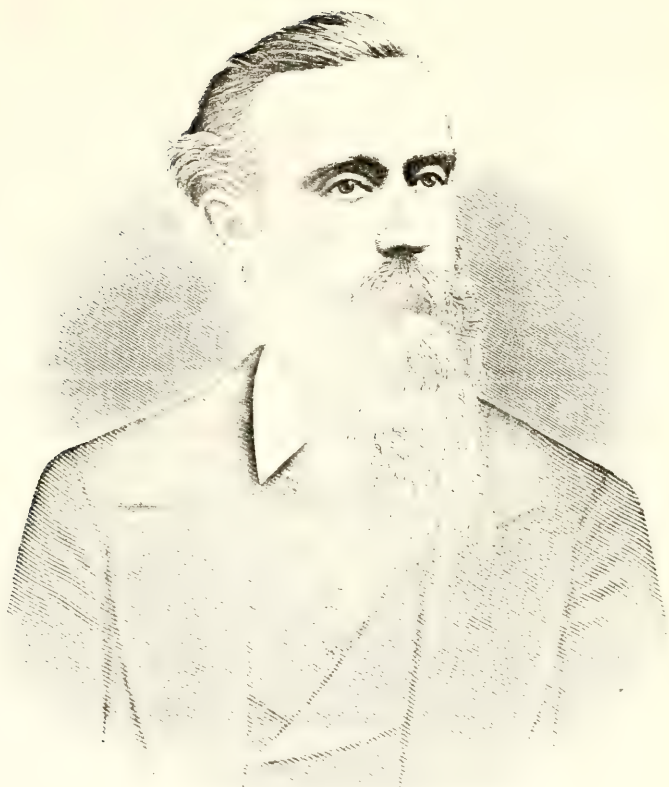
The present members of the medical fraternity of Savannah, will as a class, compare favorably with those of any city in the country, and were it possible to have obtained the necessary information and space permitted their use we would have been pleased to give biographical sketches of many living practitioners who have obtained an honored place in their profession. The physician whose professional practice extends over the longest period is Dr. J. Bond Read who was born in Savannah in 1837, He was educated in Charleston, S. C., and at the University of Maryland, graduating from the medical department of the latter institution in 1849. He commenced practice in Savannah immediately after graduation and soon attained a high position in his profession. During the war between the States he entered the Confederate service as surgeon being stationed at hospital No. 4 at Richmond, Va. He has taken a prominent part in the various medical associations of his city and State and has frequently contributed to the literature of his profession. He is a member of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia and the Georgia Medical Society.

Dr. Robert P. Myers was born in Savannah January 20, 1839, but received his literary education in the county schools of Cobb county. In 1857 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. R. B. Arnold of Savannah, supplemented by a course of lectures in the Savannah Medical College, graduating in 1860. After one year's practice he became assistant surgeon in the Confederate army, remaining in this capac-

ity until the final surrender of the Southern forces at Appomattox. After the war he returned to Savannah and in 1866 was elected coroner, being the first physician to serve in that capacity in Savannah. He was demonstrator of anatomy in the Savannah Medical College; has been permanent secretary of the State Medical Association and for thirteen years has been recording secretary of the Georgia Medical Society. For the last eight years he has been superintendent of the Georgia Infirmary. Dr. Myers' practice has been general in its character and his standing in his profession is deservedly high. Personally he is a pleasant, genial gentleman and is highly esteemed.

Dr. Richard J. Nunn was born in Ireland, December 13, 1831, and is the son of Dr. R. M. Nunn. After receiving his preliminary education in Ireland and a course of instruction in the Royal College of Surgeons of London and Apothecary Hall, Dublin, he came to America and settled in Savannah. Here he continued his medical studies and in 1854 graduated at the Savannah Medical College. The year following graduation he spent in Europe. Returning to America in 1855 he settled in Norfolk, Va., but soon after returned to Savannah, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine. In the beginning of the late war he entered the Confederate service as captain of Company D, of the Twenty-second Georgia Artillery Battalion. He served in this position during the early part of the war, when his health failing he was discharged from service. After regaining his health he again resumed practice in Savannah in 1865, and has since been engaged in continuous professional work. He has spent considerable time in traveling in Europe both for pleasure and for the purpose of perfecting himself in medical science. He held the chair of practice in the Savannah Medical College and a similar position in the Oglethorpe College. He has always taken an active part in every movement to make medical associations more beneficial to the profession, and is a member of the county, State and American Associations. His contributions to medical literature have been numerous and have covered nearly every branch of practice, but while he does a general practice it is in the field of gynecology that he particularly excels.

Dr. William Duncan was born in Savannah January 4, 1840. He was educated at Chatham Academy, Springfield Academy and Ogle-



W. Duncan

thorpe University, Georgia. He graduated in medicine from the Savannah Medical College in March, 1861, and the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, in 1865. He is also a licentiate in midwifery of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, 1865. Besides the above he studied in King's College Hospital, London, and in Paris hospitals in 1865 and 1866, settling in Savannah the latter year. He is a member of the State Medical Association of Georgia and of the Georgia Medical Society; was treasurer of the latter in 1867 and vice-president in 1877. He was demonstrator of anatomy in the Savannah Medical College in 1867 and a few years later held the chair of Pathological anatomy, and from 1872 to 1881 was dean of the faculty. For the last twenty years he has been chief surgeon of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad; for over twenty years superintendent and one of the managers of the Savannah Hospital, and from 1870 to 1888 was secretary and treasurer of the Georgia Infirmary. During the four years of the late civil war he was assistant surgeon in the Confederate States army, and served in the field and in the hospitals at Savannah, Ga., and Harrisburg and Richmond, Va. He has been an alderman of the city of Savannah, and a member of the board of sanitary commissioners of the city. His practice is general, but largely pertains to surgery and obstetrics.

Dr. William Henry Elliott was born in Savannah, March 10, 1837. His father was Dr. Ralph E. Elliott of Beaufort, S. C., whose ancestors were from Cornwall, England, and his mother was Margaret C. Mackay, of Scotch descent. He received his literary and classical education at Hartford, graduating there in 1837, and his medical education at the University of Virginia and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, graduating from the former in 1858, and from the latter in 1859. He has been president of the Georgia Medical Society and held the position of surgery in the Savannah Medical College. During the civil war he was assistant surgeon of the Confederate army. In March, 1862, he married Sidney, a daughter of Mr. B. E. Stiles of Savannah.

Dr. J. C. Le Hardy was born in Belgium, October 21, 1831. His literary, classical and scientific education was received at the Brussels Athenæum, the Brussels Universiteté libre and Ecole Ponts et Chaussée, and his medical and pharmaceutical studies in the Georgia Medical College at Augusta, Ga., and the Jefferson Medical College of Pharmacy,

Philadelphia. He graduated from the Jefferson College in 1855 and settled first near Rome, Ga., and afterwards in Savannah. He is a member of the Georgia Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of Georgia. He is the author of several contributions to medical literature of which may be mentioned: "Treatment of Stricture of Urethra," "The Duality of Syphilitic Poison," "The Aerial and Terrestrial Influences on Disease." He held the position of professor of chemistry in the Oglethorpe Medical College and has been especially active in promoting the objects of organized medicine.

Dr. Raymond B. Harris, son of Dr. Raymond Harris, and brother of Dr. Stephen N. Harris, was born in Bryan county, Georgia, in May, 1830. He studied medicine under Dr. R. D. Arnold, of Savannah; in 1859 graduated at the Savannah Medical College, and also took a post-graduate course at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1860 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Savannah Medical College. In 1861 he became assistant surgeon in the Second Georgia Hospital at Richmond, Va. He also had considerable field service with the Fifty-seventh Georgia Regiment, Army of Tennessee. He served throughout the war and during the latter part with General Smith's brigade. After the war he located in Darien, Ga., where he remained seven or eight years. He then returned to Savannah, where he has since been engaged in a general medical practice. He is a member of the Georgia Medical Society, and the State Medical Association, of Georgia.

Dr. John D. Martin was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1839, and at the age of nine years came to Savannah. His literary and scientific education was received at Emmettsburg, Md., and Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. R. D. Arnold, and in 1861 graduated at the Savannah Medical College. He was for a time associated with Dr. Arnold in practice. For the last twenty years he has been connected with the Savannah Hospital, and is a member of the medical staff of the Telfair Woman's Hospital. He is president of the Georgia Medical Society, and is a member of the State and American Medical Association.

Dr. Frank Lincoln is one of the younger physicians. He is a native of Savannah, and is conceded to possess one of the strongest and most remarkable intellects in the State.

Dr. George H. Stone was born in Albion, N. Y., on January 8, 1844, and in 1868 graduated from the medical department of the Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. He soon after settled in Savannah, where he has since been engaged in a general medical practice.

Dr. J. P. S. Houstoun is a native of Florida, and was born November 3, 1849. In 1869 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. C. N. Brandt was born in New York, on May 30, 1860, and is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

Dr. W. W. Owens is a native of Savannah, and was born in January, 1863, and since his graduation from the medical department of the University of Virginia, 1885, has been located in Savannah.

Dr. C. H. Colding was born in 1832, and is a native of South Carolina. In 1855 he graduated at the Savannah Medical College. He is the physician in charge of the Savannah Hospital.

Dr. Matthew F. Dunn was born in Savannah in 1859, and in 1885 graduated at the New York Medical College. He has since been practicing his profession in Savannah.

Medical College.—Efforts to maintain a medical college in Savannah have not been successful. Several causes can be attributed for this failure, but the main factor in the non-maintenance of such an institution can be found in the lack of hearty and united support of the medical fraternity. As early as 1838 an act was passed by the State Legislature of Georgia, incorporating the Savannah Medical College, and naming as trustees J. M. Berrien, R. M. Charlton, William C. Daniel, William Law, James W. Jackson, Colonel William Thorne William, William R. Waring, and Rev. Edward Neufville. Nothing, however, was done to carry the project into execution until in 1852, when on July 20 of this year a body known as the Savannah Medical Institute was incorporated by the Superior Court of Chatham County. These two corporate bodies soon after perfected an organization by electing two trustees to fill vacancies in the board of trustees, named by the original legislative act of 1838. R. D. Arnold and P. M. Kollock being elected in place of Dr. W. C. Daniel, and Rev. Edward Neufville; Dr. R. D. Arnold was elected president of the board of trustees, and C. W. West, secretary and treasurer. The college building was completed in 1853, at a cost of about \$19,000.

The first faculty of the college was elected in March, 1853, and was composed as follows: R. D. Arnold, M.D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine; P. M. Kollock, M.D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; W. G. Bullock, M.D., professor of principles and practice of surgery; J. G. Howard, M.D., professor of anatomy; H. L. Byrd, M.D., professor of materia medica; E. H. Martin, M.D., professor of physiology; J. Bond Read, M.D., professor of pathological anatomy. C. W. West was elected dean of the faculty.

The first course of lectures was begun in November, 1853, and during the term thirty-six students were in attendance. At the end of the term six students were graduated, the class being composed of John M. Armfield, Elisha Harrall, Joseph L. Hawkins, Richard J. Nunn, George W. Cleland, and Joseph J. West.

Courses of lectures were continued to full classes, with occasional change in faculty, until the breaking out of the war between the States, when the unsettled condition of the country made it impossible to continue the college. Instruction was therefore discontinued until the war closed. In November, 1866, the college was again opened with the following faculty: Thomas Smith, M.D., adjunct professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Richard J. Nunn, M.D., adjunct professor of materia medica; Thomas J. Charlton, M.D., adjunct professor of surgery; William H. Elliott, M.D., adjunct professor of chemistry; J. G. Thomas, M.D., adjunct professor of pathology; William Duncan, M.D., demonstrator of anatomy; Robert P. Myers, M.D., curator; J. J. Waring, M.D., dean of the faculty.

The college proceeded without material change in instructors until in May, 1870, when the entire faculty resigned, and a new faculty was elected after a conference with the trustees and the members of the regular profession of the city. At the same time the number of trustees was increased from eight to twenty-one, the new board being composed of the following members: Joseph E. Johnston, J. W. Lathrop, Dr. Juriah Harriss, C. B. Nottingham, W. A. Green, Robert Batley, C. H. Hall, C. L. Redwine, E. H. W. Hunter, E. F. Knott, John C. Drake, J. J. Robinson, Samuel G. White, W. J. Johnson, R. J. Bruce, F. A. Stanford, E. A. Jelks, Rev. Robert W. B. Elliott, and W. P. Jennings. The faculty elected at this time was as follows: Juriah Harris, M.D., professor of the

principles and practice of medicine; J. G. Thomas, M.D., professor of clinical medicine; W. G. Bulloch, M.D., professor of principles and practice of surgery; T. J. Charlton, M.D., professor of clinical surgery and venereal diseases; J. D. Fish, M.D., professor of the principles and practice of obstetrics; Thomas Smith, M.D., professor of clinical obstetrics and diseases of women and children; W. H. Elliott, M.D., professor of anatomy; R. J. Nunn, M.D., professor of materia medica; William M. Charters, M.D., professor of chemistry; A. J. Seemes, M.D., professor of physiology; Hon. Solomon Cohn, professor of medical jurisprudence; William Duncan, M.D., professor of pathological anatomy. J. D. Fish, M.D., was elected dean of the faculty.

Dr. Juriah Harriss and Dr. Thomas Smith, both members of the faculty, died in 1878, after which the entire faculty resigned and a new corps of instructors was selected as follows: W. M. Charters, M.D., professor of chemistry; William Duncan, M.D., professor of clinical medicine; W. H. Elliott, M.D., professor of surgery; T. J. Charlton, M.D., professor of obstetrics; B. S. Purse, M.D., professor of materia medica; J. P. S. Houstoun, M.D., professor of physiology; George H. Stone, M.D., professor of anatomy.

The college proceeded without material change in faculty until 1881, when, on account of death among the faculty and an apparent lack of interest in the institution by the resident profession, the college suspended work. In 1871 the trustees sold the college building, and from that time until 1881 lectures were given in the Savannah Hospital building. Dr. William Duncan succeeded Dr. Fish as dean of the faculty in 1872, and retained the position until the college suspended work.

Medical Society.—The medical association known as the Georgia Medical Society of Savannah, is one of the oldest in the United States. The act incorporating it was passed in 1804, and is as follows:

WHEREAS Noble Wimberly Jones, president; John Irvine, vice-president; John Grimes, secretary; Lemuel Kollock, treasurer; John Cumming, James Ewell, Moses Sheftall, Joshua E. White, William Parker, Thomas Schley, George Jones, George Vinson Proctor, Henry Bourquin, Thomas Young, jr., Peter Ward, William Cocke, James Glenn, and Nicholas S. Bayard, have by their petition represented, that they have associated in the city of Savannah, under the style and name of "The Georgia

Medical Society," for the purpose of lessening the fatality induced by climate and incidental causes, and improving the science of medicine. And in order to ensure and establish their said institution in a permanent and effectual manner, so that the benevolent and desirable objects thereof, may be executed with success and advantage, have prayed the legislature to grant them an act of incorporation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, it is hereby enacted, That the several persons herein before named, and others who are, or may become members of the said society respectively, the officers and members thereof, and their successors, shall be, and are hereby declared to be a body corporate, in name and deed, by the style and denomination of "The Georgia Medical Society;" and by the said name and style, shall have perpetual succession of officers and members, and a common seal to use; and shall have power and authority to make, alter, amend and change such bye-laws as may be agreed on by members of the same; provided such bye-laws be not repugnant to the laws or the Constitution of this State or the United States.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that they shall have full power and authority under the style and name of the Georgia Medical Society, to sue for in the name of their president and vice-president, for the time being, and recover all such sum or sums of money, as are, or hereafter may become due the said society, by any name or style whatever, in any court of law, or at any tribunal having jurisdiction thereof; and the rights and privileges of the said society in any court, or at any tribunal whatever, to defend and also to receive, take and apply such bequests or donations as may be made, to, and for the uses and purposes intended by the said society; and shall be, and are hereby declared to be vested with all the powers and advantages, privileges and immunities of an association or society of people incorporated, for the purposes and intentions of their said association.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, that this act shall be, and is hereby declared to be deemed and considered a public act, to all intents and purposes whatever.

ABRAHAM JACKSON.

JARED IRWIN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

President of the Senate.

Assented to December 12, 1804. — JOHN MILLEDGE, Governor.

At the time of the formation of this society it was intended to serve as a State organization, hence the name Georgia Medical Society was adopted, but it has never been anything but a local association composed only of Savannah physicians.

The first president of the society was Dr. Noble Wimberly Jones, and the first vice-president Dr. John Irvine, a Scotchman, who came to Georgia before the revolution. The society proved a most beneficial institution to the small band of physicians in Savannah at that early day, and from that time to the present has been the means of advancing the good of the profession. The present officers of the society are: John D. Martin, president; M. L. Boyd, vice-president; George W. Lamar, recording secretary; J. C. LeHardy, corresponding secretary; W. W. Owens, treasurer, and M. F. Dunn, librarian. The present members of the society are: Drs. W. F. Brunner, J. G. Bulloch, T. J. Charlton, T. P. Chisholm, C. H. Colding, C. H. Cox, W. H. Elliott, J. M. Johnston, J. G. Kellar, F. T. Lincoln, J. D. Martin, E. H. Nichols, R. G. Norton, W. W. Owens, S. L. Phillips, B. S. Purse, J. B. Read, B. F. Sheftall, J. A. Wegefarth, C. N. Brandt, William Duncan, J. P. S. Houstoun, J. C. LeHardy, R. P. Myers, B. P. Oliveros, R. B. Harris, G. C. Hummel, J. Weichselbaum, M. L. Boyd, R. J. Nunn, G. H. Stone, M. F. Dunn, E. G. Lind, and W. K. Blakeney.

CHAPTER XXX.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

THAT port which exported the first bale of American cotton, from which sailed the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic, to-day the largest handler of one of the world's greatest branches of trade, queen of seven hundred miles of sea coast in one direction and of one thousand in another, may well be expected to have a commercial history of more than passing interest. And Savannah has.

Utopian ideas and plans of the projectors of the colony of Georgia handicapped the early settlers and delayed the birth of the new town's

commerce until sixteen years had passed. James Oglethorpe, in a day dream, may have seen his settlement grown into a great city, but the reality of a century and a half later, certainly, more than realizes the ephemeral pictures of his fancy.

Silk culture and the cultivation of the vine and flax were the principal objects at which the founders of the colony aimed. On one side of their corporation's common seal was a group of silk worms at their toil busily engaged and deeply absorbed in feeding on the succulent leaves of the mulberry. The motto of the worms and the corporation was, *non sibi sed aliis*—not for ourselves, but for others.

Silk and wine and hemp were to be the cargoes of the ships which the trustees hoped would sail out of the Savannah. They pictured their town such a spot as ancient Cyprus. Natural causes defeated this dream. Under the hot summer sun the vine withered and the mulberry did not flourish. One colonist had some success with the Oporto and Malaga grape on a small scale, but the general culture was a failure. From year to year a little silk was made, and twenty years from the settlement of Yamacraw by the whites a modest shipment of raw silk was made to England. It is an interesting fact, though not at all a surprising one, that the ideas of the trustees proved radically impracticable. Neither soil nor climate was well adapted for the culture of silk or grape, and after thorough trials the growth of both was abandoned. To-day, instead of sending abroad the ruby juice from the wine press and the delicate fibre of the cocoon, ships bear hence to every quarter of the globe, the unguent, distilled spirits from the pine tree and the soft, silvery fleece of Sea Island and Upland, ten thousand times the worth of that golden one which Jason and his comrades in the *Argo* carried off.

Oglethorpe foresaw a commercial town spreading along the river when he struck his bargain with Tomo-chi-chi. That he chose wisely time has proved. From the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Mississippi there is not a bar over which passes so much commerce as comes and goes across Tybee's.

That shipping was expected to be an important interest in Savannah is indicated by the historical fact that Mr. Hume offered a silver boat and spoon to the first child which should be born in Georgia. Whether the inducement had anything to do with it or not Mrs. Close's infant got

the prize. The spoon was practical, the boat emblematic. Another prize was offered for the first ship which should sail up the Savannah River and unload at the town. This prize was won by the ship *James*, of which Captain Yoakley was master. The *James* brought several new colonists. This first vessel to navigate the Savannah River was of one hundred and ten tons burden, carried six guns, and lay at anchor close to the town in fifteen feet at low water, where, it is stated, "is riding for much larger vessels." In 1734 a schooner coming in over the bar at Tybee reports finding at least three fathoms at low water, and in 1736 the *Peter* and *James* found "19 foot water in the shoalest part" of the bar on the first of the flood.

No difficulty was experienced by the vessels of that day in going up and down the river at any stage of the tide. Oglethorpe had written in one of his earliest letters from the colony: "Ships which draw twelve foot water can ride within ten yards of the bank."

As soon as he had affairs in the town in shape, the general ordered a lighthouse built on Tybee, and a frame one was put up on the north end of the island. The specifications provided that it should be of pine and cedar, twenty-five feet square at the base, ninety feet high and ten feet each way at the top.

To get goods from the bluff down to the river was an easy matter, but it was far different to get a cargo from the shore up on the bluff. Even after the crane was erected, in the latter part of 1733, the work was slow and hard. However, as months sometimes elapsed between the arrivals of vessels, the stringent lack of "terminal facilities" did not have much effect on the commercial prosperity of the place. Peter Gordon's map of Savannah as it was in 1734, locates the crane at a point on the bluff about mid-way between Bull and Whitaker streets.

Year after year went by, and the colonists did not always produce enough to maintain themselves. Supplies were obtained from Carolina and England. This state of affairs lasted until toward the close of the first decade of Savannah's history when a change for the better began to take place. The settlers gradually accumulated a little surplus. In 1744 a modest store and commission house was started. Charles Harris and James Habersham were the founders, and theirs is the credit of having established the first commercial house in Georgia. Harris & Habersham

was the name of the new firm. Their unpretentious place of business was under the bluff, by the water's edge, in the rear of the building on the Bay, which, for many years was occupied by Robert Habersham & Company's commission house. At first the settlers were opposed to middlemen, but they soon found that the new firm afforded them many conveniences which they had not previously enjoyed. Thomas Causdon had kept the public store and illy kept it according to the best accounts. Harris & Habersham gave great encouragement to the planters from whom they bought lumber, poultry, deer, hogs, skins and whatever produce the farmers had. Before long the public store was discontinued. All this time the trustees were trying to make a success of the silk and wine culture. Neither proved profitable. Finally, about 1748, the trustees got hold of a letter written by James Habersham, who spoke of the adaptability of Georgia for general agriculture. Thereafter the trustees allowed the colonists to spend the appropriations for other purposes than the cultivation of the grape and the mulberry.

Properly speaking, the year 1749 may be said to mark the beginning of Savannah's commerce. It was in that year the first vessel was loaded with a cargo in the Savannah River and shipped abroad. Harris & Habersham were the exporters. They loaded a small vessel with lumber, skins, hogs and other produce of the infant Georgia, and consigned the \$10,000 cargo to a London firm. This was the first effort to establish a foreign trade. In those days, and for years after, it was customary for a vessel to take on whatever was offered at Savannah, then to proceed to Charleston and perhaps take on more freight. Then if the vessel was not filled it would go on to New York and complete its cargo for England.

The trustees had great faith in the ultimate success of silk culture. In 1750 another effort was made to encourage the enterprise. A year later a filature, or house for manufacturing the raw silk was built on the west side of Reynold's square. By this time it was apparent that Savannah was in a fair way to have a commerce of imposing value. Some assistance was needed. Therefore, when the first General Assembly of Georgia met, which was in Savannah January 15, 1751, a paper was presented to the body declaring that a proper pilot boat was needed and that permission was desired to erect a building under the bluff for the

convenience of the boats' crews. The memorialists further set forth the want of standard weights and measures and scales. An appropriation was also asked for making a survey of the river. One other want recited was an order to prevent masters of vessels from throwing ballast overboard into the river. And still another want, though hardly a long felt one, was a commissioner of pilotage. The colony was now nearing the end of its second decade. A small measure of success attended the persistent efforts of the silk growers. In 1757, 1,050 pounds of cocoons were received at the filature. Unfortunately, the building was burned the following year, and 7,040 pounds of cocoons besides a large quantity of manufactured silk were destroyed. The filature was rebuilt and was used for the manufacture of silk for several years, after which it was used as a city hall and public house. In 1839 it was again burned and was never rebuilt.

Savannah has passed through many a crisis, but the port's commercial interests have never had a more trying year than 1757. Governor Henry Ellis arrived here in February, to take control of the colonial government. He soon became impressed with the idea that Hardwicke, which stood at the mouth of the Ogeechee, in Bryan county, should be made the capital of Georgia. He took the ground that Hardwicke was more centrally and favorably situated than Savannah; that the water was deeper and that lying farther from Charleston would enjoy a better commerce.

This step had been talked of before. Governor Reynolds, who preceded Ellis, had suggested it, and aroused strong opposition. Ellis made himself unpopular by advocating the removal. Uncertain as to the fate of the town, the citizens who feared that it would be deserted lost interest to some extent in the development of their homes and neglected to improve them. Though the project was not carried into effect, Savannah suffered by reason of the agitation. During the first quarter of a century of the colony's history little was done to encourage commerce. Up to 1759 not a wharf had been built. Those few vessels which visited the port sailed as near the shore as they could and threw the lighter articles on the bank, landing the heavier ones in small boats. This was primitive and tedious, and in the twenty-seventh year after Oglethorpe's landing the construction of a wharf was undertaken, at a point under the bluff

near the crane. Thomas Eaton was the builder. He worked under the direction of John G. William De Brahm, the surveyor-general of the southern provinces of North America. Wharf building was a far different art at that time from what it is now. The wharves which were built for several years thereafter were constructed on the same general plan, an idea of which may be obtained from a synopsis of the specifications. The builder was advised to drive two rows of piles as far asunder as he desired his wharf to be wide and as far toward the river as low water mark. Then he was to secure their tops with plates and to trunnel planks within on the piles. This done he was to brace the insides with dry walls of stone, intermingled with willow twigs. In the same manner he was to shut up the ends of the two rows with a like front along the stream, to build inside what cellars he had occasion for, then to fill up the remainder with the sand nearest at hand out of the bluff or the high shore of the stream under the Bay. One chronicler has remarked that the construction of this wharf greatly benefited the town, for during the following year 41 vessels were entered, many more than ever before, and during the year 1766, six years after, 171 were entered.

Governor Wright, who succeeded Governor Ellis, wrote of Georgia about the year 1760 that it was the most flourishing colony on the continent. As yet there were no manufactures in the colony, for they were rigorously disallowed in all the provinces, but commerce and agriculture were carried on with much zeal and success. In a letter to the Earl of Hillsborough, Governor Wright said: "It is certain beyond a doubt that this province has, must, and will make a rapid progress, and in a few years will make as considerable a figure as most on the continent."

Savannah's population in 1760 was 9,700, of whom 6,100 were whites. In that year the rice exported amounted to 3,283 barrels, besides 208 barrels of paddy.

In the entire commercial history of Savannah there is no single event of greater interest or importance than one which occurred in the decade between 1760 and 1770. That event was the first foreign shipment of cotton made from the United States. Hitherto historians have sought in vain for the port which exported the first bale. It has long been well known that the first foreign shipment of what is now the great Southern staple was made in 1764. In that year William Rathbone, an extensive

American merchant in Liverpool, received from Mr. James Habersham of Savannah, a consignment of eight bags of cotton. On its arrival in Liverpool this cotton was seized by the custom house officials on the allegation that so much cotton could not have been grown in the American colonies, and that it was liable to seizure under the shipping act, not having been imported in a vessel belonging to the country of the cotton's growth.

This consignment was the first attempt at exporting cotton from America. It was sent from here to Liverpool through one Dillon, who was Mr. Habersham's agent in New York. A matter of additional interest in this connection is the fact that the original manifest of this shipment was preserved for exactly a century. Along with a mass of other papers it was sent to a point in interior Georgia for safe keeping during the war. In 1864 Sherman's looters burned it. Although this city was the first American port to begin the trade, it was not kept up here. Charleston, on the other hand, quickly discovered that the trade would be a valuable one and cultivated it.

This same year 15,212 pounds of cocoons were delivered at the filature. Over one half of the silk was received from the Salzburgers who were settled at Ebenezer. The silk industry was growing steadily and there was an encouraging prospect of its ultimate success. Two years later the production of silk reached its height in Georgia, and thereafter, despite the encouragement of parliament, it continued to decline until it was finally abandoned in 1771, operations at the filature being discontinued in that year. In 1765 Savannah's commercial men were thrown into a high state of excitement by the passage of the obnoxious stamp act. The commerce of the town had grown to large proportions. When the stamps arrived in December there were between sixty and seventy sail in port waiting to be cleared. The people consented that the stamps might be used for this purpose, but for no other. This was done and the port was opened. The other colonies took offense at this, and South Carolina was especially indignant. Her citizens resolved that they would not ship provisions here, and they called Georgia an "infamous colony." It was further resolved that whosoever should traffic with Georgians should be punished with no less a penalty than death, and every vessel trading here was to be burnt. The Carolinians were in a hot temper, and



two vessels on their way to Savannah were seized before clearing Charleston bar, and with their cargoes were destroyed. Six months later the excitement ceased when it was learned that the objectionable act had been repealed. Up to that time all the supplies of silks, linens, woolens, shoes, stockings, nails, hinges, and tools of every sort came from England. Rice, indigo, corn, peas, a small quantity of wheat and rye, pitch, turpentine, shingles and staves were the chief products. Considerable attention was paid to stock raising, and Governor Wright hoped to make some slight essay at raising hemp the next year. In 1768 the filature sent to London 1,048 pounds of raw silk, "equal in goodness to that manufactured in Piedmont." Import duties were not acceptable, and on September 16, 1769, Savannah's merchants met at Alexander Creighton's house and adopted a resolution to the effect that any person, or persons, whatsoever importing any of the articles subject to the new rate of duties, after having it in their power to prevent it, ought not only to be treated with contempt, but deemed as an enemy to their country. Pretty much the same relation existed between patriotism and the pocket-book that is declared to exist now. Almost to a man the importers were against any interruption of business, while the consumers were for resistance. Affairs ran on in an unsatisfactory way until the breaking out of the Revolution. The town grew, but there was a feeling of uneasiness. In 1773 the exports were valued at \$379,422, very nearly double the value of the exports ten years before. A bill passed by the General Assembly early in 1774 indicates that the trade of the city was enlarging, for it explains that "whereas the increase of trade and quantity of produce brought for sale to the several ports of this province requires a regulation in the rates of wharfage and storage, and the number of vessels resorting to the said ports, and in particular to the port of Savannah, makes it necessary to have some person appointed to overlook and regulate such vessels while in the said port."

By this act owners and lessees of wharfs were allowed to charge and demand certain fees which were then fixed. On rice the wharfage charge was one penny per half barrel. On rosin, turpentine, tar and beef the charge was one penny per barrel. Mahogany and logwood were imported largely, and staves, rice, turpentine, rosin and hides were exported.

Throwing ballast or rubbish in the river was forbidden and made



Eng. by F. S. Harnett, A.C.S.D.

Thomas Ballantyne

punishable by a fine not exceeding £100 a short time before the outbreak of the Revolution. The long war for independence blighted commerce. A part of the time the English had possession of the city and trade was practically at a stand still. Almost in the very middle of the war South Carolina offered to annex Georgia. An inducement held out to Savannah was that the country along the river above the city would be cleared and settled, and an amazing increase of produce and river navigation would follow and would center here. On the other hand if Georgia persisted in remaining in a state of separation from Carolina a town would rise on the north side of the river and would draw not only the business on its own side of the stream, but would in time draw the greater part of the trade on the south side of the river, in which event there could be but one result, the commercial ruin of Savannah. The proposition was declined, the town of prophecy never rose, and Savannah, far from being ruined, is to-day a more important port than Carolina's metropolis.

Peace brought back a revival of trade and a new era of commercial prosperity began. The recovery of lost commerce, however, was slow. Practically, there was little capital. Private fortunes had shrunk during the seven years of hostilities. Five years after the war, in 1786, the exports were only \$321,377, which was \$58,000 less than the value of the exports in 1773, two years before the war started. A little cotton had been planted every year, and in 1788 Thomas Miller, who probably knew of Charleston's trade in the article, grew some and bought more and made a shipment to England. There are still living some old citizens who knew "Cotton Tom" Miller, as he was familiarly styled. Miller has been given, erroneously, the credit of having exported the first bale of cotton from Savannah. This is a mistake which has long been accepted as a part of true history. As heretofore mentioned, Mr. James Habersham had exported eight bales twenty-four years before Miller shipped his first bale abroad. It is true that Miller developed the trade. Arkwright's improvements in cotton spinning machinery were revolutionizing that industry.

Another interesting and important event, linking Savannah more closely to the history of the cotton trade, was the invention of the cotton-gin by Eli Whitney, in 1793. This Yankee school-teacher set up his first

machine on his aunt's place, General Nathanael Green's plantation near Purysburgh, a few miles up the river. The young New Englander's invention was as great a factor in the development of cotton raising as Arkwright's inventions were in its manufacture. Whitney is still remembered, too. For a long time after those days, communication between Savannah and the North was by sailing vessels, and there are old citizens who when young men were fellow-travellers by sea with the inventor, then well advanced in years, however.

The gin acted as a great stimulus to cotton planting. This machine did away with the tedious and unsatisfactory hand method. Almost immediately the acreage in cotton was increased largely by the planters, who now saw in the culture of the plant a profitable crop. Charleston had early taken hold of cotton culture and was shipping it in considerable quantities to England before Miller became an exporter. His foreign trade did not grow rapidly at the start. In fact Savannah handled very little cotton until after Whitney constructed the gin. And indeed, although Charleston did pride herself on being the largest cotton port, it is certain that previous to 1794, the year after the gin proved a success, the annual amount of cotton produced in North America was comparatively inconsiderable. This is true even in the face of the declaration contained in the pamphlet entitled "A State of the Province of Georgia attested upon oath in the Court of Savannah," published in 1740, and in which it was averred of cotton that "large quantities have been raised, and it is much planted; but the cotton which in some parts is perennial, dies here in the winter; which, nevertheless, the annual is not inferior to in goodness, but requires more trouble in cleansing from the seed."

Two important facts connecting this city with the history of cotton have already been mentioned. There is still another. Savannah has not only the credit of having exported the first bag of cotton ever sent from America and of the invention of the gin, but it was near here that the first Sea Island cotton ever raised in this country was grown. The seed of the Sea Island was originally obtained from the Bahama Islands about 1785. It was known in the West Indies as the "Anguilla cotton." The first experiments with its culture on the American continent were made by Josiah Tattnall and Nicholas Turnbull, on Skidaway Island. Subsequently James Spaulding and Alexander Bisset planted the long staple on St. Simon's Island, and Richard Leake planted some on Jekyll Island.

The establishing of a cotton trade was the keystone of Savannah's commercial prosperity. Even for several years after the culture of the crop became general in the country around this city, Charleston continued to overshadow her efforts at advancement. The older city by her enterprise and greater wealth controlled a large portion of the valuable Sea Island cotton trade and all of Florida's business. More than this, Charleston became a closer competitor, as she penetrated through the inland route to the rice fields in the very neighborhood of Savannah, and secured a part of that crop. Toward the close of the century this city became a heavy importer of wines and rum. Through the merchants here, the wealthy planters along the coast and inland and a great many of the Carolina planters obtained from Europe the choicest vintages. Madeira was the favorite, and many and many a hogshead of it was brought here. By no means is it to be inferred that anything like all of it was sent out of the city. There were famous cellars in Savannah even then, nearly a century ago now, and there is wine down in some of them to-day that was brought over in the last century.

By the fire of 1796 the city, which was then flourishing, received a set back from which recovery was slow. Notwithstanding this the year 1800 found Oglethorpe's colony grown into a town of over seven thousand population, of whom not over five hundred were blacks. That year the exports were valued at over two million dollars.

Statistics of the port's commerce for the succeeding twenty-five years are difficult to collate. Everywhere though on the records there is abundant evidence that business steadily increased. There were periods of unusual activity and years of depression, as during the second war with Great Britain. Cotton and rice were the leading articles of export. Sugar, molasses, salt and wines were imported largely. From 1812 to 1815 the city's commerce shrank woefully. By 1818 the exports exceeded \$14,000,000 in value, a remarkable expansion of six hundred per cent.

Steam first became a factor in Savannah's commerce about 1817. In that year there was a Savannah steamboat company, but there is very little written history of the corporation during the first few years of its existence. Within two or three years there was a steamboat plying regularly between Charleston and Savannah. Then it ran farther down

the coast, and as the years went by the number of steam vessels coming here increased steadily. One of the early lines was from Savannah to Augusta, but in this instance the steamboat was used for towing flats and barges between the two cities. Between 1840 and 1860 a large part of the commerce was carried by steam vessels running regularly to Northern and European ports.

The year 1819 is a red letter one in the world's commercial calendar, for it was in that year that steam navigation of the ocean was proved to be possible. Savannah furnished that proof, for she sent the first steamship across the Atlantic. Among this city's chiefest honors is that of having been the pioneer in steam navigation of the ocean. In 1818, Messrs. Dunning, Scarborough, Sturges, Burroughs, Henry, McKenna and other leading business men here, at the suggestion of Captain Moses Rogers, had constructed in the North a combination steam and sailing vessel to ply between Savannah and Liverpool. The contract called for a vessel of 300 tons burden. When completed she was a full rigged clipper ship, fitted with engines and sidewheels. These wheels were made of wrought iron, were not covered and were so constructed that they could be folded over on the ship's deck. The supposition was that when the vessel had a good wind she would not need steam and a derrick was arranged to lift the wheels out of the water and take them in when not in use. The vessel was christened the *Savannah*. She sailed from this port May 20, 1819, bound for Liverpool. Pitch pine was used for fuel. As the supply was not inexhaustible it was husbanded. The wheels were used eighteen days out of twenty-two on the eastern voyage. The sails were used on eight days. Steam vessels were rare in those days. The English did not know what to make of the vessel when she approached their coast with wheels revolving rapidly and her canvas set.

When the *Savannah* arrived off Cape Clear she was signalled to Liverpool as a vessel on fire and a cutter was sent from Cork to assist her. The people crowded the Mersey's banks filled with "surprise and admiration when she entered the harbor of Liverpool under bare poles, belching forth smoke and fire, yet uninjured." The *Savannah* remained at Liverpool about a month and was visited by thousands of the curious. Captain Rogers was at liberty to sell his vessel, but he secured no offer which he would accept. From Liverpool he took his vessel to St.

Petersburg, where the *Savannah* attracted the attention of the Czar. On November 20, she steamed up the Savannah River, after a passage of twenty-five days, on nineteen of which she had used steam. She had experienced not a little rough weather, but she rode all of it out safely without an accident.

This first ocean steamer did not pay and the Savannah company sold her to New York parties, who took out her steam engine and made a packet vessel of her. She foundered off Long Island in a heavy storm a few years later. The *Savannah's* log-book and the cylinder from her engine are on exhibition in London.

At the close of the second decade of this century Savannah was on the threshold of an immense trade. Her commerce had grown rapidly, her merchants were prosperous, many of them were wealthy for those days, and the city began to show the effect of the general prosperity. Her citizens who had laid up fortunes lived royally and entertained handsomely. On the sideboard were the finest wines, and the stranger who came properly vouched for, was apt to be as mellow as the vintages before he departed. Luxury is *prima facie* evidence of easy circumstances. It was about this time that the people first knew the luxury—ice. Charleston had a large ice-house, and in 1818 the company established a branch here. In 1819 a company was organized to bring Northern ice to this port. An old advertisement in a paper of 1819 mentions that ice is highly desirable for cooling water, milk and wine. A decanter especially designed for the use of ice is advertised and recommended. At retail the ice was to be supplied for $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound. Regular patrons could get special rates, but the price was so high that it is safe to say the traffic was not large for years afterwards.

The year 1820 was a sad one. Early in the first month a disastrous fire destroyed \$4,000,000 of property. This was a most serious blow. But it was not the only one nor was it the worst. Sporadic cases of yellow fever had appeared from year to year, and in May, 1820, there was a case. Not until September, however, did the plague become alarming. Sailors from a vessel just arrived from the West Indies introduced a few cases into the city, which had a population of 7,500. Of these 6,000 fled. Although there were less than 250 deaths during September and October, and the first week in November, when the disease was checked, busi-

ness, which had been paralyzed, was slow in recovering. The next year the exports fell off to \$6,032,862, not one-half so much as they had been three years before. In 1818 the imports were valued at \$2,976,257 and in 1821 at only \$865,146. Not until six years after the visitations of fire and fever did commerce begin to attain its former proportions. In 1825 the cotton shipments coastwise and foreign amounted to 137,895 bags. The next year the shipments jumped to 190,578 bags. A quarter of a century later the exports scarcely exceeded in value those of 1818. It is doubtful if the city has ever had an era when her future looked brighter than in those two years (1818 and 1819), which saw the theater, the Independent Presbyterian Church, and the world's first ocean steamship, the *Savannah*, completed. When Savannah rounded her first century she was a thriving little city, after many mishaps once more enjoying a good measure of prosperity. Cotton and rice continued to be the chief articles of commerce. Cotton lead and was easily "king." The planters were the wealthy and aristocratic class, outnumbering the merchants. And this condition prevailed up to the war. During the quarter of a century between the port's entry on its second century and the great civil conflict Savannah's commerce flourished. It grew slowly, to be sure, but steadily. There were bad years and good years, just as in the history of every city. As a rule the dull years were more than offset by the seasons when crops, shipments and prices were fair and good. In 1841 the cotton shipments dropped off largely, but there was a heavy lumber trade. The next year there was a large cotton trade and the lumber shipments fell off. In 1845 the exports went away ahead of any previous year, with the cotton shipments coastwise and foreign amounting to 304,544 bags. About this time the lumber trade was a very valuable part of the commerce and in 1847 it threatened to displace rice and take second place itself. The commercial prosperity of the decade between 1850 and 1860, the last one prior to the war, was marred in one year, 1854, by another epidemic and by a violent storm. The latter caused almost a total ruin to the rice crop and the fever unsettled every line of trade. Not until the following year did the statistics show how business had been affected. Then it was seen that the rice shipment had shrunk almost entirely away and the lumber trade had dwindled fifty per cent. This bad year was quickly recovered from and not even

the re-appearance of the plague two years later hurt the commerce materially. The year 1858 was a poor year but the succeeding one was especially prosperous, 469,053 bales of cotton alone, being exported. Uneasiness as to the political future had its effect on the business of Savannah. Gathering clouds threatened a coming storm. He was obtuse indeed, who saw not that the commercial and financial pulse of the country was keenly susceptible to the tension to which it was subjected. Even a four months' presidential canvass in these piping times of peace unsettles trade for upwards of a twelvemonth. What wonder then that in 1860 and the few years immediately preceding, Savannah's commerce did not take the leaps forward it had done in former years!

The opening of the Central Railroad to Macon in 1843 had been followed by the development of the country along its line. New trade came to Savannah, and with the building of the railway, which is now known as the Savannah, Florida and Western, another large territory was put within easy communication. Again when the city was on the eve of what seemed to be a magnificent future, fate stretched out her hand and stayed the increased prosperity which was ready to pour itself over the State's metropolis.

The following table gives the exports, foreign and coastwise consolidated, of cotton, rice and lumber for a period of twenty years prior to the war:

YEAR	COTTON, BAGS.	RICE, TIERCES.	LUMBER, FEET.
1839.....	199,176	21,321
1840.....	284,249	24,392
1841.....	147,280	23,587	14,295,200
1842.....	222,254	22,064	8,490,400
1843.....	280,826	26,281	7,529,550
1844.....	244,575	28,543	5,923,251
1845.....	304,544	29,217	8,270,582
1846.....	186,306	32,147	18,585,644
1847.....	234,151	31,739	54,731,385
		CASKS.	
1854.....	317,471	30,748	49,855,700
1855.....	388,375	8,220	25,500,000
1856.....	393,092	29,907	34,887,500
1857.....	327,658	27,536	44,743,070
1858.....	292,829	31,345	28,365,656
1859.....	469,053	38,130	38,928,084
	FOR'GN ONLY	FOR'GN TIER.	FOREIGN.
1860.....	314,084	6,790	20,723,350

Four years of war came and once more business was practically suspended.

In 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864 the port was blockaded, consequently there were no exports or imports during these years excepting what was run through the blockade, of which no account can be given. In 1865, exports (the property of the Confederate States and of the citizens of Savannah) were carried on exclusively by the officers and men of the United States government in its ships. Late in December, 1864, Sherman seized all the cotton and numerous other articles. The cotton he shipped to New York, where it brought a high price. Commerce, which had been practically suspended for four years, now began to be resumed. Sherman had destroyed the railroads, and the State had been reduced from wealth to poverty. Men whose private fortunes had been swept away went to work to build up anew. The younger men too entered business for themselves, thus setting the precedent which has given Savannah to-day probably the youngest set of successful business men to be found in any city. The high prices obtained for cotton led the planters to increase their acreage, and the receipts here jumped up to over half a million bales in 1867, and to three quarters of a million in 1870. Since that year the receipts have reached 900,000 bales, and the day is not far distant when they will turn the one million point.

The opening of the Alabama Midland through a rich cotton belt in Alabama is bringing the products of that section here. The compressing of cotton has been an important business for years. Six powerful hydraulic presses handled 6,900 bales a day in the busiest seasons.

Up to 1882 New Orleans was the only port which received more cotton than Savannah. Since that year Galveston has held second place. This year Bay street's merchants are resolved to send Savannah's receipts to the million bales mark. The heaviest receipts on any one day were 15,000 bales in October, 1889.

The exports of cotton since the war have been :

YEAR.	FOREIGN.		COASTWISE.	
	UP- LAND.	SEA ISLAND.	UP- LAND.	SEA ISLAND.
1865	60,144	3,891	159,298	3,648
1866	101,737	8,137	140,396	6,700
1867	286,671	6,467	234,434	5,195
1868	164,674	3,329	184,690	3,298
1869	260,366	6,488	197,033	7,666
1870	478,941	2,568	248,326	4,424
1871	289,000	1,061	151,335	4,306
1872	373,793	2,395	224,048	5,307
1873	373,730	2,165	234,299	5,341
1874	426,090	3,472	222,073	4,480
1875	420,881	2,354	190,023	5,821
1876	368,844	1,374	165,900	5,516
1877	298,546	1,219	186,284	5,001
1878	348,596	2,939	261,742	8,430
1879	458,208	1,784	234,474	7,019
1880	423,896	796	305,059	10,480
1881	498,551	5,836	381,911	8,003
1882	336,648	2,137	394,833	15,404
1883	418,385	613	394,658	11,442
1884	358,150	1,649	296,345	7,606
1885	389,290	1,568	317,874	17,515
1886	400,437	1,483	383,316	21,307
1887	485,999	1,744	289,828	26,195
1888	384,440	1,386	478,935	22,647
1889	320,343	3,536	476,803	25,846

An important line of trade with a unique history, is the naval stores business. Naval stores in the commercial world, means spirits of turpentine and rosin, the product of the pine tree. Up to 1870 Georgia's forests were a mine of undeveloped natural wealth, as rich as a Comstock lode. And the former were above ground in plain view and known to hundreds of thousands. In 1883 the president of the Board of Trade wrote: "Twelve years ago a barrel of rosin or spirits of turpentine was scarcely known in this market, while to-day Savannah is known as the largest naval stores market in the world, our receipts for the past fiscal year being 133,139 barrels of spirits and 564,026 barrels of rosin, the aggregate value of which is about \$4,000,000, ranking second to cotton in value."

A North Carolina farmer or two were the pioneers in developing the naval stores trade of Georgia. Their own State was exhausted and they sought new fields. Georgia offered them the richest pine forests on this continent. From those forests, men who came to Savannah fifteen and twenty years ago with a few hundred dollars capital have made hand-

some fortunes, and retired from business. The history of commerce offers few cases which can parallel that of the naval stores industry for quick money making. Savannah is likely to continue to be the chief naval stores port of the world for several years to come. The time must come, however, when the vast forests will be worked out.

In the year which ended March 31, 1888, the receipts of turpentine were in round numbers 170,000 barrels. During the year which closed March 31, 1889, the receipts fell off about 10,000 barrels, but that was due to the voluntary shortening of the crop by the manufacturers who hoped to realize good prices thereby, and they succeeded.

Here is a table showing the growth of the trade for fifteen years, back of which the business was comparatively small :

YEAR.	SPT'S TURPENTINE.	ROSIN.
1874-75.....	9,555	41,707
1876.....	15,521	59,792
1877.....	19,984	98,888
1878.....	31,138	177,104
1879.....	34,368	177,447
1880.....	46,321	231,421
1881.....	54,703	282,386
1882.....	77,059	309,834
1883.....	116,127	444,873
1884.....	121,000	486,961
1885.....	111,447	452,370
1886.....	127,785	476,508
1887.....	164,199	609,025
1888.....	162,237	639,933
1889.....	173,863	610,302

The history of the rice and lumber trades has been sketched in connection with the growth of the port's general commerce. As already mentioned, rice was the principal article of export in the middle of the last century, 2,996 barrels being shipped in 1753, and 7,500 barrels in 1763. Lumber did not become an important article of export until 1841. Since that date, however, this trade has been most important. The Vale Royal lumber manufacturing mills west of the city have a history running back half a century. The rice mills are but little younger than the culture of the cereal.

Another business which has grown rapidly and has a promising future is the fertilizer trade. Savannah was for years a mere buyer and seller, a middleman pure and simple. Recently local firms have gone into the

manufacture of fertilizers from the South Carolina rock, and the city's trade is about \$2,500,000 a year.

The shipment of fruits and vegetables is no small item in the commerce of the port. During the spring and summer vast quantities of fruits, melons and vegetables are shipped north and west. The coffee importing trade, which amounted to \$200,000 a year, has declined owing to quarantine regulations. Salt, coal, tropical fruits, hides, wool, fish, oysters, pig iron, yarns and domestics form important articles of export and import. Professional hunters come here every winter and trap game for the pelts. Oysters and fish are shipped away in large quantities. The pig iron comes chiefly from the Alabama mines. A fact not generally known is that the "wire grass" wool is the finest clip shorn in America. It is free from dirt and oil, and brings the highest price. Engaged in bringing and carrying away Savannah's imports and exports are three railroad lines, and regular steamship lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The steamships and sailing vessels which come here go to every port in the world.

The statistics given below represent the value of the exports and imports by water alone for a period of sixteen years:

EXPORTS FOR YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Cotton	\$ 39,378,480	\$ 38,807,726	\$ 36,191,441	\$ 33,221,875
Naval Stores	3,296,788	3,296,503	2,944,326	3,278,296
Lumber and Timber	1,094,318	1,015,580	914,535	924,454
Rice	271,142	210,367	344,232	355,937
Pig Iron	653,940	193,835	186,504	175,612
Hides and Wool	174,647	212,304	228,606	215,314
Fruits and Vegetables	1,723,723	1,834,713	1,767,852	1,790,210
Yarns and Domestics	1,649,000	3,334,950	3,500,620	3,757,311
Miscellaneous	6,522,044	2,127,212	2,225,100	2,206,504
Total Exports	\$ 54,764,082	\$ 51,028,190	\$ 48,313,216	\$ 46,425,513
IMPORTS.—Fertilizers	2,460,752	2,238,654	2,709,511	1,626,601
Coal	354,740	224,340	196,870	201,200
Hay and Grain	350,635	318,250	350,419	346,550
Salts	215,325	126,000	125,000	125,000
Coffee	487,319	512,000	500,000	500,000
Miscellaneous	48,790,462	47,699,280	45,999,280	46,312,965
Total Imports	\$ 52,659,233	\$ 51,118,524	\$ 49,881,080	\$ 49,112,316
	\$107,423,315	\$102,146,714	\$ 98,194,296	\$ 95,537,829

EXPORTS FOR YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Cotton	\$ 41,773,265	\$ 40,495,221	\$ 48,019,799	\$ 38,233,425
Naval Stores	2,821,106	2,065,848	2,072,291	1,294,833
Lumber and Timber	949,031	1,047,524	835,176	853,081
Rice	582,624	914,905	879,480	877,248
Pig Iron	173,560	145,900	158,760	133,312
Hides and Wool	254,296	241,660	225,390	240,700
Fruits and Vegetables	1,512,302	1,460,205	1,200,150	1,140,625
Yarns and Domestics	3,860,450	3,625,460	3,729,605	3,312,412
Miscellaneous	1,989,300	2,007,535	1,865,250	1,750,775
Total Exports	\$ 53,915,934	\$ 52,004,248	\$ 58,985,901	\$ 47,836,411
IMPORTS.—Fertilizers	2,270,455	2,370,985	2,870,545	3,838,058
Coal	210,015	219,650	200,440	198,360
Hay and Grain	333,476	360,525	385,415	395,212
Salts	125,000	125,000	100,000	100,000
Coffee	500,000	500,000	400,000	400,000
Miscellaneous	44,260,850	42,375,945	44,760,500	40,590,850
Total Imports	\$ 47,699,796	\$ 45,952,105	\$ 48,716,900	\$ 45,522,480
	\$101,615,730	\$ 97,956,353	\$107,702,801	\$ 93,358,891
EXPORTS FOR YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31.	1879.	1878	1877.	1876.
Cotton	\$ 32,525,777	\$ 31,993,123	\$ 25,691,547	\$ 32,817,572
Naval Stores	998,682	774,207	577,988	208,176
Lumber and Timber	669,064	772,057	671,863	661,562
Rice	685,728	581,436	465,990	650,337
Pig Iron	125,200	106,210	95,300	65,250
Hides and Wool	240,915	228,656	206,550	219,400
Fruits and Vegetables	890,220	847,512	628,005	512,940
Yarns and Domestics	2,998,510	2,912,367	2,166,400	2,349,672
Miscellaneous	1,767,325	1,813,420	1,600,210	1,400,555
Total Exports	\$ 40,901,421	\$ 39,978,988	\$ 32,103,853	\$ 38,885,464
IMPORTS.—Fertilizers	2,784,667	3,116,788	2,715,728	2,091,902
Coal	209,840	187,350	190,525	175,450
Hay and Grain	360,555	382,012	400,880	393,765
Salts	100,000	100,000	100,000	80,000
Coffee	400,000	400,000	400,000	300,000
Miscellaneous	39,209,410	38,762,315	32,500,775	34,650,850
Total Imports	\$ 43,064,472	\$ 42,948,465	\$ 36,307,908	\$ 37,691,967
	\$ 83,965,893	\$ 82,927,453	\$ 68,411,761	\$ 76,577,431

EXPORTS FOR YEAR END- ING AUGUST 31	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Cotton.....	\$ 44,005,476	\$ 47,774,638	\$ 61,314,818	\$ 34,266,847
Naval Stores.....	110,964	59,029	45,144
Lumber and Timber.....	660,582	667,189	562,740	548,895
Rice.....	646,360	531,796	208,250	187,649
Pig Iron.....	66,310	51,500	40,615	25,500
Hides and Wool.....	197,320	190,206	175,550	170,410
Fruits and Vegetables.....	468,500	451,680	410,790	492,015
Yarns and Domestics.....	2,606,450	2,897,315	3,148,167	2,405,960
Miscellaneous.....	1,520,320	1,638,200	1,920,325	1,412,440
Total Exports.....	\$ 50,282,282	\$ 54,261,553	\$ 67,826,399	\$ 39,509,716
IMPORTS.—Fertilizers.....	1,338,509	1,545,860	1,624,427	1,692,601
Coal.....	182,300	170,325	175,255	160,105
Hay and Grain.....	406,550	408,975	396,210	390,400
Salts.....	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Coffee.....	275,000	275,000	250,000	250,000
Miscellaneous.....	38,790,400	35,890,525	35,609,490	30,274,950
Total Imports.....	\$ 41,072,759	\$ 38,370,685	\$ 38,135,382	\$ 32,849,056
	\$ 91,355,041	\$ 92,632,238	\$ 105,961,781	\$ 72,358,772

The above statement does not include receipts and shipments by rail, nor does it include the value of domestic traffic, local manufactures, banking, etc., but is confined strictly to value of exports and imports which have a direct bearing upon our water-ways transportation. While values have decreased during the past fifteen years about one-third, the values in 1886, compared with 1872 in volume, are nearly 50 per cent. greater. This is due to the large increase in tonnage. The item of "miscellaneous" in imports embraces bagging, iron ties, tobacco, boots and shoes, bacon, dry goods, hats, clothing, drugs, furniture, hardware, crockery, sugar, flour, cigars, canned goods, and manufactured articles generally.

During the Revolutionary War the river was so obstructed by wrecks and otherwise that at the close of hostilities it became absolutely necessary that the obstructions should be removed or Savannah would not have any commerce. So in 1787 an act was passed by the General Assembly of the State "levying a tax of 3 pence per ton on all shipping entering the port of Savannah, the same to be appropriated and set apart as a fund for clearing the river of wrecks." In 1822 steam passenger vessels were exempted from this tax, and the next year

it was repealed. In 1772 there were entered and cleared at the custom house 161 sail of vessels. The imports for that year were valued at £810, and the exports at £2,963, a total of £3,773. In 1872, a century later, the entrances alone were 1,156 vessels, and the exports and imports were valued at more than \$72,000,000.

The magnitude of the shipping is shown by the statistics which follow and which are for the year 1888:

	VESSELS.	TONS.	CREW.
American vessels entered	8	3,560	111
American vessels cleared	8	2,583	63
Foreign vessels entered	229	146,075	3,288
Foreign vessels cleared	233	167,836	3,557
Total	478	320,054	7,019
Entered coastwise	411	539,576	14,907
Cleared coastwise	382	507,075	14,231
Total	793	1,046,651	29,138
Total foreign	478	320,054	7,019
Total coastwise	793	1,046,651	29,138
Grand total	1,271	1,366,705	36,157

Savannah has never had much to boast of in the way of manufactures outside of the rice mills and usual flour mills, foundries, machine shops, and such industries of that kind as are found in every city. Within a few years past, however, the manufactures have grown and not slowly. Planing and saw mills, furniture factories, fertilizer and chemical works for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, a cotton mill and cotton seed oil mill are the most important works. Cigars are made in large quantities, and a brewery is in successful operation. An artificial ice factory is one of the most novel as well as useful industries.

The Savannah Board of Trade was organized in April, 1883. It was the successor of the Naval Stores Exchange of which Mr. C. S. Ellis was president, and which changed its charter and its name and became the Board of Trade. This organization is composed of business men, the most of whom are engaged on the Bay, Congress and Broughton streets. At the Board rooms telegraphic reports of the naval stores, grain and provision markets are received and posted. Statistics are there kept of

the yearly transactions of the port in the various trades represented by the board. The first president of the Board of Trade was H. Fraser Grant. His successors have been James K. Clarke, Fred M. Hull, (two years) and John R. Young, who is now serving his second term. The superintendents have been, R. M. Rieves, George P. Walker, John Henderson, and S. McA. White.

CHAPTER XXXI.

RAILROADS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF SAVANNAH.

Central Railroad and Banking Company—History of its Organization and Growth—Ocean Steamship Company—Savannah, Florida and Western Railway—Savannah and Tybee Railroad—Central Railroad Bank—Merchant's National Bank—Savannah Bank and Trust Company—Southern Bank of the State of Georgia—National Bank of Savannah—The Oglethorpe Savings and Trust Company—Citizen's Bank—Title Guarantee and Loan Company—Building and Loan Associations.

THE relations of a city to its radiating lines of travel will always indicate the measure of its present and future prosperity. Georgia was one of the first States in the Union to encourage railway enterprise, and it is a notable fact that her pioneer road, the Central, made Savannah its starting point. The progress of this road is inseparably connected with the history of Savannah, and not only shows the city's advancement but that of the State as well. Its history is full of interest and instruction, and is well worthy of consideration.

The Central Railroad was chartered December 14, 1835. Colonel Crugar made the first experimental survey in 1834. at the cost of the city of Savannah. In 1835 the Central Railroad and Banking Company was organized with W. W. Gordon, the originator of the scheme, as president. In 1836 it began work, and on October 13, 1843, the road was completed to Macon, Ga., a distance of one hundred and ninety miles, on which day a train passed over the whole line to the depot at Macon. L. O. Reynolds was chief engineer of construction. In July, 1838, passenger trains began running regularly the first twenty-six miles. In 1838

the charter of the branch road to Augusta was granted, and Savannah subscribed \$100,000 to construct it.

During the year 1842 Mr. W. W. Gordon, the projector and genius of this enterprise, died, and Mr. R. R. Cuyler was elected president. Forty years later the Central Railway Company, in grateful recognition of Mr. Gordon's great service, erected a beautiful monument to his memory in the Court House Square on Bull street. No stronger tribute could be uttered to his memory than the words used by Chief Engineer Reynolds in his official report for the year 1842. "The steadiness and determination with which he pursued the great object of benefiting his native State and this city, and promoting their prosperity, ought to give his name a place among the most distinguished of public benefactors. It was an object which was remembered in his latest aspirations to heaven, but a few moments before he yielded up his spirit to Him who gave it."

In April, 1845, the railroad owed \$440,095 of bonds. Its stock had risen from \$20 a share to \$50, and its bonds from 75 cents to \$1.00 value. This year the Macon and Western Railroad was completed. The necessity of the connection with Augusta and Columbus was strongly pressed. The Central Railroad subscribed \$250,000 to the Southwestern Railroad Company. In 1849 William M. Wadley became superintendent, succeeding Mr. Reynolds. The Southwestern was opened from Macon to Oglethorpe in July, 1850. The Central Company invested in 1850, \$20,000 in the Milledgeville and Gordon Railroad, \$95,000 in the Augusta and Waynesboro, and \$100,000 in the Fort Valley and Columbus Railroad. The first named road was opened to Midway in October, 1851; the Augusta Railroad to Station 1 in November, 1851; the Fort Valley and Columbus in 1851.

In 1851 the capital stock of the Central was \$3,000,000, of which \$205,000 was appropriated to banking. The road was valued at more than \$3,000,000.

In 1853 Mr. William M. Wadley resumed control as superintendent. In this year the reports show for the first time the statements of kinds of freights. The road carried 119,019 bushel of corn; 2,709,863 pounds of copper ore, and 77,983 hides.

Although yellow fever desolated Savannah in 1854, but a single trip was lost on the line of this road, the company having at this time 283

miles of road on a capital of \$5,382,000, including the leased branches of the Augusta and Milledgeville roads. The year 1865 witnessed a remarkable growth of business. The reserve fund had grown to \$578,260. The cotton freights more than doubled, reaching 390,485 bales; hides, 179,374; copper ore, 14,348,146 pounds; wheat 427,358 bushels.

In 1856 the Central yielded up the lease of the Augusta and Waynesboro road. In 1857 the Southwestern Road was completed to Albany, in which the Central had \$318,000 of stock. The Mobile and Girard Railroad and the Charleston and Savannah Railroad were both under way. The Memphis and Charleston was finished, which gave the Central 737 miles of connection with the Mississippi at Memphis.

Emerson Foote became superintendent of the Central in 1857, but in 1858 was succeeded by Mr. George W. Adams. In 1857 the Central took stock in the New York and Philadelphia steamship companies, thus beginning the policy it has so largely carried out. This was both a bold and politic stroke of financial management. In 1859 this steamship investment was increased to \$280,000. This year the company carried 96,000 bales of cotton in one month, and made its first engine in its own works, and built its first passenger car.

Up to the close of the year 1859 the Central Railroad Company had done a great work, not only in the construction of its own lines, but in aiding to build the railroad system of the State. It had paid nearly half a million to the Southwestern Railroad; \$100,000 to the Augusta and Savannah Railroad; \$30,000 to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, subscribed all of the iron used in building the Gordon and Eatonton Railroad, paid mostly for the steamship lines, and granted nearly \$400,000 of endorsement to the Western Railroad, the Columbus Railroad, and the Mobile and Girard Railroad.

The year 1860, the last year before the war, demonstrated a magnificent culmination of prosperous progress. The consolidated wealth of the road was \$6,590,173; railroad capital, \$4,366,880; bank matters, \$1,236,018; bonds and stocks in other companies, \$928,441; reserve fund, \$1,221,095; outstanding bonds only \$86,067; income from railroad, \$1,696,998; income from bank, \$113,371; railroad expenditures, \$950,450; dividends, \$458,340; carried to reserve fund, \$377,050; cotton shipments, bales, 413,314; way cotton shipments, bales, 129,405; pas-

sengers, 105,823; lumber shipments, feet, 8,170,378; fertilizer shipments, pounds, 18,540,980 cars, 729; engines, 59.

The war put its destructive hand on this great railroad. Its income was reduced at one stroke \$657,385, or over one-third. It carried freight for the Confederate government at fifty per cent. under its regular rates, and took into its treasury \$342,600 of Confederate treasury notes. In 1862 it leased the Augusta and Savannah Railroad and patriotically subscribed to various charitable and war funds. The transportation of troops was the principal business, and the cotton fell off almost to nothing.

The year 1864 was a particular severe one to the company. From Gordon to Savannah 139 miles of the railroad was destroyed by Sherman's army, and for forty miles wide its line was devastated. The president, Colonel R. R. Cuyler, died, and W. B. Johnston was elected in his place. The latter served for one year when he was succeeded by Colonel William M. Wadley.

At the time President Wadley assumed charge, but little had been done to put the road in running order. He immediately started energetically upon the rehabilitation of the road.

The year 1867 saw the Central Railroad well re-established. Its capital stock was \$4,661,800, representing the railroad and its appurtenances, worth \$4,472,000 and \$869,803 of stocks and bonds in other companies. The loss by war in bank operations had been \$485,055. The expenditure in renewing the railroad was \$1,357,140. The cotton business grew to 272,427 bales.

Seeing in the construction of rival lines and the loss of through business by competition injury to his road, Mr. Wadley began that far-reaching plan of expansion, which has resulted in the present massive and profitable railway and steamship scheme of transportation. It is at once the pride of Georgia, and has maintained against all encroachments the commercial supremacy of Savannah as a great cotton port. Mr. Wadley projected with a broad generalship, and his successors have carried out his grand ideas. In 1868 he invested in the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, the Western Railroad from Montgomery to Selma and the Mobile and Girard Railroad, and a through freight system with the New York steamers was established. In 1869 the Central Railroad leased the Southwestern Railroad, and bank agencies were established at

Macon and Columbus as well as at Albany. In 1870 Mr. Wadley bought for the company the Vale Royal Plantation, on the canal next to the river, where the splendid wharves of the road now lie. This year the guano business ran to 90,000,000 pounds. In 1871 Mr. Wadley leased the Macon and Western Railroad as another protective measure in his broad plan of development. He also began branches to Blakely and Perry. In 1872 Mr. Wadley bought six steamships, paying \$600,000 in bonds. In March of this year Captain W. G. Raoul became assistant roadmaster of the company.

In 1875 the Western Railroad of Alabama was bought by the Central Railroad and Georgia Railroad for \$1,643,128 each. This year the Ocean Steamship Company was chartered and organized with a capital stock of \$800,000, and the Central Railroad sold to this company its six steamships and wharf property. Mr. Wadley was elected president.

In 1876 the Southern Railway and Steamship Association was organized with Mr. Virgil Powers as general commissioner. Captain W. G. Raoul was made superintendent of the Southwestern Railroad. The Central had a prosperous line of steamers on the Chattahoochee River. During this year Savannah was visited by a yellow fever pestilence which desolated the city and cut down the receipts of the road. The road never stopped a day.

The year 1878 was signalized by the resumption of dividends which had not been paid in three years. Four new steamships were bought and put on the line. The capital stock of the steamship company was increased to \$800,000, while its property was worth \$1,300,000.

In 1879 the Central obtained a controlling interest in the Vicksburg and Brunswick Railroad Company and the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company. In 1880 Captain W. G. Raoul was made vice-president of the company as the assistant of the president.

In 1881 the board issued \$3,000,000 of debentures, or certificates of indebtedness, to the stockholders. The Ocean Steamship Company had grown until its earnings ran to \$466,442, netting \$301,121. Four new steamers were bought this year, making the investment in steamships \$1,598,734. A line of steamers was bought to run to Philadelphia. It had built a cotton press, \$60,000; an elevator, \$23,254, and a warehouse, \$18,268. Among its purchases was the famous steamer *Dessoug*.

which had brought the Obelisk from Alexandria in Egypt to New York. This year Mr. Wadley effected the lease of the Georgia Railroad at a rental of \$600,000 a year.

On the 10th day of August, 1882, the genius of this magnificent Central system, Colonel William M. Wadley, died at Saratoga, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and in his seventeenth year as president of the company. General E. P. Alexander was elected president. His report summarizes the condition of the road: Mileages—1,150 miles, main system; estimating steamship company at 250 miles; connecting system, 458 miles; total, 1,608 miles; capitalized at \$25,995,150 and stocked at \$7,500,000, making an aggregate of \$33,495,150, or \$20,830 per mile. The 458 miles connecting system were the Central's proportion in 857 miles of railway, making the whole mileage it influenced 2,009.

The growth of the great corporation has been constant. At the close of the year 1888 the mileage of the road was as follows: Central Railroad proper and branches, 333 miles; Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad 60 miles; Upson County Railroad, 16 miles; Southwestern Railroad and branches, 334 miles; Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 80 miles; Columbus and Western Railroad, 157 miles; Mobile and Girard Railroad, 85 miles; Columbus and Rome Railroad, 50 miles; East Alabama Railroad, 37 miles; Eufaula and East Alabama Railroad, 40 miles; Eufaula and Clayton Railroad, 21 miles; Port Royal and Augusta Railroad, 112 miles; Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad, 229 miles; Augusta and Savannah Railroad, 53 miles; Buena Vista and Ellaville Railroad, 30 miles; total, 1,637 miles.

Its lines cover Georgia and Eastern Alabama with a net-work of steel, and run through South Carolina from seaboard to mountains, worth altogether nearly \$50,000,000, and giving employment to thousands of men.

The freighting facilities of this road are unsurpassed, and a visit to the company's yard and wharves will reveal a wonderful scene of activity and interest. In the Central's yards in Savannah are 11 miles of track, two warehouses (800 and 300 feet in length respectively), and a cotton platform capable of holding 20,000 bales of cotton. The company's wharves are a revelation of enterprise, and constitute a scene of business activity not to be excelled anywhere. There are upon the wharf prem-

ises 30 acres of improvements, viz., 10 acres of platforms on piles, 10 acres under cover of sheds, 5,700 feet of wharf front, including 700 feet of lumber wharves, 5 acres of naval stores wharves, wharf room for 50,000 bales of cotton, storage houses for 100,000 tons of fertilizers, 10 miles of track, 4 great cotton warehouses, with a capacity of 30,000 bales, a grain elevator capable of holding 270,000 bushels, a cotton compress compressing 3,200 bales of cotton per diem, and numerous platform and track scales. The working force at the wharves (full complement) is 800 men and 18 special policemen, commanded by a sergeant, who is also assisted by numerous watchmen, assuring perfect order throughout all the departments.

The Ocean Steamship Company, which forms such an important part of the Central Railroad system, has a fleet of ten magnificent steamships plying between Savannah and the Northern ports, making regular schedules from this city to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The following steamships compose the fleet: *Nacoochee*, *City of Savannah*, *City of Augusta*, *Tallahassee*, *Chattahoochee*, *City of Macon*, *Gate City*, *Dessong*, *City of Birmingham* and *Kansas City*.

The *City of Birmingham* was added to the line in 1889, and was built at Roach's ship-yard Chester, Pa., for this company. She has triple expansion engines of 1,500 horse-power. Her cargo capacity is about 2,400 tons on a draft of 17 1-2 feet. She carries 7,000 bales of cotton.

The *Kansas City* made her first trip about the beginning of the present year. She is the fastest and finest steamship in the Atlantic coast trade.

The steamers of the fleet carry 5,000 to 7,000 bales of cotton each, and 100 or more first-class passengers, and have long been known to the traveling public as unsurpassed in safety, speed, comfort and elegance.

The Ocean Steamship Company contemplates building two additional steamers for the line, and in the comparatively near future a daily line of steamers will doubtless be in operation between Savannah and New York.

The line formed by the Ocean Steamship Company and the Central Railroad and connections is already carrying a large freight traffic between the east and Memphis, Kansas City, and other points west, actually competing successfully in rates and time with the all rail routes.

General G. M. Sorrel is general manager of the Ocean Steamship Company. The general officers of the system are as follows: President, E. P. Alexander; cashier, T. M. Cunningham; general manager, Cecil Gabbett; general manager Ocean Steamship Company, G. M. Sorrel; comptroller, Edward McIntyre; traffic manager, W. F. Shellman; general freight agent, G. A. Whitehead; general passenger agent, E. T. Charlton; general counsel, Pat Calhoun.

The Central Rail Road and Banking Company is the greatest single instrumentality of advancement in this section of the country, and its splendid ocean steamships, extensive wharves, elevators, compresses, terminal facilities and banking houses, are magnificent monuments to the wisdom of its founders. Savannah has a particular reason to be proud of the "old Central," through whose achievements in no little degree is due her present wealth and population.

Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, a worthy contemporary of the Central, was first known as the Savannah and Albany Railroad. Under this title a charter was secured and an organization effected in 1853. Dr. John P. Screven was the president of the company until his death, and to his foresight and energy the State of Georgia and the city of Savannah are in a great measure indebted for this enduring monument of his public skill and wisdom. With Dr. Screven were associated Colonel Nelson Tift, the earliest projector of railroads in Northern Georgia, John Stoddard, Hiram Roberts, William Duncan, H. D. Weed, and Dr. R. D. Arnold.

In 1854 the name of the company was changed to the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad Company. The importance of securing for the city of Savannah the business of southern Georgia and Florida was perceived by the citizens of Savannah, and a subscription of one million dollars was obtained from the city toward building the road. About this time a charter was obtained by another company named the Atlanta and Gulf Railroad Company for the construction of the line west of Screven station, sixty-eight miles from Savannah, for which State aid was obtained amounting to one million dollars, while the city of Savannah also subscribed two hundred thousand dollars. The latter company, however, consolidated with the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad Company in 1863.

The road was completed to Thomasville when the war began, when further progress was arrested until 1867 when it was opened to Bainbridge. During the period of the war the company derived no profit from the property, and when the Confederacy terminated, the road was almost a ruin. For nearly one-third of its length the track was torn up and the depots and bridges burned. The work of re-construction, however, began soon after the war closed, and the road was opened for business in March, 1866. In the same year it was connected with the Florida Railroad at Lawton.

For some years after the war the road proved an unprofitable investment. The impoverished condition of the territory through which it then passed as well as unwise management, threatened its very existence. At this critical period Mr. H. B. Plant, with some other capitalists, bought the property, and under his management it has become a giant in the railroad world. After its purchase by its present owners its name was changed to the Savannah, Florida, and Western Railway Company, but is best known as the "Plant system."

The policy of its management has been comprehensive, far-seeing and sagacious, and it is now one of the best equipped railroads in the country. It has made connections, opened up new industries, tapped fresh regions of trade and created remunerative business. The line runs from Charleston through Savannah to the Chattahoochee river, and to Jacksonville, with branches to Albany, Bainbridge, Gainesville, Brunswick, Port Tampa, Thomasville and Monticello, with a steamship line from Tampa to Havana and Key West. Its own proprietary and leased lines make more than eight hundred miles under one management.

The business in naval stores was the creation of this company. A few years ago the State of Georgia did little in this line, and to-day it is the largest naval stores market in the world. In 1873 the production of naval stores was 19,000 barrels. In 1884 it was 425,761 barrels, and in 1887 it was 787,337 barrels.

One of the most important enterprises of the company was to build a short line from Waycross to Jacksonville, seventy-six miles, which reduces the distance by rail from Savannah to Jacksonville, to 172 miles. This line is known as the Waycross and Florida Railroad Company, and is under separate management, but belongs to the "Plant System." H.

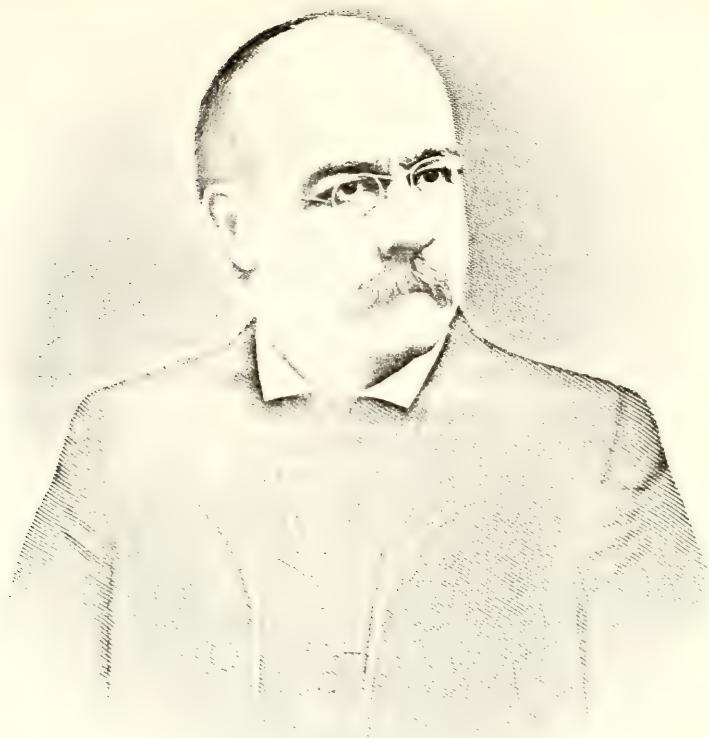
S. Haines is president of the road, and William P. Hardee is secretary and treasurer. Another bold and progressive step of this company was the extension of the road from Bainbridge Junction to Chattahoochee, linking it to the great west by a connection at Chattahoochee with the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad, making a shorter route from the sea coast cities to Pensacola, Macon and New Orleans.

It will be seen that the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway has done a wonderful work. Aside from its local traffic in the orange Eldorado of the world, that wonderful sanitarium of the invalid, it is now the vital part of a great trunk line and the channel for foreign travel. Its officers are: H. B. Plant, president; W. S. Chisholm, vice-president; R. B. Smith, secretary; H. S. Haines, general manager; R. G. Fleming, superintendent; A. A. Aveilhe, assistant superintendent; W. B. McKee, comptroller; W. P. Hardee, general freight and passenger agent; J. M. Lee, treasurer; W. W. Dowell, cashier; O. W. Jackson, master transportation; C. D. Owens, traffic manager.

The Savannah and Tybee Railroad Company was incorporated in November, 1885. The construction of the road from Savannah to Tybee Beach, a distance of nineteen miles, was commenced in August, 1886, and completed in April, 1887. To Captain D. G. Purse, the president of the company, must be given principal credit for the accomplishment of this long desired road. Mr. Purse's grandfather Thomas Purse, was prominently identified with the construction of the first railroad in Georgia. Since the construction of the Tybee Railroad, Tybee Island has become easy of access, and is now the most popular resort of Savannahians.

BANKS.

Savannah passed through the monetary troubles incident to the disasters of the War of 1812, the bankruptcies of 1837, the monetary troubles of 1842, and the national panic of 1857 with unusual credit. But during the late civil war all of the Savannah banks invested in Confederate bonds and currency, and when the war ended all except the Central Railroad Bank were obliged to suspend. Besides the Central there were in successful operation previous to, and during the war, the Bank of the State of Georgia, Planters, Farmers and Mechanic's, Marine, Bank of Commerce, and the Bank of Savannah.



Engr. by F. S. K. Moran & Co. N.Y.

L. G. Purke

The oldest bank in Savannah is that of the Central Rail Road and Banking Company. It was incorporated in 1836. It, in connection with the railroad has had a most prosperous career. The policy of the bank has always been a conservative one, and it has thus been enabled to withstand the storms of severe crises and panics. The capital of the company is \$7,500,000. The officers of the bank are: E. P. Alexander, president; T. M. Cunningham, cashier; A. G. Ulmer, assistant cashier; directors, E. P. Alexander, S. M. Inman, C. H. Phinizy, E. M. Greene, J. C. Calhoun, A. Vetsburg, H. T. Inman, P. Calhoun, J. K. Garnett, Joe Hull, Evan P. Howell and James Swan. The bank building is located at No. 115 Bay street.

The Merchants National Bank was incorporated in 1866. Its present capital is \$500,000. This was one of the first banks of Savannah to resume business after the war. It is located on the northeast corner of Drayton and St. Julian streets. The officers are: J. L. Hammond, president; S. P. Hamilton, vice-president; Thomas Gadsden, cashier; directors, M. Maclean, F. M. Bloodworth, G. L. Cope, S. P. Hamilton, S. Guckenheimer, S. Herman and J. L. Hammond.

The Savannah Bank and Trust Company was organized in 1869, and has a capital of \$400,000. Its officers are: J. D. Weed, president; J. C. Rowland, vice-president; James H. Hunter, cashier; directors, J. L. Hardee, R. G. Irwin, J. D. Weed, C. A. Reitze, D. C. Bacon, J. C. Rowland, J. Lyons, M. Y. MacIntyre, W. Conly, Isaac G. Haas, Edward Karow, of Savannah, and W. Walter Phelps, of New York.

The Southern Bank of the State of Georgia was organized in 1870. Its capital is \$500,000. The present officers are: John Flannery, president; Horace A. Crane, vice-president; James Sullivan, cashier; directors, Eugene Kelly, of New York, E. A. Weil, John Flannery, J. B. Duckworth, S. B. Palmer, Lee Roy Myers, Horace A. Crane.

The National Bank of Savannah was incorporated in October, 1885, and commenced business with a capital of \$250,000. It is located at 120 Bryan street. The officers are: Herman Myers, president; William Garrard, vice-president; T. F. Thompson, cashier; A. L. Rees, assistant cashier; directors, Herman Myers, William Garrard, Joseph J. Dale, A. A. Einstein, William E. Guerard, Henry Bendheim, George J. Baldwin, Jesse P. Williams, Frank X. Douglass, S. A. Woods, and A. Backer.

The Oglethorpe Savings and Trust Company was organized in 1887, and has a paid up capital of \$125,000 and an authorized capital of \$500,000. The officers are: J. J. Dale, president; Herman Myers, vice-president; James Sullivan, cashier; directors, J. J. Dale, W. Garrard, H. Myers, J. Lyons, W. E. Guerard, A. Hanley, S. Meinhard, J. P. Williams, G. J. Baldwin, L. Kayton, C. C. Schley.

The Citizens Bank on the corner of Drayton and Bryan streets, was opened January 3, 1888. It has an authorized capital of \$500,000, but the present working capital is \$200,000. The officers are: William Rogers, president; C. H. Dorsett, vice-president; G. C. Freeman, cashier; directors, William Rogers, C. H. Dorsett, G. N. Nichols, J. H. Estill, D. Wells, J. R. Young, H. C. Cunningham, D. R. Thomas.

The Title Guarantee and Loan Company of Savannah has by its charter banking privileges. Its authorized capital is \$500,000. George H. Stone, is president; Isaac Beckett, secretary; E. L. Hackett, cashier, and M. J. Solomons, treasurer.

The private bankers are Charles H. Olmstead & Co., (Charles H. Olmstead, Henry Hull and Francis S. Lathrop) and Henry Blun.

Savannah has several loan, savings and building associations which have had a most salutary bearing on the financial history of the city for the last few years. They have been the means of encouraging small savings and the excellent manner in which they have been managed has made them profitable to all interested in them.

Among the oldest of these associations is the *Jasper Mutual Loan Association* which was organized in 1882. P. W. Meldrim, is president and secretary. The directors are, J. C. Rowland, H. Myers, Thomas Daniel, J. S. Wood, George Turner, R. B. Reppard.

The Railroad Loan Association was organized in 1883. The officers are, William Rogers, president; R. E. Mimms, treasurer; H. C. Cunningham, secretary and solicitor; the directors are, A. R. Lawton, jr., George N. Nichols, H. C. Cunningham, H. F. Train, E. McIntyre, W. S. King, W. W. Rogers, William Kehoe.

The Chatham Real Estate and Improvement Company was organized in June, 1885. Its present capital is \$300,000 but its authorized capital is \$500,000. The officers of the company are, J. H. Estill, president; C. H. Dorsett, vice-president; M. J. Solomons, secretary and treasurer;

A. R. Lawton jr., attorney; directors, C. H. Dorsett, Lee Roy Myers, M. J. Solomons, W. P. Schirm, H. P. Smart, H. C. Cunningham, C. S. Connerat, William Kehoe, W. G. Cooper, F. H. Thompson.

The Catholic Library Hall Association was organized in 1887. The capital stock is \$20,000. The officers are, John Flannery, president; P. F. Gleason, vice-president; William Kehoe, treasurer; directors, A. Hanley, P. F. Gleason, J. F. McCarthy, W. J. Harty, A. Fernandez, M. A. O'Bryne, P. J. O'Connor, J. F. Harty, J. Flannery.

The Metropolitan Savings and Loan Company was organized in 1887 and has a capital stock of \$100,000. The officers are: W. B. Stillwell, president; A. P. Solomon, vice-president; W. L. Gignilliat, secretary; W. L. Wilson, treasurer; directors, W. B. Stillwell, B. A. Denmark, J. P. Williams, M. Y. MacIntyre, G. W. Allen, C. H. Wilson, J. R. Young, A. P. Solomon, E. F. Bryan, W. J. Lindsey, H. M. Hutton, I. G. Haas.

The remaining associations of this character are:

The Equitable Building and Loan Association.—J. S. Collins, president; W. K. Wilkinson, treasurer; J. L. Whatley, secretary.

Excelsior Loan and Savings Company.—R. F. Harmon, president; W. A. Walker, treasurer; S. L. Lazon, secretary; directors, R. F. Harmon, W. F. Chaplin, W. A. Walker, S. L. Lazon, W. T. Leopold, J. T. Wells, B. C. Wright, H. S. Dreese, C. E. Broughton, G. M. Ryals, W. F. Hogan.

Franklin Savings and Security Company.—C. P. Miller, president; G. H. Miller, vice-president and secretary; directors, Levi Hege, R. S. Mell, A. J. Miller, J. O. Morse, C. F. Snedeker.

Pulaski Loan Association.—R. D. Walker, president; G. Bourquin, treasurer; William Garrard, secretary; directors, A. L. Hartridge, A. B. La Roche, G. S. Haines, N. O. Tilton, I. A. Solomon, R. F. Harmon.

Southern Mutual Loan Association.—M. J. Solomon, president; C. S. Hardee, treasurer, W. D. Harden, secretary and attorney; directors, R. B. Reppard, A. S. Bacon, J. H. Estill, J. C. Rowland, C. H. Dorsett, J. W. Fretwell.

The Merchants and Mechanics Loan Association.—D. G. Purse, president; A. Wylly, treasurer; J. Lawton Whatley, secretary; directors, J. C. Rowland, B. H. Levy, S. J. Wheaton, H. J. Reiser, G. F. Byrnes, M. Helmken.

The Workman's and Traders' Loan and Building Association.—George W. Lamar, president; W. L. Wilson, treasurer; J. L. Whatley, secretary; directors, V. S. Studer, S. J. Wheaton, C. A. Fleming, J. Asendorf, William Scheihing, L. Alexander.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CHURCHES OF SAVANNAH.

First Religious Instructors—Careers of the Wesleys in Savannah—Work of George Whitefield—Christ Church—St. John's Church—Congregation Mickva Israel—B'Nai B'reth Jacob Synagogue—Lutheran Church—Independent Presbyterian—First Presbyterian—Methodist Churches—Baptist Churches—Roman Catholic Churches—Colored Churches.

AMONG the one hundred and twenty-five persons who, in 1733, accompanied Oglethorpe and assisted him in founding Savannah, was a minister of the Church of England, by the name of Henry Herbert, to whom was entrusted the spiritual guidance of this little flock, all of whom were believers in the Christian religion, as one of the conditions of their becoming colonists was that they should take the oath against the doctrine of transubstantiation. Catholics, consequently were excluded, and were not admitted in Georgia until it became a royal province in 1752. Henry Herbert organized the first Episcopal congregation in Georgia, and for one hundred and fifty-six years Christ Church, which he founded, has had an existence in Savannah. Services were held in Oglethorpe's tent, or in open air, as the weather permitted, until late in 1733, when a court-house was erected on Bull street, at what is now the northeast corner of Bay lane, in which services were held until 1750.

In 1736 the little hamlet of Savannah was increased in population by the arrival of three hundred settlers, among whom were two remarkable men, Charles and John Wesley, whose subsequent careers have influenced the theologies of England and America in a wonderful manner. The vessel carrying them cast anchor off Tybee Island on the 5th of Feb-

ruary, and early in the morning of the following day the voyagers landed on Coxspur Island, where, surrounded by his fellow-passengers, John Wesley, the father of Methodism, first lifted his voice in prayer, in a land where the present generation sees his followers exceeding in numbers those of any other Christian denomination.

John Wesley had been appointed by the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. On the 7th of March, 1736, he preached his first sermon in America upon the text from the Thirteenth Chapter of St. Paul, First Epistle to the Corinthians, "Christian charity," the service being held, so tradition says, on the site of Andrew Hanley's paint store on Whitaker street. Thus, through the Wesleys, is Savannah inseparably linked with the rise of Methodism in America, which is further proved by Wesley himself who says: "The first rise to Methodism was in 1729, when four of us met together in Oxford. The second was in Savannah in 1736, when twenty or thirty met at my house."

Another instance in the religious history of Savannah which gives peculiar prominence to the place was the establishment of a Sunday-school in the parish of Christ Church by Rev. John Wesley, which was without doubt the first attempt in this manner to instruct the young in biblical truths in the world. This occurred nearly fifty years before Robert Raikes began this form of Sunday instruction in Gloucester, Eng., and eighty years before the first school was established in New York. The Sunday-school started by Wesley was continued by Whitefield at Bethesda, and is still carried on, being the oldest Sunday-school in the world. Nor does this finish the identification of John Wesley with Savannah. Here his first book of hymns was written, which was printed in Charleston in 1737. But one volume has survived. It is a small book of some seventy-four pages, bearing a title page as follows: "A collection of psalms and hymns, Charleston, printed by Timothy Lewis, 1737."

The mission of the Wesleys proved, however, unfortunate and brief. Their religious zeal outran their discretion, and they were soon embroiled in conflicts with the authorities and the people whom they did not understand. There were faults on both sides. In the summer of 1736 Charles was sent back to England with dispatches by Oglethorpe, who followed him soon after, and on the evening of the 2nd of December, 1737, John Wesley "Shook off," as he said, "the dust off my feet and

left Georgia, after having preached the gospel there (not as I might, but as I was able) one year and nearly nine months." Embarking from Charleston about the 15th of December, John Wesley arrived in the *Downs* in February, 1738, passing his friend and brother Methodist of Oxford, George Whitefield, outward bound for Georgia, neither knowing the other's proximity.

Whitefield arrived in Savannah May 7, 1738, and having more tact and worldly wisdom than the Wesleys, and from his parentage and early associations better adapted to cope with the rude minds of which the colony was chiefly composed, he succeeded where they had failed and laid in Savannah the foundation of his subsequent American reputation as an earnest pastor, teacher, and eloquent pulpit orator. The announcement of his death in Newburyport, Mass., in July, 1770, was received in Savannah with profound sorrow. A clergyman of that day writing to a brother clergyman in England, said: "You can have no conception of the effect of Mr. Whitefield's death upon the inhabitants of the province of Georgia. All the black cloth in the stores was bought up. The pulpit and desks of the church, the benches, the organ-loft, the pews of the governor and council, were covered with black. The governor and council, in deep mourning, convened at the State house, and went in procession to church, and were received by the organ playing a funeral dirge. The Presbyterian church was also draped in mourning, and its pastor, Rev. Dr. Zubley, preached an appropriate sermon on his death, from the third verse of the twelfth chapter of Daniel, 'They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever.'"

Much relating to the early religious history of Savannah and the State of Georgia, has been recorded in the preceding chapters of this volume, and "It furnishes," says William B. Stevens, in his *History of Georgia* "a striking group of facts, that John Wesley, the leader of the greatest religious movement of the eighteenth century; that Charles Wesley, the purest and most popular hymnist of the age; that George Whitefield, whom Christian and infidel pronounced the greatest preacher of his generation; that James Oglethorpe, one of the noblest philanthropists of his country; that Christian Gottlieb Spangenburg, the first Moravian bishop in America, and David Nitschman, the founder of the settlement of Beth-

lehem, in Pennsylvania, were all personally and intimately connected with Georgia, and contributed to shape its character and its institutions."

In the following pages we have attempted to give as full a history of each religious denomination of Savannah as is possible in a work of this kind.

Christ Church.—The history of this church dates from July 7, 1733, when the lot upon which the present edifice stands was laid out, but no attempt was made to build upon it until in 1740 when a frame building was commenced. Six years later it was still in an unfinished condition as President Stephens at that time wrote of it: "The roof of the church is covered with shingles, but as to the sides and ends of it, it remains a skeleton." It was not completed until 1750 when on the 7th of July of that year, it was formerly dedicated. The great fire of 1796 reduced it to ashes, after which it was rebuilt but was greatly damaged by the gale of 1804. The present church built after the Grecian Ionic order of architecture was commenced in 1838, the corner-stone being laid on the 26th of February, of that year. Upon the stone the following inscription was placed.

I. H. S.

Glory to God. Christ Church.

Founded in 1743. Destroyed by fire 1796.

Refounded on an enlarged plan in 1803.

Partially destroyed in the hurricane of 1804.

Rebuilt in 1810. Taken down in 1838.

The corner-stone laid (February 26, 1838) of a new edifice to be erected (according to a plan furnished by James Hamilton Crouper, esq., of Georgia) by Amos Scudder, mason, and Gilbert Butler, carpenter, under the direction of William Scarborough, William Thorne Williams, Robert Habersham, William P. Hunter, Dr. F. Bartow, building committee.

Rev. Edward Neufville, pastor.

George Jones, M.D., William Thorne Williams, Robert Habersham, William Scarborough, R. R. Cuyler, William P. Hunter, and P. M. Kallock, M.D., vestrymen.

Rev. Henry Herbert was the first pastor of the congregation who as previously stated came to Georgia with Oglethorpe in 1733. He was however soon succeeded by Rev. Samuel Quincy who remained until 1735 when Rev. John Wesley became pastor. The latter's pastorate was brief, as in 1736 Rev. William Norris succeeded him, Rev. William Metcalf

was next appointed, but he died before he entered upon his duties, and his place was filled by Rev. Mr. Orton who died in 1742. The next pastor was the renowned Rev. George Whitefield under whose pastorate the church greatly flourished, and he may be almost regarded as the founder of the church as under him the parish was regularly ordained in 1843 and the first church building erected. Rev. T. Bosomworth who succeeded Whitefield was displaced and Rev. Bartholomew Zouberbuhler was appointed. The latter remained in charge until 1763, and during his rectorship Colonel Barnard presented the church with the first organ ever seen in Georgia. From 1763 to 1768 and from 1775 to 1810, and from 1815 to 1820 there is no record to show who were the rectors in charge. Rev. Hadden Smith was rector in 1774. He was a pronounced loyalist and his views gave great offense to the Liberty party. In July, 1775, he was forbidden to officiate in Georgia and the doors of Christ Church were closed against him. The *Savannah Gazette* declared him an enemy to America, and so excited was the popular feeling against him that he was forced to flee from the city with his family. Services were discontinued during the early period of the war but were resumed after the capture of the city by the British.

From 1810 to 1814 Rev. John V. Bartow, officiated as rector. During his pastorate the church was rebuilt. In 1815 the first confirmation services in Georgia were held in this church by Bishop O'Hara of South Carolina, sixty persons being presented by the pastor Rev. Mr. Cranston. Rev. A. Carter who succeeded Mr. Cranston, died in 1827. He was followed by Rev. Edward Neufville who died in 1851, after having filled his responsible position for nearly a quarter of a century. "He was," says Bishop William Bacon Stevens, "a charming man, a loving, tender pastor and was respected by the entire community. Never have I heard our litany read with more unction and effectiveness than by him, while his reading of the Bible was like an illuminated exposition of it, so exquisite were his modulations and so sweet and musical his voice." He was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Carter who remained only a short time, when Right Rev. Bishop Stephen Elliott became pastor. The latter resigned charge of the church temporarily in November, 1859, and Rev. Dr. J. Easter was in charge for a short time prior to the arrival of Rev. Dr. Batch in February, 1860. Bishop Elliott resumed the rectorship in

1861 when Rev. Charles H. Coley was called to assist him. Bishop Elliott died in 1866. He was a man of fine mental attainments, of great piety, and thoroughly beloved for his exalted Christian character.

Rev. Mr. Coley remained in charge of Christ Church, after Bishop Elliott's death, until the fall of 1868 when he accepted a call to another field of labor. The church was temporarily supplied for some months thereafter, when Rev. J. M. Mitchell was ordained rector. The present pastor of the church is Rev. Robb White.

St. John's Church.—St. John's parish was organized in 1840 and for some time services were held in a building on South Broad street west of Barnard street. This church is contemporaneous with the creation of the Episcopate of Georgia, and was consecrated on the 28th of February, 1841, five weeks after the consecration of the first bishop of Georgia, Rev. Stephen Elliott, who became the first pastor of the church. The present church building was erected in 1853 and dedicated by Bishop Elliott. It is a gothic structure, built after the style which prevailed in England in the thirteenth century of the Christian era. During the war the members of this church were particularly active in benevolent work. St. John's Aid Society being organized in December, 1861, and St. John's Hospital being opened in January, 1862, the latter being the first in the city to receive sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. The following rectors have officiated in this church: Revs. Rufus M. White, George H. Clarke, C. F. McRae, and Samuel Benedict. The present pastor, Rev. Charles H. Strong became rector in 1878, and under his labors the church has enjoyed a remarkable degree of prosperity. There are nearly five hundred families in the congregation and about the same number of communicants making St. John's the largest Episcopal parish in the State and one of the largest in the South.

Congregation Mickva Israel.—A few days after Oglethorpe's arrival on the site of Savannah, thirty or forty Israelites arrived direct from London. Most of them a few years later departed for the older and more prosperous town of Charleston. But three of the original families remained, the Minis, Sheftall and DeLyon families. This small number of Jews however brought with them two scrolls of the Law and the Ark, and soon after organized the congregation of Mickva Israel. It is impossible to ascertain with reasonable certainty the exact spot where the Hebrews

first assembled for the purpose of divine worship, but tradition has it that a room near the market in the neighborhood of Bay street lane was the place. Here they worshipped until the congregation was temporarily dissolved by the removal of most of the Hebrew families to Charleston in 1740 or 1741. Several years later an effort was made to reorganize the congregation. Mordecai Sheftall fitted up a room in his own house on Broughton street where services were held until the Revolutionary War caused their suspension. In 1786 the congregation was re-established and two years later a charter of the congregation was granted by Governor Edward Telfair.

It was not until 1815 that the first synagogue was erected on the site of the present building on the corner of Liberty and Whitaker streets. The lot was granted by the city council for the purpose. In 1829 this wooden structure of small dimensions was destroyed by fire, but fortunately the building was insured, and the Seraphim and Ark were saved from injury. A brick building was erected on the same site in 1838 and here the congregation continued to worship until the present Gothic temple was erected. During the early history of the congregation no regular clergyman was engaged to perform divine services which, added to the fact that the laws of the congregation prevented foreign Jews becoming members, caused the organization to make little progress. When the latter restriction was removed in the middle of the present century, new life was infused into it. In 1852 Rev. Jacob Rosenfeld the first regular minister was appointed. He continued until 1861, when he resigned and the congregation was again without a minister until 1867, when Abraham Einstein having been called to the presidential chair, Rev. R. D'C. Lewin was secured. Rev. Isaac P. Mendes the present pastor belongs to a family of ministers, his uncle Abraham P. Mendes presiding over the Hebrew congregation of Newport, R. I., and his cousin H. Pereira Mendes over that of Shearith Israel, New York city. The present pastor of Mickva Israel began his labors in Savannah in 1877, and has been very successful in promoting the interest of the congregation.

The Congregation of B'nai B'rith Jacob was founded in September 1860, and owes its origin to a society bearing the name of B'nai B'rith which existed prior to the formation of the congregation. In 1861 it

was chartered and commenced holding services in Armory Hall. The first president was Rev. J. Rosenfeld who officiated as minister until 1865 when Mr. Simon Gertsman commenced officiating as lay reader. In 1867 the corner-stone of the present building was laid by Rev. R. D'C. Lewin, and in September of the following year the synagogue was dedicated. In January, 1868, Rev. J. Rosenfeld was elected the first paid minister of the congregation.

The Congregation of Chebrah Talmud Torah was organized in recent years. B. M. Garfunkel is president.

Lutheran Church.—The early population of Savannah was largely composed of Salzburgers, who during the period between 1736 and 1744 fled to Georgia to avoid religious persecution. Those who remained in Savannah formed the nucleus of a church organization in 1744. For several years the members had no regular minister and only occasional services were held. A small church was built on the site of the present church on the eastern side of Wright square, where in 1759 Revs. Rabenhorst and Wattman officiated. Some time prior to the Revolutionary War Rev. Mr. Bergman took charge of the church. In 1787 the church was reorganized, but the services were conducted in the German language of which the younger portion of the congregation was ignorant and in consequence a want of interest was manifested, and the church was closed. No effort was made to revive the organization until 1824 when Dr. Backman of Charleston gathered the families of the Lutheran faith and succeeded in resuscitating the congregation. Rev. Stephen A. Mealy took charge of the congregation in this year and conducted the services in English. He remained until 1839 when he accepted a call to Philadelphia and was succeeded by Rev. N. Aldrich in 1840. In 1843 a brick edifice was erected, upon the site of the original church at a cost of \$15,000. In the last few years a new church building has been erected, which is the third edifice built on the same site. In the rear of the pulpit is a memorial window to Thomas Purse, a member of the church for more than half a century and one of Savannah's most respected citizens. In 1850 Mr. Aldrich was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Karn who remained until 1859, from which time the church was closed until 1861, when Rev. J. Hawkins took charge, but he remained only a few months. After his departure the church was again closed until June, 1863, when Rev. D. M.

Gilbert was installed pastor. The present pastor is Rev. W. S. Bowman under whose efforts the church has become much strengthened.

Independent Presbyterian Church.—The following history of this church is compiled from a sketch which appeared in the May number of the *Old Homestead*: "The congregation of this church it is reasonable to suppose was organized some time previous to 1756, as in this year it is ascertained the congregation obtained a grant of a lot upon which to build a church from the Colonial government trustees. The grant was made to James Powell, Robert Bolter, James Miller, Joseph Gibbons, William Gibbons, Benjamin Farley, William Wright, David Fox, and James Fox. This lot upon which the first church was built is between Bryan and St. Julian streets, facing west on Market square and extending east to Whitaker street. After the completion of the church, a brick edifice, a call was extended to Rev. John J. Zubly who accepted and remained pastor until 1778. He took charge of the church in 1760 and in 1770 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the college in New Jersey.

"After Dr. Zubly, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Phillips until 1790, and by Rev. Mr. Johnston until 1793. Both of these gentlemen were sent out to Savannah by Lady Huntingdon, to have especial charge of the orphan asylum established by herself and Whitefield at Bethesda, whose one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary was celebrated Tuesday, April 23, 1889. Rev. Mr. McCall was called in 1794, but died in 1796. Rev. Walter Monteith came in 1797, and left in 1799, but it is uncertain whether he was the regular pastor or not. During his stay, in 1796, the church was destroyed by fire, and until a new one was built the congregation worshiped in the Baptist church, the Baptist congregation having no pastor until they called Dr. Holcombe; after which the Presbyterian congregation used the Baptist church half of each Sunday until the new church was finished, in the year 1800.

"This second church was built on a lot purchased by the congregation and situated on St. James square or Telfair place, between York and President streets. It was a frame building and was blown down during the great storm in 1804.

"In 1800 Rev. Robert Smith was called to take charge of the church. He died in 1803 and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Kerr who also died

soon after. Rev. Samuel Clarkson then discharged the duties of pastor until 1806.

"In 1806 all the original trustees being dead the Legislature passed another act chartering the church and appointed nine new trustees. In the fall of this year Rev. Henry Kollock became pastor. This distinguished divine was born in New Jersey in 1778 and at the early age of thirteen was licensed to preach. Under the administration of Dr. Kollock the congregation grew rapidly and in 1817 the corner stone of a new church was laid and two years later the building was completed. This edifice, recently destroyed by fire, stood on the corner of South Broad and Bull streets. It was one of the handsomest in an architectural sense in the country. It was described 'as a poem in architecture, a dream in stone, and a petrified religion.' The total cost of the building, not including the five lots, was \$96,108.67½. The proposed width of the middle aisle was 12 feet, but was afterwards reduced to 11. The side aisles were 5½ feet, the width of pews on broad aisle 3 feet 2 inches, length 12 feet; width of pews on side aisles, next the wall, 6 feet 4 inches, length 5 feet 6 inches, being nearly square, with seats on two sides. The other pews on the side aisles were 9 feet long and 3 feet 2 inches wide. The galleries were 13 feet wide. The size of the main building was 80 by 100 feet, and accommodated 1,350 people. The height of the steeple from the ground to the top of the lightning-rod was 223 feet. Inside the building, from the center of the dome to the floor was 44 feet.

"Notwithstanding the large capacity of the building, old members of the congregation say that during the services held by Dr. Kollock the building could not comfortably contain the congregation. John H. Green, of New York, was the architect, and for grandeur of design and neatness of execution it was not surpassed by any in the United States.

"On May 11, 1818, the pews on the lowest floor were sold at public auction for sixty thousand dollars, and that same year the church raised Dr. Kollock's salary to four thousand dollars and sent him to Europe for the summer. In May, 1819, the church was finished, and the services were deeply and solemnly impressive.

"On December 29, 1819, Dr. Kollock died very suddenly at the parsonage, aged forty-one years. His remains were surrendered to the

trustees at their earnest solicitation by his widow, on condition that her body should be placed by his at her death. A vault was erected in the old cemetery, in which his remains were deposited. A monument was placed over the vault, surrounded by an iron railing. The memorial tablet placed in the church was destroyed by the recent fire. At the death of this great man the city was draped in mourning, the stores were closed, and universal grief expressed. All the city officers, members of the bar, societies, judges, children of the schools, and citizens generally attended his funeral.

"The organ was finished in 1820, at a cost of \$3,500, and Lowell Mason, the well known composer of church music, was engaged. It was during this engagement of Lowell Mason's that he composed the well-known tune of 'Missionary Hymn,' and set it to the words of the hymn 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains,' written by Bishop Heber, for use at a missionary meeting in the church where it was sung for the first time.

"After the death of Dr. Kollock the pulpit was supplied by Rev. William Wallace and Rev. Mr. Capers for one year. In January, 1821, Rev. Mr. Otterson was engaged to supply the pulpit, at a salary of \$125 per month, and after him Rev. Mr. Magee preached for a short time. Rev. Daniel Baker was called, but declined. Rev. Dr. Snodgrass was called January, 1822, from North Carolina as regular pastor, at a salary of \$2,500, but remained only until June, 1823. The Rev. Samuel B. Howe D.D., of New Brunswick, was then called and remained until the summer of 1827.

"Rev. Dr. Baker temporarily filled the pulpit after Dr. Howe's death until the winter of 1831, when Dr. Willard Preston was called from Madison, Ga. He was a Congregational minister, who never had any connection with the presbytery. He preached his first sermon on Christmas, 1831, and received his call, at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, on January 14 following. He found two hundred and sixty-eight communicants when he took charge.

"The old organ, upon which large sums had been expended, was ruined by the great storm of September 8, 1854, and it was concluded to procure a new one by subscription. It was finished in 1856, at a cost of \$6,000. In this same year a furnace was placed in the church at a cost of \$522. Previously the church had never been heated.

"Dr. Preston's health being very feeble at this time, he applied for leave of absence, stating that he had served the church for twenty-four years and had been absent but four times. Leave was granted, and \$650 raised to defray his expenses. His health declined, and on April 26, 1856, he died, at the age of seventy-two, having been pastor for over twenty-five years. A tablet to his memory was placed in the church, and a monument to his name in Laurel Grove cemetery. In 1857 a lot was purchased in this cemetery to be kept as a burial spot for the pastors of the church who die in its service.

"After the death of Dr. Preston several ministers preached at different times. Those who remained the longest were Rev. W. M. Baker, from August 3, 1856, for six weeks; Rev. D. H. Porter, pastor of the First Church, for three months. That church was unfinished then. Dr. Hardenberg, of New York, filled the pulpit from November, 1856, until June, 1857; Rev. C. W. Rogers from June, 1857, until November, 1857, at which time Rev. I. S. K. Axson, D.D., was called from Greensboro, Ga., at a salary of three thousand dollars. He accepted the call in November. In 1863, on account of the fabulously high prices caused by the war, the congregation presented him with \$1,000, and in 1864 with \$3,500 more. In the latter year the trustees added \$1,500 to this amount, in addition to his regular salary. In 1866 Dr. Axson's life was insured for \$5,000 by the trustees, for the benefit of his family.

"As far as can be ascertained, the following are all the legacies which have been left the church: In 1841 Mr. James Wallace left the church \$2,000 for the purpose of erecting an iron railing about the lot. In 1855 the church became residuary legatee under the will of Mrs. Martha Williams, and though not yet in possession of the property, receives therefrom a nice annuity. In 1860 Mrs. Susan Couster left half of her property to the church and half to her son, but the trustees declined to receive it, relinquishing all claim in favor of the son. In 1861 Mr. Hutchinson left \$1,000 to the church. Miss Mary Telfair, who died in 1875, left the church the building on the southwest corner of Bull and Broughton streets, with the stipulation that the church should care for her lot in the cemetery, give \$1,000 every year towards the support of feeble Presbyterian Churches in Georgia; that the lot on which are now the ruins of the Presbyterian Sunday school should never be sold, and that neither the pulpit or galleries in the church should ever be materially altered.

"In 1833 the lot was purchased on the corner of Bull and Hull streets, on which are now the ruins of the once handsomest Sunday-school building in the south. A commodious structure was erected in that year, and Mr. James Smith succeeded Mr. Coe as superintendent. He in turn was followed by Captain Bee, in 1835. The latter died in 1844, and Captain John W. Anderson served as superintendent until his death, in 1866. John D. Hopkins served from 1867 to 1874, during which year William H. Baker was chosen. He was succeeded by Mr. John I. Stoddard, the present superintendent. In 1884 a new Sunday-school building, a source of pride to the people and a credit to the church, was erected, at a cost of about \$27,000. It was built from the accumulations of dividends made available under the Telfair will.

"In 1886, on account of the failing health of its beloved pastor, the congregation made Dr. Axson pastor emeritus, and called Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of New York, to the pastorate. He accepted and served one year, from December, 1886, to December, 1887. He was succeeded by Rev. Allan F. DeCamp, who acted as pastor for several months during 1888, and on February of this year Rev. J. Frederick Dripps, of Philadelphia, was called. He began his pastorate on Sunday, March 31, and occupied the pulpit but once before an event took place that fills a page in the history of the church and marks an epoch that will never be forgotten.

"On Saturday, 6th of April, 1889, a fire broke out in the city, at a point quite remote from the church. No one, at first, thought for a moment that the old structure could be menaced or imperiled by the flames. The building in which the fire originated was several blocks away, and wide streets and a large open square intervened. The wind was high, and the fire department being powerless, embers, sparks, cinders, and other burning material were carried across the area and lodged on the projecting works of the church's tower. No one was expecting a happening of this character, and no one was ready to extinguish it when a trifling blaze was kindled. When first noticed the blaze was so small that a cupful of water could quench it, but that small amount was not ready, and the flames gradually crept up the tower, growing greater in volume and intensity each moment, greedily and hungrily environing it in their baleful embraces and spreading out, over, around, and under it

and the roof, wrapped the sacred edifice in their destructive coils. The old bell, which for many years called the people to prayer and praise, rang out a mournful signal to the community, and the hearts of thousands of people who looked helplessly on were filled with an inexpressible sadness.

"The fire soon devoured the tower, which, tottering fell, and the old bell in its descent rang out its last plaintiff note, which was human-like in its pitiful tones. The falling timber communicated its combustible material to the interior of the church, and the flames remorselessly swept on, leaping from pews to pulpit, from walls to dome, filling the stately edifice with an indescribable awe and horror. The old church was doomed, and in an inconceivably short time the stately edifice was a mass of ruins. Its old mahogany pulpit, its richly stained windows, its memorial tablets, its baptismal fonts, its magnificent organ, its records, and other things inseparably associated with it for years, were destroyed.

"The destruction of this church, while altogether inevitable under the circumstances, was a public calamity. It entailed a loss on the congregation of near \$150,000, and while it may be rebuilt in exact conformity with the original plans, yet the old associations, the venerable history, and the well remembered mahogany pulpit will not be there.

"The handsome Sunday-school building was also destroyed. That was another great loss; not so much in the money value, not so much for the intrinsic worth, but it severed what might have been a connecting link which would inseparably keep up the history of the church if the school had been saved and the church lost. The loss on this building and furniture was \$35,000. The only insurance on all the property was \$39,000, and that amount, with other available means on hand, will leave the trustees with about \$55,000 as a nucleus for a building fund.

"The following is a complete list of the pastors who have served the church:

"Rev. John Joachim Zubly, D.D., called in 1760, left in 1778; Rev. M. McCall, called in 1794, died in 1796; Rev. Robert Smith, called in 1800, died at the north in 1803; Rev. Henry Kollock, D.D., called in 1806, died in 1819; Rev. W. D. Snodgrass, D.D., called in 1822, resigned in 1823; Rev. Samuel B. Howe, D.D., called in 1823, left in 1827; Rev. Willard Preston, D.D., called in 1831, died in 1856; Rev. I. S. K. Ax-

son, called in 1857, made pastor emeritus in 1886; Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon, called November, 1886, resigned November, 1887; Rev. J. Frederick Dripps, called in February, 1889, installed April 21, 1889. Rev. N. P. Quarterman, assistant pastor, called in 1869, resigned in 1873. Rev. E. C. Gordon, junior pastor, called in 1875, resigned in 1880; Rev. Robert P. Kerr, junior pastor, called in 1881, resigned November, 1882. The pulpit in the interim from this date until the installation of Dr. Dripps was temporarily filled by several clergymen.

"The early records of session having been lost, all the elders who served from the organization of the church are not known. Thomas Young was an elder during the year 1800, and subsequently John Gibbons, John Bolton, John Hunter, Edward Stebbins, and George Handle were elected. In Dr. Kollock's time John Millen, Dr. John Cumming, Benjamin Burroughs, and Moses Cleland served the church. Afterwards, and prior to 1829, George W. Coe, John Lewis, and George W. Anderson were elected, and since then the following served: Judge Law, James Smith, Captain Benjamin G. B. Lamar, John Stoddard, G. B. Cumming, John W. Anderson, John Hopkins, Charles Green, William H. Baker, C. H. Olmstead, T. H. Harden, Randolph Axson, Joseph Clay, W. L. Wakelee, and D. R. Thomas."

The congregation of the Independent Presbyterian Church have formally resolved to undertake the restoration of their church building to its original form, and the people of Savannah are promptly responding to the appeals of the committee authorized to solicit funds for this purpose.

First Presbyterian Church.—In 1827 George G. Faires, Lowell Mason, Edward Coppee and Joseph Cumming withdrew from the Independent Church, and with a few others organized the First Presbyterian Church of Savannah. Services were first held in the old Lyceum Hall, on the corner of Bull and Broughton streets. In 1833 the congregation took possession of a small wooden structure on the south side of Broughton street, between Barnard and Jefferson streets, where they worshiped until 1856. The present church edifice on Monterey square was commenced in 1856, but was not completed until June, 1872, when it was formally dedicated. The following have officiated as pastors of this church: Revs. Mr. Bogg, James C. Stiles, C. C. Jones, Mr. Holt, C. Blodgett, J. L. Merrick, T. F. Scott, J. L. Jones, B. W. Palmer, J. B.

Ross, John Jones, C. B. King, David H. Porter, and the present pastor, J. W. Rogan.

Anderson Street Church completes the list of Presbyterian churches. It is of comparatively recent origin. Rev. R. Q. Way is pastor.

The first preacher sent to Savannah to propagate the doctrines of Methodism was Rev. Beverly Allen, who came in 1785. He was followed by Revs. Hope Hull, Thos. Humphries, John Major, John Crawford, Phillip Mathews, Hezekiah Arnold, Wheeler Grisson, John Bonner, Jonathan Jackson, John Garvin, and Samuel Dunwoody. Notwithstanding the efforts of these worthy men, Methodism made slow progress, and it was not until 1806 that Samuel Dunwoody succeeded in organizing a Methodist society. Meetings were held in the houses of the members, and for a few years Rev. Hope Hull preached in a cabinet-maker's shop. In 1813, while the congregation was under charge of Rev. James Russell, a house of worship was commenced on the northeast corner of Lincoln and South Broad streets. It was completed in 1816 and was called Wesley Chapel. After being enlarged, remodeled and repaired several times it was sold in 1866 and converted into a private residence. The congregation then purchased the building at the corner of Wayne and Drayton streets, formerly belonging to the German Lutheran congregation. This was used for nearly eleven years. During this time the congregation was largely increased, and a more commodious building became a necessity. The erection of the Wesley Monumental Church was then undertaken, the corner-stone being laid in 1872 by the late Dr. Lovick Pierce. The church is now nearly completed, and will be one of the most imposing church edifices in Savannah. It is intended as a monument to John Wesley, the father of Methodism, and will be built from the united contributions of the Wesleyan Methodists throughout America, England and Canada.

Some of the greatest preachers in the South have been pastors in charge of old Wesley Chapel, among them being Revs. William Capens, James O. Andrew, and Geo. F. Pierce, all of whom were afterward elected bishops; Ignatius A. Few, the first president of Emory College; Elijah Sinclair, founder of the Wesleyan Female College; Daniel Curry, James Sewell, Lovick Pierce, E. H. Myers, R. J. Corley, all noted preachers, were pastors of Wesley Chapel, or Trinity Church, and did much to

strengthen the hold Methodism has taken in Savannah. Rev. A. M. Wynn, the present pastor of Wesley Monumental Church has been in charge since 1874.

Trinity Methodist Church on the west side of St. James square was commenced in 1848, during the pastorate of Rev. Alfred T. Mann, and completed in 1850. It is a plain structure, entirely unornamented, and unpretending in its architectural details, but is one of the most commodious churches in Savannah, having a seating capacity for two thousand in the auditorium and gallery. In members it is one of the strongest churches in the city.

New Houston M. E. Church was organized a few years ago. Its pastor is Rev. J. W. Simmons.

Baptist Church.—About the year 1795 a Baptist house of worship was erected on Franklin square by different denominations both here and in South Carolina. In 1799 Rev. Henry Holcombe was chosen pastor of the congregation, and on April 17th of the following year the church was dedicated. The lot upon which it was located was conveyed to the church in fee simple by the corporation of Savannah. The charter of the incorporation was granted in 1801. It was drawn up by Hon. John McPherson Berrien and signed by Governor Josiah Tattnall. Services were held in the Franklin square church until 1833, when the congregation moved to the new brick edifice on Chippewa square, which is still used by the congregation. The Church was enlarged in 1839 during the ministry of Rev. J. G. Binney, who died some years later while homeward bound from Burmah, India, where he had been laboring as a missionary.

Rev. Henry Holcombe, the first pastor of this church, served for twelve years. He was the author of the first literary work published in Georgia called the "Georgia Analytical Repository." In the order named the following served as pastors of this church after Mr. Holcombe: W. B. Johnson, D D., Benj. Scriven, James Sweat, Thomas Meredith, Henry O. Wyer, Josiah S. Law, Charles B. Jones, J. G. Binney, and Albert Williams.

It was during the pastorate of the last named minister in 1847 that the church divided into two branches, known as the First and Second Baptist congregation, although the former never changed its corporate name. The Second congregation purchased the building then owned by

the Unitarians, on the southwest corner of Bull and York streets, where they continued to worship until February 6, 1859, when they dissolved and a reunion of the Baptists of Savannah occurred. The pastors of the Second Church were Revs. Henry O. Wyer, J. P. Tustin, and M. Winston.

Rev. Joseph T. Roberts succeeded Mr. Williams as pastor of the First Church in 1847. Rev. Thomas Rambant became pastor in 1849 and remained in charge until 1855, when Rev. J. B. Stiteler, after one year's service, was followed by Rev. S. G. Daniel. Rev. Sylvanus Landrum began his pastorate in 1859 and remained several years. The present pastor is Rev. J. E. L. Holmes.

The building of the Second Church was sold, and with the proceeds a lecture and school room was built in the basement of the First Church building in 1861, and in 1862 the former parsonage on the corner of Jones and Drayton streets was purchased.

Recently a wooden structure has been built on Duffy street, known as the Duffy Street Baptist Church, where Rev. W. S. Royal officiates as pastor.

The Catholic religion was established in Savannah during the latter part of the preceding century. The first church building was erected in Liberty square and was known as St. John the Baptist. The first priest to officiate here was a Frenchman by the name of L'Abbé de Mercier. His successor was of the same nationality, L'Abbé Cavi. In 1838 the congregation had so much increased as to render necessary a larger church edifice, and in 1839 a new building was erected on the southeast corner of Drayton and McDonough streets, now the present Catholic Library Hall. The Rev. J. F. O'Neill was the presiding priest at this time.

The Cathedral of St. John on the east side of Abercorn, at the corner of Harris street, is a magnificent and capacious edifice. It is in charge of Bishop Becker, Rev. Edward Cafferty, vicar general, assisted by Rev. T. M. Reilly and Rev. J. F. Colbert.

St. Patrick's parish was organized in 1865. An old cotton warehouse was soon after converted into a church by Right Rev. Bishop Ferat, but afterwards was torn down and rebuilt by Bishop Gross at an expense of \$60,000. Rev. Father McMahon is in charge of the parish.

The parish of the *Church of the Sacred Heart* was formed in recent

years. The church edifice is located in the southeastern part of the city and the congregation is under the care of the Benedictine Fathers, the Rev. William Meyer, O. S. B. being the pastor. These three parishes have a membership of about five thousand.

The Catholic diocese of Savannah comprising the entire State of Georgia was established in 1853. Right Rev. Thomas A. Becker is bishop in charge, and Very Rev. Edward Cafferty is vicar-general.

A church was erected on Bay street near Lincoln street for seamen in 1831 by Joseph Penfield and named in his honor *Penfield Mariner's Church*. It afterwards came under the management of the Savannah Port Society, which was organized in 1843 "for the purpose of furnishing seamen with regular evangelical ministrations of the gospel, and such other religious instructions as may be found practicable." John Lewis, W. W. Wash, Asa Holt, Robert M. Goodwin, John Ingersoll, William Duncan, Robert Lewis, Samuel Philbrick, S. Goodall, Benjamin Snider, J. R. Wilder, Thomas Clark, Michael Dillon, Charles Green, Rev. P. A. Strobel, Rev. E. F. Neufville, Rev. W. Preston, William Crabtree, Joseph Felt, John Stoddard, Joseph George, Edward Wiley, Green Fleetwood, Edward Padelford, Joseph Cumming, John J. Maxwell, Mathew Hopkins, J. C. Dunning, and D. B. Williams, were among the founders. The church on Bay street was subsequently sold and the purchase money applied to the erection of a church building on the west of Franklin square between Congress and St. Julian streets, where services were regularly continued for some years.

First African Baptist Church.—This is without doubt the first body of Christians wholly of the negro race organized in this country. A church organization was perfected in 1788, when Andrew Bryan, a man of pure negro blood, was ordained as the pastor by Abraham Marshall, a white Baptist minister. A church edifice was built on Bryan street near Farm, and here the present large brick house of worship stands. It is a commodious, neat structure, comfortably furnished and recently made attractive by the additions of stained glass memorial windows. It was in this church that the Rev. Andrew Marshall, a celebrated colored preacher, ministered for several years before the civil war, commanding the respect and confidence of white and blacks. Born a slave and twice sold, Rev. Marshall purchased his freedom from his third master and became a free-

man by his own exertions. In the pastorate of this church he was earnest, devoted, and intelligent, educating himself, and exercising a great moral influence. He possessed great natural eloquence and a cultivation of delivery acquired by association with his masters, who were gentlemen of education and refinement. The whites went frequently to hear him. His funeral in 1856 was one of the largest and most impressive known to Savannah; whites and blacks joining to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of a truly good and able man. The present pastor of this church is Rev. U. L. Houston.

Another colored church organization worthy of mention is the Episcopal Parish of St. Stephens, the outgrowth of the Savannah River Mission, which in 1855 was inaugurated by Rev. S. W. Kennedy under the direction of Right Rev. Bishop Elliott. When Mr. Kennedy began his labors, there were only five colored persons in the city who were members of the Episcopal Church. In three years fifty communicants had been secured. The congregation has now expanded into a large one and is now under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. S. Andrews.

The remaining religious organizations not already mentioned are of comparative recent organization. They include: *Christian Church* on the southeast corner of Bolton and Howard, Rev. T. E. White, pastor; the *Congregational Church* on Taylor street, and the *New Church* society.

The colored population of Savannah is well supplied with churches. Those of the Baptist denomination are as follows: *Bethlehem Church*, north side of New Houston, west of Cuyler street; *First African*, corner of Price and Harris streets; *First Church*, corner of Montgomery and Byran streets; *Mount Zion*, West Broad street; *Second Byran*, corner of Waldburg and West Broad streets; *Second Church*, Houston street. The Methodist Churches are: *Asbury Church*, Gwinnett, near West Broad street; *Bethlehem Church*, East Broad, near Gwinnett street; *Mount Zion Church*, West Broad, near Gaston street; *Noah's Ark Church*, corner of Third and Drayton streets; *St. James Tabernacle*, corner of Randolph and Perry streets; *St. Phillip's Church*, New street, near West Broad.

ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS.

That the first school-house erected in Georgia was for the instruction of Tomo-chi-chi's Indians is a historical fact of more than casual interest.



Down on the west side of Savannah, in what is known now as Yamacraw, the Moravian missionaries put up a small building which they called the Irene. The old mico of the Yamacraws took a deep interest in the school and watched its progress day by day. This institution was a religious school, and the savages were instructed in the tenets of Christianity quite as freely as in the English tongue.

At first there were few children in the infant colony to teach. The same building, which was utilized as church and court-house, did service from time to time as a school-house. Catechisms and primers and testaments seem to have been the chief text-books. A list of the books donated and bought for the children of the colony of Georgia makes almost amusing reading in this age.

In 1737 Delamotte was teaching between thirty and forty children to read, write and "cast accounts," and John Wesley catechised them every Saturday and Sunday afternoon. Of the early teachers George Whitefield was by far the best. One of the Wesleys in his diary refers to Whitefield's successful labors as a pedagogue.

It was Charles Wesley who impressed upon Whitefield the necessity of founding an orphan school and home in Georgia. An application made by Whitefield to the Georgia trustees for assistance was met by a grant of five hundred acres of land as a home for the proposed institution. Funds were needed to erect buildings, and Mr. Whitefield went zealously to work in England to raise money, and he was successful in this too. He preached out in the open fields, and "so wonderful were these open air ministrations, so eloquent was he in utterance, and so powerful in thought and argument that multitudes flocked to him." Whitefield had been in Savannah about 1736. When he returned in 1740 he had one thousand pounds sterling toward his orphans home. In March of this last mentioned year Mr. Whitefield laid the first stone of the home. Though Bethesda, which is the name given the home, is several miles out of the city, it is fully as much a Savannah institution as though it were within the limits. This was the first effort on a large scale in Georgia to care for the young generation's education. Bethesda has ever done a great work, and the horizon of its usefulness is steadily extending. In the meantime the Moravian school had gone down and the missionaries moved to Pennsylvania. Whitefield's "house of mercy" grew so rapidly

that in 1764 the founder petitioned for the authority to convert his institution into a college. This request was refused, so he made it an academy, and in 1769, when he visited it, he found the school in every respect exceeded his most sanguine expectations. After the great preacher's death fire and financial distress and a hurricane followed each other in close succession and the home went down. Of late years the Union Society has had control of Bethesda and has restored it in a great measure to the condition in which its founder had left it.

Prior to the Revolutionary War Savannah's educational advantages were the finest in the colony, but they were necessarily meager. Private schools, something like the parish schools of to-day, offered about all there was to be had here in the way of instruction. The best teachers, generally, were the clergymen. While the great war was in progress all efforts for education were relaxed and absolutely nothing was done during the distractions of the period. Peace was followed by public schools, which had been provided for in the constitution of 1777, one section of which said that schools should be erected in every county, and maintained out of the income of the State. Savannah's chief educational institution for a century past, the Chatham Academy, was established by act of February 1, 1788. This institution and the academies of Effingham, Liberty and Glynn, were endowed from the proceeds of confiscated property and ameracements of the estates of British loyalists. There were not many of these latter to be sure, but those whose estates were taken owned valuable property. Governor Wright and Lieutenant-Governor Grahame were in this number.

For the next half century the high schools of Georgia were limited to the academies of a few counties and the colleges to the single one Franklin, at Athens, now the State University. The academies of the low or seacoast country were those of Chatham, Effingham, Liberty and Glynn counties. Before matriculating at Franklin College, the Savannah boys had to travel more than 200 miles by stage or private conveyance. So inconvenient was this journey that many youths from the coast country went by sailing vessels to New York and Boston and entered Princeton, Yale, Harvard and Brown. Now and then one would cross to Liverpool and complete his education in an English school or university. The few Savannah boys who received a collegiate education were, as a rule,

prepared at the Chatham Academy. Those who received what was termed an academic course were considered fortunate. Many of the brightest minds in the State could not reach even that, says one writer, and they had to be content with private country schools, generally called "old field schools."

In those old days back in the thirties Chatham Academy was for the times and the community a fine institution. The building was large, and its style of architecture, while possessing little that was especially striking, gave the institution "an air of consequence and gentility," as has been aptly remarked of it.

For many years Rev. George White, a native of Charleston, ruled over this school. He had half a dozen assistants, each with a room and from 30 to 50 scholars to himself. The average roll at this period was 250 boys and girls. Pure democratic principles governed the institution, and pupils attended without regard to sex or social condition. The poorest and the richest sent their children there. Dr. White's discipline over teacher and scholar was rigid. He was firm, industrious and faithful. His fundamental principle in teaching was to thoroughly "ground" the pupil. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, or "the three r's," were the foundations, and he sought to have them laid well. Then he aimed to have all his pupils excel in reading and elocution, and the boys he drilled in military tactics. It was not the principal's fault if his pupils did not spell, read, and declaim well when they left school. He had a room with some of the more advanced scholars, but he gave his personal supervision to all of the classes. He knew personally every pupil, studied the disposition of each one, and kept the relative advancement of all in his mind. No assistant was allowed to chastise. That privilege was reserved by the principal. The strap was his favorite for correcting, and he applied it frequently but rarely severely. Solomon's maxim of "spare the rod and spoil the child" he took literally. Therein though, he was not different from the other teachers of his day who had a similar belief.

It is recorded that toward the close of his life, when it was too late to be appreciated by the majority of the boys who were Dr. White's pupils, his views on corporal punishment underwent a change, and he regretted having formerly put such a strict construction upon the maxim. The strap was an instrument of punishment reserved exclusively for the boys.

When the girls violated a rule they were crowned with the peaked cap. A pretty story told by an old pupil is to this effect: On one occasion a girl was sent by her teacher to Dr. White's room for punishment. She was a little beauty that all the boys loved, and the doctor too. He either felt that she deserved extreme punishment or he desired her to escape any punishment. So he inquired what boy would take a whipping for her. Many were ready for the sacrifice, but Milton Luffburrow was the quickest, and he won the honor. The little beauty was Miss Valeria, one of the daughters of Captain Merchant, of the U. S. A.

Dr. White was the author of the "Statistics of Georgia," and the "Historical Collections" of Georgia. After teaching for several years he gave up the principalship of the academy, and devoted himself to the ministry.

From Dr. White's day to the present the Chatham Academy has maintained a high reputation. Its corps of teachers have usually been efficient, and the thousands of men and women in Savannah who never enjoyed other advantages than those afforded by this school attest its thoroughness. It is a part of the public school system, and is the city's high school for boys and girls. Of all its teachers not one has imparted instruction as Mr. Bogart, who retired from the profession in July, 1889, after being connected with the school for more than thirty years. Savannah's public schools have now an attendance of 4,500 children, 3,000 whites, and 1,500 blacks.

In addition to the public schools are many private schools, including two academies for boys and two for girls, The Savannah and The Academy for Boys, Oglethorpe Seminary and St. Vincent de Paul Academy. This last named school was organized in 1844 by the Sisters of Mercy and is still conducted by that order.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

HISTORY OF JOURNALISM.

THIS is emphatically the age of the printing press and it may be said that the character of a community is known and best represented by its newspapers. Savannah has always given a liberal support to its newspapers, and journalism here has been conspicuous for its strong and conservative character. For more than a century and a quarter the city has not been without a newspaper. Four morning and two afternoon papers have existed at one time, and there has never been a time within the past fifty years that the city has not had at least two daily papers—either two morning papers or a morning and an afternoon paper.

The first paper published in Savannah was the *Georgia Gazette* which made its appearance on the 7th of April, 1763. This was the eighth newspaper to appear in the Colonies, and was edited by Mr. James Johnson. It flourished as a weekly until 1799 when it was suspended. This pioneer journal of Georgia was a great undertaking at the time even if it did compare unfavorably with the more pretentious papers of to-day. Local news was confined to marriages, deaths, and arrival of vessels, and most of the reading matter pertained to political affairs.

The *Georgia Republican* was the second newspaper to enter the field of Savannah journalism. The first number appeared on the 1st of January, 1802, as a semi-weekly, edited and owned by John F. Everett, under whose name it continued until March 10, 1807, when John J. Evans became associated with Mr. Everett under the firm name of Everett & Evans. Under the new proprietors it was changed to a tri-weekly issue and the name of *The Republican and Savannah Evening Ledger* was adopted. In June, 1810, Mr. Evans assumed entire control, and continued its publication alone until January 1, 1814, when Frederick S. Fell became editor and proprietor. Mr. A. McIntyre became a co-partner in March, 1817, under the firm name of F. S. Fell & Co. and a few months later the paper was enlarged in size and changed to a daily

and continued as such during the fall and winter months when it returned to tri-weekly issues.

Several changes occurred in the proprietorship of the *Republican* from 1817 to 1831, but during these years Mr. Fell continued as sole or part owner, his connection with the paper terminating with his death in the year last named. Emanuel De La Motta continued its publication, alone from 1831 to June 1, 1837, when I. Cleland became associated with him under the firm name of De La Motta & Cleland. Mr. De La Motta withdrew in 1839, and in the year following William Hogan joined Mr. Cleland as partner. A few months later Mr. Cleland withdrew and Charles Davis became part proprietor with Mr. Hogan. Under these proprietors the *Republican* began active advocacy of Whig principles: Adopting as a motto "Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," and was changed from an afternoon to a morning issue.

In August, 1849, Mr. Hogan disposed of his interest to Joseph L. Locke, when the latter became senior editor and Mr. Davis commercial editor and business manager. Mr. Davis's health having become impaired he sold his interest in the paper to Francis J. Winter in 1847, but the latter's death in 1848 left Mr. Locke sole proprietor.

Mr. Locke sold his interest to his editorial associate P. W. Alexander in 1853 who in connection with A. W. Moore published the *Republican* under the firm name of P. W. Alexander & Co. This copartnership continued for two years when Mr. Moore retired and James R. Sneed became a partner with Mr. Alexander. The latter withdrew in 1856 and sold his interest to Mr. Sneed and F. W. Sims. Mr. Sneed disposed of his interest in 1858, but continued as editor until the capture of the city by General Sherman.

The *Republican* office and its contents were taken possession of by military authority in December, 1864, under the direction of General Sherman, for the purpose of publishing a paper in the interest of the Federal government. John E. Hayes, the war correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, who had been following General Sherman's army, was installed as editor. He continued in the position of editor and proprietor up to the time of his death in September, 1868. At the death of Mr. Hayes the paper was sold at public auction to James R. Sneed its former editor and proprietor, who conducted it about a year when it was

sold to Colonel William A. Reed. At the end of a few months Colonel Reed announced its suspension. It was again revived by Messrs. Scudder & Hardee, who after a year's trial disposed of it to the *Advertiser*, a new paper started in 1868, which then appeared under the name of the *Advertiser and Republican*. Success did not attend the enterprise and in 1875 the subscription was sold to the *Morning News*.

Besides the editors and proprietors named in the foregoing pages there were connected with the *Republican* as associate editors during its prosperous years from 1845 to the last year of the war: S. T. Chapman, Edward DeLean, Thomas H. Harden, and Thomas W. Lane. The distinguished writer Dr. William A. Caruthers also contributed to its pages. During the first twenty years of its existence the *Republican* took sides with the then Republican or Jeffersonian party, and warmly sustained General Jackson for the presidency in 1828. It subsequently became a whig organ and throughout the existence of that party was loyal to that organization, but did not support General Scott for the presidency. When the secession of the Southern States was proposed it vigorously opposed the idea, but when Georgia seceded it allied itself with her destiny and until its voice was silenced by Federal power was foremost in giving encouragement to the aims and council of the Confederacy.

The *Savannah Georgian* commenced publication on the 25th of November, 1818, edited by Dr. John M. Harney. Dr. Harney's connection with Savannah journalism was brief. He was a man of considerable literary attainments, but an erratic character, and whose management of the *Georgian* did not meet with the approval and support of the people of the city. He became disgusted with his failure to receive encouragement, and after two years trial sold his paper to I. K. Tefft and Harry James Finn. He was the author of the well-known poem, in which in bidding farewell to Savannah he heaps curses upon the city. Mr. Finn was not long connected with the paper. He came to Savannah in 1818 when he appeared as an actor at the opening of the Savannah theater. After his newspaper venture he returned to the stage, and at the time of his death a few years later he had won wide fame as one of the best representatives on the American stage in the rôle of light comedy.

Mr. Tefft edited the paper for some time when he sold it to George Robertson, who associated his brother William Robertson with him. Dr.



Eng. by F. G. Roman & Co. N.Y.

Yours Truly
J. A. Eschell

R. D. Arnold and William H. Bullock became joint editors and proprietors in 1832. In 1835 Mr. Bullock purchased Dr. Arnold's interest, and conveyed it to Henry R. Jackson and Philip J. Punch, who subsequently admitted S. S. Sibley as a partner. When General Jackson retired P. B. Hilton became part owner with Messrs. Punch & Sibley. After this several changes in proprietors occurred, until the *Journal and Courier* were merged with it, when it came under the control of Albert R. Lamar and a few years later in 1859 its publication was suspended.

The *Savannah Museum* appeared in 1820 as a daily edited by Keppel & Bartlett. It was in existence for some years, but it failed to find the road to success, and was discontinued.

The *Morning News* made its first appearance on January 15, 1850. It was issued from the premises 111 Bay street, where it had its quarters until it moved to where it is now published. The gifted and lamented Colonel W. T. Thompson was its first editor, and held that position, with the exception of a few months during the occupation of the city by the Federal army, until he was called to his reward in 1882. It was a vigorous paper from the first, maintaining then, as it does to-day, the standard of honest Democracy, independent of the dictation of politicians. It passed through the great struggle of 1861-65, and came out, like all other Southern newspapers, in a rather dilapidated condition. In June, 1867, the present proprietor, Colonel J. H. Estill, purchased an interest in the *Morning News*, and the following year he bought out the other owners, since which time he has retained the sole control.

Through the trying years, from 1865 to 1870, the *Morning News* maintained its position as a defender of the rights of the people, then threatened by carpet-baggers. It battled against those Radical leaders and their negro cohorts, who, with the aid of Federal bayonets, had seized the governments of the Southern States. It never compromised itself by in any way indorsing the rule of those plunderers or by recognizing their leaders. With the restoration of the government of the Southern States to the control of their people, Georgia became prosperous, and at once took her position as the Empire State of the South. The State had passed from under the Confederate rule to that of the United States, and the army being disbanded the people supposed peace was restored. A provisional governor (Johnson) was appointed by Pres-

ident Johnson. Then an election was held, and the people called that pure statesman, the late Charles J. Jenkins, to the gubernatorial chair. He was removed and General Ruger, an army officer, was made military governor. Under this bayonet government Bullock was forced upon the people. Legislatures chosen by the people were repeatedly dissolved or disbanded by the rough hand of despotism. At last, in 1870, Bullock fled the State. Georgia was reconstructed for the fifth time, but this time on the basis of free government.

These facts are only mentioned as a part of the history of the *Morning News*. Its fearless course during those trying years gave it a place close to the hearts of the people.

In addition to its political course it was a newspaper without a rival as a news-gatherer. No other paper in the South had as yet awakened to the importance of furnishing live news. It organized the first system of special correspondents, and, for several years, was the only Southern paper that kept a regular correspondent at Washington and New York the year round. The *Morning News* has never turned aside from its line of duty as a newspaper to engage in personal controversies, but has never hesitated to defend the right or attack the wrong. It has always been its aim to furnish the latest news in the most acceptable form to its readers, and discuss all matters open to discussion in a fair and impartial manner. It has never believed that a newspaper was a place wherein any and every man should be permitted to vent his undigested and often prejudiced views on important public questions, but has asserted its right to be its own judge of what should go in its columns and what should not.

In this progressive age there is probably no business that has undergone such great changes or has so much improved within the past twenty years as that of publishing a daily newspaper. A few years since a journal in the South that was provided with what is technically called a fast single-cylinder printing machine, of a capacity of 1,500 to 1,800 sheets per hour, was considered a well-equipped establishment. But few were provided with a machine for folding papers. In 1869 the *Morning News* introduced the first folding machine ever put to work in a daily paper office in Georgia, and it was considered by many a piece of reckless extravagance. Now the humblest of the dailies in the South folds

its issues by machinery. About the same time the machine for putting the addresses of the subscribers on papers was introduced into the *Morning News* office. This was the first mailer used in Georgia if not in the entire South. The addressing of papers with a pen or pencil, the same names written day after day, was one of the bugbears of a newspaper office. A mail writer who would not occasionally miss a page or two of the mail book was a *rara avis*. If a subscriber failed to get his mail it was impossible to say whether it was the neglect of the newspaper's mail clerk, or the carelessness of the post office officials. The mailing machine and the daily register of all mail sent out, is an unimpeachable witness as to who is at fault if a paper is not duly received. These facilities for publishing a newspaper came none too soon, as the pressure of the increasing telegraphic service, and the demand of the public for the latest news was already being felt by the newspapers.

A very radical change had also taken place in the editorial department during the period referred to. Before the construction of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad the fast mail from the North came by steamer from Charleston. The steamers rang their bells as they passed by the Exchange building on their way to the wharf at the foot of West Broad street. The telegraphic service in those days was very limited, and the live news was gleaned from Northern papers. The editors of the Savannah dailies—there were three at that time—agreed that if the steamer's bell rung after six o'clock in the evening they would not take their Northern papers out of the post-office until the following morning. At the time we speak of, however, fifteen years ago, many of the morning papers "closed up" their forms by 10 to 12 o'clock in the evening, except on extra important occasions.

One to two columns of telegraph news was considered a full service. With many it was supposed the zenith of newspaper publishing—at least in the smaller cities—had been attained. It was generally supposed that the limit of judicious expenditure had been reached. It had been with many newspapers. There was a remarkable decrease in the number of papers in the principal cities. The increased expenses could not be met by an augmented income, and the question was solved by the death of many old-time journals. The "fittest survived." The demand for later news caused the single-cylinder presses to give way to the double-cylin-

ders. Provision was made against accidents, and duplicate presses, folding machines, engines and boilers were added to the costly equipments. The telegraph service increased gradually from 1,800 words per day until it reached 6,000. These improvements were gradual. Two years ago, with one step almost, an immense advance was made in Southern journalism. This change was necessitated by the fast mails, which placed the large dailies of the North and West on the news stands in many of the Southern cities some time during the day after their publication.

The newspapers had been improving, but the people's desire for news was still ahead of the supply. The first move to meet the new state of affairs was an increase in the service of the Associated Press. The quota of words per day was increased to almost double what it had been, and a better system of gathering news established. Publishers a few years ago growled when their assessment for telegraphing was \$50 per week. The cost of this service increased tenfold, and where a column or two of freshly-gathered news sufficed, a page and more now scarcely supplies the demand. The *Morning News*, for instance, in the place of a few irregular correspondents, has now over one hundred and fifty accredited correspondents. To keep pace with these improvements the entire internal arrangements of the newspaper had to be changed. Ways and means for a quicker handling of the immense amount of news accumulating after 9 o'clock in the evening had to be devised, and, instead of a paper going to press at midnight, the working hours were advanced clear into the morning. Four o'clock in the morning became the closing hour. Here another difficulty presented itself—that of how to begin printing the edition of a morning paper at that hour and deliver it to all of its subscribers at the usual time. Everybody wants the latest news, and wants it at as early an hour as possible. A paper must not only be printed on time, but delivered on time, for the average reader of city papers would as soon go without his breakfast as without his favorite paper. The question of purchasing new and expensive machinery to overcome the time lost in waiting for the latest news was the next to present itself to the newspaper people. Some were in doubt as to the wisdom of investing a large sum of money in a perfecting press, which might scarcely be put in operation before a better one was invented.

The price of the improved machines ranged from \$30,000 to \$50,000. The increasing circulations of the papers of the Northern and Western cities had long since developed the necessity for faster machines even than the immense eight and ten cylinder presses then used to print the metropolitan dailies, and as "necessity is the mother of invention," the perfecting press was evolved from the thoughts of many brains. The web perfecting press developed new and presumably undreamed of facilities.

These machines print from an endless web of paper, which once started into the machine runs along, as it were, of its own accord. This dispenses with the "feeders," and permits of the papers being printed on both sides at the same time. The idea of printing from a long roll of paper seems to have occurred to manufacturers years before it was successfully applied. The question of original invention is somewhat disputed. A perfecting press was patented by Sir Rowland Hill, the famous advocate of cheap postage in England in 1835, but never came into practical use. Wilkinson, of New York, added various improvements to the Hill machine between 1842 and 1859. In 1849 Jacob Worms, of Paris, patented a small machine for book work, in which he used curved stereotype plates cast from matrixes made of papier maché. This invention made the perfecting press practicable.

Worms' machine, however, was not a success, because it could not deliver the sheets after they were printed. In 1853 Victor Beaumont, of New York, patented an effective cutting blade, which made the delivery of the sheet possible. This invention is now used in all web presses. In 1858 Bullock invented the press called by his name, making at that time a model from which fair work was obtained. This model was fed by rolls of paper at each end, double lines of paper passing each other at the center, but no machine was ever built on this plan. In 1859 Augustus Applegate, a well-known English mechanic invented a press something like a Bullock, but made no provision for delivering the sheet. No machine was ever built on this plan. Bullock in the meantime had not been idle, and in 1861 put up his first press in Cincinnati. It was not a perfect machine, but it was a step to the right direction, and he finally improved it so that his press printed and delivered 8,000 sheets per hour. Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. had not been idle. Taking advantage

of the experiments of others, and with their thorough knowledge of what was needed by newspapers, they set to work and produced a thoroughly satisfactory and rapid perfecting press, which for speed, economy, simplicity and good workmanship excelled all other machines then in existence.

The smaller newspapers looked on amazed at the increasing demands upon their capital to meet the expense of such machines. The price simply placed them beyond reach. The few newspaper men of this class who had enough money to buy one were more inclined to retire from business than to spend their all for a press. However, their hopes of a cheaper perfecting press, one suitable to the wants of the lesser dailies, were realized when a few years ago Hoe & Co. invented the perfecting press to print from movable type. This machine, costing about \$30,000, was at once put into a number of offices. In 1884, however, the same firm invented a new machine, to print from stereotype plates, of much more simple mechanism. But three of these presses had been built when one was ordered from Messrs. Hoe & Co. for the *Morning News*. The introduction of the web perfecting press marked a new era in the newspaper business in Savannah.

The *Morning News* building is six stories high (with a well-lighted basement), and is surmounted by a two-story tower.

The first floor of the building on the corner of Whitaker street and Bay lane is used exclusively for the business department. The space in front of the counter is paved with colored tiles. A neat iron railing encloses two-thirds of the floor, and inside is divided into the cashier's, the subscription clerk's and the advertising departments. In the rear is the proprietor's private office and another room for business purposes.

Just here it will not be out of place to state that the *Morning News* consists of the two distinct establishments under one name, and one management, namely the *Morning News* newspaper and the *Morning News* Steam Printing House. To those who are not familiar with its businesses it appears to be all one homogeneous concern, but to those who are acquainted with the workings it is distinctly and positively two businesses. One half of the building, namely, on the corner of Bay lane, is almost exclusively used for the purpose of publishing and printing the *Daily and Weekly Morning News*, while the other half is entirely devoted to book and job printing, lithographing and blank book manufacturing.

The room next to the business office is the headquarters of the job departments. Reams of papers of all kinds, and the variety is legion, are piled upon the tables and shelves—cards and card boards, envelopes, and everything needed in a business which includes the printing of a visiting card to a big three-sheet poster, or from a city directory to a mammoth ledger.

Speaking tubes connect this floor with each workroom, and an Otis passenger and freight elevator gives ready communication with the floors above and below. Speaking tubes and a dumb waiter also give ready means of communication between the counting room and the editorial, reportorial and newspaper composing rooms.

The Savannah Daily Times which is the first successful evening daily ever published in Savannah, was founded December 1, 1882, by Richardson & McNulty. Mr. B. H. Richardson had been connected with the *Morning News* for several years, most of the time as city editor. Alexis McNulty had been bookkeeper for the publisher of the same paper. They started by issuing a four-page, six-column paper. The first of the year they increased the number of columns to seven. Afterwards it was enlarged to an eight-column paper. In the course of a year or two Mr. Richardson's name appeared alone as the publisher, his associate having retired. E. M. W. Johnston, a brilliant young writer occupied the chief editorial chair for a year or more, and then Captain W. T. Waller filled it, Mr. Richardson acting as business manager and managing editor. After changing the form of the paper to eight pages, six columns to a page, and publishing it in that form for two years he sold his interest and Gazaway Hartridge, esq., took charge on January 1, 1887. Mr. Hartridge is managing editor and president of the Savannah Times Publishing Company. The Sunday morning edition of the *Times* was discontinued in 1885.

Under its present management the *Times* has been markedly improved. It is Democratic and has a reputation for reliability, impartialty and independence. The measure of its prosperity may be judged by the fact that within fifteen months after it passed into the control of the present management, it had built a handsome new home, three stories high, on Bryan street, near Drayton, and was fitted out with new presses, new type and new machinery, so that it is now fully equipped. It receives

the United Press dispatches and has the largest city circulation of any paper daily or weekly.

For over thirty years William T. Thompson was editor of the *Morning News*. He was a man of well-known literary ability and author of "Major Jones' Courtship." Associated with him at different periods as editorial writers were Major T. A. Burke, E. O. Withington, J. N. Cardoza, Dr. James S. Jones and Z. W. Mason. For a number of years Joel Chandler Harris of world-wide reputation as a humorist, was associate editor upon the *News*.

The Evening Journal made its appearance in 1851, edited by J. B. Cubbidge. The following year the *Savannah Daily Courier* was started by S. T. Chapman, and the *Evening Mirror* by W. B. Harrison. The *Mirror* had but a brief existence, and the *Journal and Courier* were merged into one paper, known as the *Journal and Courier* and published by Chapman & Cubbidge. Mr. Chapman died in 1854, when the paper was suspended for a short time until it was purchased by R. B. Hilton. In 1857 it was merged in the *Georgian* and the consolidated papers were published under the name of the *Georgian and Journal*.

In 1859 the *Evening Express* was started by Ambrose Spencer and J. H. Estill. Its publication discontinued in 1860.

The Daily Advertiser, a free circulating journal was first issued in September 1865, by Theodore Hamilton and M. J. Divine. George N. Nichols soon after purchased the paper, and under his management it was twice enlarged. In January 1868, it was again enlarged and changed to a subscription paper under the editorial management of S. Yates Levy. Mr. Levy was a bold and vigorous writer and during the reconstruction period so keen were his articles upon the tyrannical action of the military that an order was sent from General Meade to either suppress the paper or moderate the tone of its editorials. Soon after Mr. Levy was obliged through military pressure to retire from the editorial chair. Edward L. Beard and George G. Kimball then took control of the paper and conducted it for a short time as a free journal.

The *Georgia Familien Journal* is an eight page German weekly. It is published every Saturday, and has a large circulation in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida and Alabama.

The Savannah Local was first issued as a free journal in 1877, by Mr.

Ely Otto. In 1878 its name was changed to the *Penny Local*, when it became a subscription paper. In January, 1885, its name was changed to the *Savannah Local*. It is published weekly as an independent family journal, but favors the prohibition cause. Ely Otto is editor and proprietor.

The other newspapers of Savannah are the *Savannah Independent and Brotherhood* and the *Savannah Tribune*. Both are weekly publications. The former is devoted to secret society news and is published by W. Orr & Co.; the latter is published in the interest of the colored people.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

LITERARY, ART AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIAL FEATURES OF ATTRACTION.

Georgia Historical Society—Catholic Library Association—Telfair Academy, Arts and Sciences—Savannah Parks and Suburban Attractions—Forsyth Park—Parade Ground—Beaulieu—Tybee Island—Thunderbolt—Isle of Hope—Jasper Springs—Dauskie Island—Bonaventure—Laurel Grove Cemetery—Cathedral Cemetery—Greene, Confederate, Gordon and Jasper Monuments.

JUST eighty years ago, on January 6, 1809, a meeting was held in the Exchange attended by men of all professions and callings—the lawyer, the physician, the minister, the merchant, the plain citizen—called together for the purpose of establishing a public library in Savannah. There were seventy-one gentlemen present, among them we find the names of Rev. Henry Kollock, Dr. Lemuel Kollock, John M. Berrien, Dr. J. Bond Read, James M. Wayne, Charles Harris, Dr. John Cumming, Dr. John Grimes, George Woodruff, William T. Williams, Alexander Telfair, James Bilbo, Dr. J. E. White, William B. Bulloch, George Jones, A. G. Oemler, D. T. Bartow, Alfred Cuthbert, John Bolton, William Gaston, A. Low, J. P. Williamson, Dr. William Parker, Hugh McCall, Thomas Young. These names are intimately associated with Savannah history. They, as well as the remainder of the seventy-one,

have all passed away but the work they inaugurated has been fruitful for good beyond the power of calculation. The assemblage of such a number of prominent citizens out of as small a population as Savannah then possessed is a proof of an interest in literary matters at that period, which it is doubtful has grown with the city's growth and strength.

This meeting was the initiatory step toward the formation of the Savannah Library Society, and at a subsequent meeting held on the 6th of March, following, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. Dr. John Cumming was elected chairman, A. G. Oemler, librarian, and the name of the Savannah Library Society was adopted. A room in the second story of the Chatham Academy was secured for library purposes which they were permitted to use free of charge.

Hon. John MacPherson Berrien succeeded Dr. John Cumming chairman, in 1810 by the title of president and continued in that office until 1818 when he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Henry Kollock. After the death of Dr. Kollock, the presidents were in succession, Alexander Telfair, John C. Nicoll, R. W. Habersham, A. Telfair, W. W. Gordon, Dr. Cosmo P. Richardsone, M. H. McAllister.

The society did not flourish. In 1837 it nearly collapsed. In 1838 a new impetus was given it principally through the exertions of Captain William Crabtree, jr., and Homes Tupper. In the latter year the following officers were elected: President, H. M. McAllister; vice-president, William Crabtree, jr.; secretary and treasurer, W. Morel; managers, Rev. George White, R. W. Pooler, A. G. Oemler, R. D. Arnold, Homes Tupper.

In 1838 Mr. William Morel resigned as secretary, treasurer and librarian and Captain William Bee was elected in his place. In 1839 the same officers were elected, except that J. Wray was substituted as manager in place of Rev. George White.

Georgia Historical Library.—It was in the spring of 1839 that a new movement was inaugurated to establish another society for the purpose of rescuing from oblivion the records of the past and furnishing authentic data for the history of Georgia. The origin of this society is given in the second volume of the "Georgia Historical Collections," from which the following is quoted:

"The necessity of some historical institution had long been felt by

literary men, but no effort had ever been made for its establishment. The splendid autographical collection of I. K. Tefft, esq., together with the many valuable documents in his possession pertaining to the colonial and revolutionary history of Georgia, suggested the importance of such a society and it was immediately determined by Mr. Tefft and Mr. William B. Stevens to proceed without delay to its formation. This measure was first decided on toward the close of April, 1839, and at the suggestion of Mr. Tefft, the latter endeavored to prepare the way and awaken attention to the subject by two articles on this topic, which appeared in the *Savannah Georgian* of May following. These individuals were now joined by a third, Richard D. Arnold, M.D."

On May 24, 1839, a meeting was held at the Savannah Society room in pursuance of a call signed by I. K. Tefft, R. D. Arnold and W. B. Stevens. At an adjourned meeting held on June 4, following, the society was fully organized by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and the election of the following officers: President, Hon. John McPherson Berrien; vice-presidents, Hon. James W. Wayne, Hon. W. B. Bulloch; corresponding secretary, I. K. Tefft; recording secretary, William Bacon Stevens; treasurer, George W. Hunter; librarian, Henry Kirk Preston; curators, William Thorne Williams, Charles S. Henry, John C. Nicolls, William Law, Richard D. Arnold, Robert M. Charlton, Mathew Hall McAllister.

At the session of the Georgia Legislature of 1839 the society was duly incorporated, and it was made the custodian of the copies of the manuscript in the State paper office at London, relating to the history of Georgia which has been transcribed by the Rev. C. W. Howard as agent of the State.

In the act of incorporation the following names appear as the original incorporators of the society: J. M. Berrien, James M. Wayne, M. H. McAllister, I. K. Tefft, Wm. B. Stevens, Geo. W. Hunter, H. K. Preston, Wm. T. Williams, C. S. Henry, J. C. Nicoll, Wm. Law, R. M. Charlton, R. D. Arnold, A. A. Smets, J. W. Anderson, Wm. B. Bulloch, J. H. Burroughs, J. Balfour, Wm. H. Bulloch, T. B. Bartow, James Barnard, Morgan Brown, G. B. Cumming, Solomon Cohen, Joseph Cumming, D. C. Campbell, J. H. Couper, W. A. Caruthers, W. H. Cuyler, Edward Coppee, Wm. Crabtree, jr., Archibald Clarke, Wm. Duncan,

Wm. C. Daniell, Geo. M. Dudley, J. De La Motta, jr., J. S. Fay, S. H. Fay, W. B. Fleming, J. F. Griffin, Robert Habersham, W. Neyle Habersham, J. C. Habersham, E. J. Harden, S. L. W. Harris, Geo. Jones, J. W. Jackson, P. M. Kollock, G. J. Kollock, Ralph King, T. B. King, Wm. McWhir, J. B. Mallard, John Millen, W. H. Miller, J. S. Morel, M. Myers, J. F. O'Neill, E. Neufville, E. A. Nisbit, A. Porter, Thos. Paine, Willard Preston, Edward Padelford, Thos. Purse, R. W. Pooler, Wm. Robertson, L. O. Reynolds, J. Bond Read, R. H. Randolph, F. M. Robertson, George Schley, James Smith, Wm. H. Stiles, B. E. Stiles, J. L. Shaffer, Chas. Stephens, Wm. P. White, John E. Ward, George White.

The Georgia Historical Society and the Savannah Library Society continued to occupy the same room on the northwest corner of Bay lane and Whitaker street, but maintained separate organization, until in June, 1847, when a union was effected, by which the Georgia Historical became the possessor of the books—some 2,500—and other property of the Savannah Library Society.

In June, 1849, the society took possession of quarters on Bryan street in a building erected for its use by private donation and the liberality of the city council. In this building, which still stands, the upper story was devoted to library purposes while the lower floor was occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank until the close of 1865.

The present home of the Georgia Historical Society is located on the corner of Whitaker and Gaston streets, fronting on Forsyth park. It is known as Hodgson Hall. This fine building was erected by Mrs. Margaret Telfair Hodgson (*nee* Telfair) as a memorial to her husband, Mr. William B. Hodgson, who was an active member of the society during his life in Savannah. The building 94x41 feet was begun in 1873, but Mrs. Hodgson dying without making formal provision for its construction, her elder sister, Miss Mary Telfair, took up the work and being Mrs. Hodgson's residuary legatee, made a deed in trust of the lot and building thereon, the residuary estate being charged with the expense of completing the structure. Miss Telfair died in 1874, but the work was carried on agreeably to the legal term of the deed and in September, 1875, the library of the society occupied Hodgson Hall. The formal dedication took place on the thirty-seventh anniversary of the society,

February 14, 1876, upon which occasion was unveiled the full length portrait of Mr. Hodgson which was painted by Mr. Carl L. Brandt.

The society has some 16,000 volumes and has published several historical works of value relating to Georgia and the city of Savannah.

The following is a list of the officers of the Georgia Historical Society, from its organization, June 4, 1839.

Presidents.—Hon. John M. Berrien, June 4, 1839, to February 12, 1841, and February 13, 1854, to January 1, 1856; Hon. James M. Wayne, February 12, 1841, to February 13, 1854, and February 12, 1856, to February 17, 1862; Hon. Charles S. Henry, February 17, 1862, to August 19, 1864; Right Rev. Stephen Elliott, D.D., September 12, 1864, to December 21, 1866; John Stoddard, esq., February 12, 1867, to February 12, 1868; Hon. Edward J. Harden, February 12, 1868, to April 19, 1873; George W. J. DeRenne, esq., June 2, 1873, to March 2, 1874; Hon. Henry R. Jackson, elected March 2, 1874.

First Vice-Presidents—Hon. James M. Wayne, June 4, 1839, to February 12, 1841; Matthew H. McAllister, esq., February 12, 1841, to February 12, 1851; Hon. Charles S. Henry, February 12, 1851, to February 17, 1862; Right Rev. Stephen Elliott, D.D., February 17, 1862, to September 12, 1864; John Stoddard, esq., September 12, 1864, to February 12, 1867; Hon. Solomon Cohen, February 12, 1867, to February 12, 1868; William M. Charters, M.D., February 12, 1868, to January 6, 1883; General G. Moxley Sorrel, February 12, 1883, to February 12, 1889; Colonel John Screven elected February 12, 1889.

Second Vice-Presidents.—William B. Bulloch, esq., June 4, 1839, to February 12, 1841; Hon. William Law, February 12, 1841, to February 12, 1853; Right Rev. Stephen Elliott, D.D., February 12, 1853, to February 17, 1862; John Stoddard, esq., February 17, 1862, to September 12, 1864; Hon. Solomon Cohen, September 12, 1864, to February 12, 1867; Hon. Edward J. Harden, February 12, 1867, to February 12, 1868; General Alexander R. Lawton, February 12, 1868, to February 14, 1870; Juriah Harriss, M.D., February 14, 1870, to November 7, 1876; General G. Moxley Sorrell, February 12, 1877, to February 12, 1883; General Alexander R. Lawton, February 12, 1883, to February 12, 1888; Colonel John Screven, February 12, 1888, to February 12, 1889; Colonel C. H. Olmstead, elected February 12, 1889.

Corresponding Secretaries.—Israel K. Tefft, esq., June 4, 1839, to December 12, 1853, and February 13, 1854, to June 30, 1862; Alexander A. Smets, esq., December 12, 1853, to February 13, 1854; Colonel Charles C. Jones, jr., July 14, 1862, to February 12, 1866; Richard D. Arnold, M.D., February 12, 1866, to February 14, 1870; William Grayson Mann, esq., February 14, 1870, to July 4, 1881; William W. Paine, February 13, 1882, to August 5, 1882; Captain Robert Falligant, elected February 12, 1883.

Recording Secretaries.—Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., June 4, 1839, to February 12, 1842; Henry K. Preston, esq., February 12, 1842, to February 12, 1844; Richard D. Arnold, M.D., February 12, 1844, to February 13, 1854; Rev. J. P. Tustin, February 13, 1854, to February 12, 1855; William S. Basinger, esq., February 12, 1855, to February 12, 1856; R. C. Mackall, M.D., February 12, 1856, to November 10, 1856; Easton Yonge, M.D., November 10, 1856, to February 15, 1880; Samuel B. Adams, esq., May 3, 1880, to February 12, 1884; William N. Holt, esq., February 12, 1884, until his death; Chas. N. West, March 1887, to February 12, 1889; Beirine Gordon, esq., elected February 12, 1889.

Treasurers.—George Wallace Hunter, esq., June 4, 1839, to February 12, 1841; Hon. Solomon Cohen, February 12, 1841, to February 12, 1844; Hon. Edward J. Harden, February 12, 1844, to February 13, 1854; William S. Basinger, esq., February 13, 1854, to February 12, 1855; Alexander A. Smets, esq., February 12, 1855, to May 9, 1862; William S. Bogart, esq., elected July 14, 1862.

Librarians.—Henry K. Preston, esq., June 4, 1839, to February 12, 1842, and February 12, 1844, to February 12, 1847; Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., February 12, 1842, to February 13, 1843; Alexander A. Smets, esq., February 13, 1843, to February 12, 1844; Robert H. Griffin, esq., February 12, 1847, to February 12, 1848; Richard D. Arnold, M.D., February 12, 1848, to February 12, 1849; Chas. E. Tefft, esq., February 12, 1850, to February 12, 1851; Louis Knorr, M.D., March 12, 1851, to February 12, 1853; John B. Mallard, esq., February 12, 1853, to February 13, 1854; Rev. William Epping, February 13, 1854, to February 12, 1857; James F. Cann, esq., February 12, 1857, to February 12, 1868; John S. F. Lancaster, esq., February 12, 1868, to July 5, 1869; William Harden, esq., elected July 5, 1869.

Savannah has two other library associations, the Catholic Library Association and the Youths' Historical Society. The former was organized in 1877 and has a library of 1,000 volumes and a membership of 125. The officers are: P. F. Gleason, president; W. P. Dowling, vice-president; J. J. Gleason, financial secretary; J. F. Harty, recording secretary; J. P. Doolan, secretary. The library hall is located on the southeast corner of Drayton and McDonough.

The Youths' Historical Society was organized in 1874 and has a library of about 1,500 volumes. The officers are: M. S. Herman, president; H. H. Hayms, treasurer; A. E. Dryfus, librarian.

The Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences is comparatively a new factor in the artistic and scientific life of Savannah, and owes its existence to the public spirit and liberality of Miss Mary Telfair, who died in 1874. At her death she left it in trust to the Georgia Historical Society, the family homestead, with her books, pictures, and statuary, for a perpetual art and science academy. The will was contested and several years were passed in litigation over the matter, but its validity was finally established, and on the 3d of May, 1886, the home of the Telfair family in Savannah was dedicated and opened as the Telfair Academy of Arts and Science. It is located on Telfair place formerly known as St. James square. It is a handsome building, with ample room and finely adapted to the purposes intended. Although in comparative infancy, it has been enriched with many fine paintings and products of the sculptor's art. It is under the control and management of a special committee of the Georgia Historical Library, and since it was opened Carl L. Brandt, an artist of decided ability, has been its director. Mainly through Mr. Brandt's efforts it may truthfully be said the academy has made more than a fair beginning towards making Savannah one of the art centers of the country.

Forsyth Park, the principle pleasure ground in Savannah, is one of the most beautiful parks in the United States, and one of which the citizens are especially proud. It was laid out by the city council, in 1851, and was named in honor of John Forsyth, at that time minister to Spain, but who had previously served the Commonwealth of Georgia in the Congress of the United States, and as governor. The park contains about twenty acres which are laid off in serpentine walks and grass-plots, inter-

spersed with clumps of flowers, fanciful mounds and structures of ivy and other luxuriant runners and climbers. The forest of stately pines contrasting charmingly with the variety of trees of smaller growth and native scrubs, is perhaps the most pleasing feature of the park. A neat iron fence incloses the grounds. The main gates, fronting on Bull street, are capped with unexploded shells, memorials of the civil war, and open upon the broad walk, guarded at the entrance by sphinxes, which leads to the artistic fountain that graces the center of the park. This fountain is said by some to have been modeled after the design that took the prize at the first international exhibition at London in 1844, while others claim it to be a copy of the fountain in the Place de la Concorde, Paris. The basin of the fountain bears the broad, verdant leaves of water lilies upon its bosom, the whole encircled by a *parterre* of exquisite flower-bearers, within an abundant well-kept hedge of enonymus, sustained by a solid iron railing.

The main plan of the park was designed by William Bischoff, a distinguished landscape gardener in his native country, Bavaria. John B. Hogg somewhat altered and modified the original plans, and to the skill and taste of both of these gentlemen the city is indebted for the pleasing effect the park presents, its greatest charm being its modesty, simplicity, and the unique conservation of the native forest pine.

South of Forsyth Park is the "extension" or parade ground of the volunteer soldiery of Savannah, containing about thirty acres which are yet unadorned except by a few trees and the Confederate monument. The boundaries of Forsyth Park and extension are Gaston street on the north, Drayton on the east, New Houston on the south, and Whitaker on the west.

The country around Savannah is beautiful in its peculiarities of landscape, composed of forest, swamp, highland and lowland, all richly dressed in luxuriant green of many shades, lighted here and there with the varied brilliant colors of leaves and flowers. It is in the main a flat country, but its majestic oaks, magnolias, towering pines, and an underwood of unsurpassed variety and beauty of foliage, furnish pictures of exquisite softness and hue. Savannah is therefore fortunate in her suburban relations. Bonaventure, Beaulieu, Daufuskie Island, White Bluff, Bethesda, Thunderbolt, Isle of Hope, Jasper Spring, Battery Park, and Tybee Island, all

of easy access from the city, present many attractions to the tourist, independent of their historical associations.

Beaulieu, a charming spot on the Vernon River, only a few miles from Savannah, was originally a plantation of five hundred acres, granted to William Stevens, president of the colonial council, and confirmed by General Oglethorpe. He gave it the present name on account of the fancied resemblance of the place to Beaulie, a manor of His Grace, the Duke of Montgomery. By some the name was spelled Biewly; how it was changed to Beaulieu is not ascertained. Upon Steven's settlement of the place, the few residents were constantly annoyed by predatory attacks from the Indians and Spaniards, and were compelled to fortify their huts in order to retain possession. The place was, during the Revolutionary War, occupied by a small force of British troops. On Sunday, the 12th of September, 1779, Colonel Thomas Pinckney, with a command of 1,200 men sent from the fleet of Count D'Estaing in long boats, landed at Beaulieu, the British troops to the number of thirty retiring upon their approach. It is stated, owing to the men under Pinckney being exposed in the boats, that had this little handful of "red coats" made any resistance, a landing could not have been effected without very serious loss, and possibly the patriot forces might not have been enabled to accomplish their object at all. Several skirmishes between the opposing forces subsequently took place at and around Beaulieu.

The place is delightfully located, and is now the site of a number of beautiful residences. It is about seven miles from the ocean, and is in every respect a most charming location. The surroundings of the place are picturesque, and elicit admiration of all visitors.

Tybee Island has become the most popular and valuable resort near the city. It is an ocean-washed island at the entrance of the Savannah harbor. The recently completed Savannah and Tybee Railroad, by means of which the island is easily reached, has had a powerful effect in popularizing the place. It is one of the chains of islands extending along the sea-coast from Charleston, South Carolina to Fernandina, Florida, and on its lovely beach, four miles long, the waves of the Atlantic roll up in gentle surf inviting to safe and delightful bathing. Near the light-house on the north end of the island, is the Martello Tower, a notable object of interest to tourists. It is supposed to have been built by

the Spaniards who visited the island before Oglethorpe's time. Tybee Island is noted in American history as the scene of the first capture of a British vessel by an American commissioned man-of-war at the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle, while it was an important point during the late civil war. In the last few years many improvements have been made to meet the wants of the thousands who visit the island in summer, and there are now to be found comfortable hotels on the front beach, in immediate sight of the ocean. Several residences and cottages in addition give the place the appearance of a first-class sea-side village.

Thunderbolt another popular resort with the citizens of Savannah, is situated on the branch of the Warsaw River, about four miles from the city. It is reached by the coast-line railroad of which it is the terminus, or by the shell road. It is a small village, with nothing particularly striking about the place other than its invigorating sea breeze, fine oaks, delightful shade, and excellent fish and oysters. It is the main source of the supply of fish and oysters for the Savannah market. According to local tradition, the place received its name from the fall of a thunderbolt and the gushing forth of a spring from the spot where the bolt struck. The spring is pointed out with faith and pride by the old inhabitants.

Isle of Hope is a pleasant seacoast village on the Skidaway River, six and a half miles from Savannah, and is reached by railroad. Its early settlement dates back to 1737. Henry Parker, John Fullafield and Noble Jones were the first settlers and proprietors, the last of whom had a fine residence at the south end known as "Wormsloe," of which the ruins can yet be seen. The island is in the shape of a horseshoe and from any prominent position on its bluff, overlooking the river, a good view of the surrounding country may be had. The waters in the immediate vicinity abound in fish, crabs and oysters, and it is considered one of the most healthful resorts on the coast.

Jasper Springs is located on the Augusta road, about two miles from the city and is noted as being the scene of the bold exploits of Sergeants Jasper and Newton, previous to the siege of Savannah. Sergeant Jasper, after his gallantry at Fort Moultrie, was granted a roving commission by Colonel Moultrie, commanding the Second South Carolina Regiment, with the privilege of reforming his own command. The scouts of Jas-



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C. H. Bennett

per's were of great assistance to the American army, frequently obtained valuable information, which could not be procured in any other way. At one time Jasper came into Savannah, and remained here several days, during which time he collected valuable information concerning the number and position of the British forces, and furnished it to General Lincoln. On one occasion Jasper met, near Ebenezer, a lady named Mrs. Jones, who was in great distress about her husband. He had taken the oath of allegiance to the British Government; afterwards joined the American army, and was captured by the British, who determined to hang him, with others who were to be carried to Savannah, in fact were then on the way to the city for that purpose. Jasper's sympathies were aroused, and he promised to rescue Jones if it were possible. He consulted Sergeant Newton, who was with him, but no definite plan was arranged, though they decided to follow the guard, and take advantage of what opportunity offered for accomplishing their purposes. Early the next morning, after the interview between Jasper and Mrs. Jones, a guard of British soldiers, comprising a sergeant, a corporal and eight men, left Ebenezer for Savannah, with the prisoners in irons. The wives and children of two or three of the prisoners followed. Jasper and Newton kept on the trail of the party, and upon coming near the Spring, got ahead of them and hid in the bushes, presuming, as the sequel proved correctly, that the guard would halt to get water, and a chance to rescue the prisoners would be presented. Upon reaching a point in the road opposite the Spring, which was pleasantly located in the grove, the guard halted and stacked arms, two men being left with them in charge of the prisoners. The rest of the guard, not apprehending the slightest danger, went to the Spring. Jasper and Newton were not slow to appreciate the situation, and creeping up to the sentinels shot them down, secured the stack of muskets and called on the guard, (who returned hastily from the spring upon hearing the fire) to surrender. The Britishers perceiving that they were completely at the mercy of the two determined men concluded discretion was the better part of valor and surrendered. The irons were knocked off the prisoners and placed upon the soldiers who were conducted to the American camp at Purysburg. The Spring is visited every year by hundreds of strangers for its historical interest. The water is pure and cool.

Battery Park was opened in the summer of 1880, and is a resort established by private enterprise. It is at the terminus of a street railway line within the suburb known as Brownville. The grounds occupy a portion of the breastwork for a battery thrown up during the late civil war for the defense of Savannah. Within this park picnics and social parties meet during the summer. Attached to the grounds is a good rifle range with the conveniences for target shooting.

Daufuskie Island, a somewhat historic place, is another point of interest on the coast and is a favorite spot for excursion parties. The island is some six miles in length and has ever been noted for the abundance of fish, oysters, crabs, etc., to be obtained in the waters surrounding it. Daufuskie is the Indian name and it is presumed from the number of mounds, tomahawks and arrowheads that have been discovered that it was a favorite resort of the red men. One portion of the island is known as "Bloody Point" for which name, tradition thus accounts: The massacre of Bloody Point was previous to the Revolutionary War. The islands of Port Royal and St. Helena were pretty thickly settled with white population when Hilton Head, Daufuskie, Pinckney, and the other neighboring islands were held in possession by a few isolated Indians, or were altogether uninhabited; they formed a kind of neutral ground between the white and red men. The Indians from Georgia were in the habit of making frequent inroads upon the white settlements, killing the inhabitants, and carrying off whatever plunder they could gather, to their remoter homes in the further south—they formed large war parties, and would proceed as far north as Hilton Head, where they would *skulk* about until a fair chance offered, when they would cross Broad River, and ravage the neighboring settlements—hence the name Skulk Creek, (and not Skull as is now written.)

The Indians were in the habit of returning to Skulk Creek after these invasions, and would elude pursuit among its numerous nooks and windings. Upon one of these occasions, after having committed a number of murders, and having loaded their canoes with whatever plunder they could collect, and having secured a quantity of "fire water," it is presumed from the sequel, they passed through Skulk Creek on their return south without stopping at their old haunts, and never halted until they reached Daufuskie, where they thought they would be beyond the reach of the whites.

A very strong and determined party of whites went in pursuit of them. On reaching Hilton Head, they learned from a few Indians, of a friendly tribe, that their enemies had not halted, but had proceeded on south. Having induced these friendly Indians to join them as guides, they continued their pursuit further south; when they had gone as far as Daufuskie, they discovered from the smoke of their camp, that the Indians had halted at the southeast point of the island, and had put all their boats a short distance up what now is known as New River, to avoid the surf which breaks at that point; and when the whites landed at the northeastern portion of the island, the red devils, at the extreme southeast point, were enjoying themselves in an unwonted round of conviviality and feasting. Having effected a safe landing, the whites moved cautiously and stealthily around the island, until they got between the Indians and their boats, thus effectually cutting off the retreat of the savages. The first intimation the Indians had of the presence of the avengers, was a shower of bullets; they were shot down, bayoneted, sabered and were finally driven into the sea.

The surprise was complete—the massacre was dreadful—the white sands were crimson with blood, and the earth was strewn with wounded, dying and dead, and almost a whole tribe had been wiped out of existence in a few minutes. A few, very few, escaped by swimming, some to the opposite marsh, and one swam to Tybee, a distance of three miles. From the dreadful carnage at this spot, it received the name of “Bloody Point,” which it still retains at this time, it being the extreme southeastern point of South Carolina.

Among the cemeteries of Savannah the old or brick cemetery on South Broad street, stands first in age. Here were interred the remains of the early settlers of Savannah and of their posterity until sanitary reasons required in 1852, that it should be closed, and another site for sepulture provided further removed from the dwellings of the living. The old vaults and tombs are left, though their contents, the hallowed remnants of mortality, have been transferred to the other cemeteries of latter date. A few, however, still repose undisturbed, and the cemetery is preserved in reverence.

Evergreen Cemetery, better known as Bonaventure, famous for its magnificent avenues of stately live oaks is almost an ideal resting place

of the silent dead. It is historic ground and the following description of the place was written by the late Commodore Josiah Tattnall, the gallant hero-sailor who sleeps beneath the moss covered branches of the oaks, near the spot where he was born.

"Bonaventure.—This beautiful tract of land bearing this name, and enclosing the Evergreen Cemetery was first settled in or about the year 1760, by Colonel John Mulryne, who came to this country from England, and removed from Charleston, S. C., to Georgia.

"The high ground, an extended river view, etc., made it one of the choicest sites near the city of Savannah and the first house—a large brick one—was erected at that time, facing the center walk of the old garden. This garden extended in terraces from the plateau to the river, the terraces being supported by blocks of tabby (a concrete of shell and lime) that yet remain in tolerable preservation. This house was destroyed by fire in the latter part of the last century, during a dinner entertainment.

"In 1761 this property came—by the marriage of Josiah Tattnall, of Charleston, S. C., with Mary, the daughter of Colonel John Mulryne, into the possession of the Tattnall family, Governor Tattnall (of Georgia) being born there in 1765.

"This marriage is of peculiar interest in the history of Bonaventure, since from it, date the avenues of magnificent trees which form the pride and chief feature of interest of the place. They were planted at that time, and tradition has it, in the forms of the letters M and T, the initials of the families of Mulryne and Tattnall. The majority of these trees were of the live oak species others being mingled with them. These latter the hand of time, and the gales of the Atlantic have long ago laid low, while the sturdy live oaks with their hoary heads of moss, still defy the wintry blasts, and their rustling leaves whisper a ceaseless lullaby over the quiet and peaceful sleepers at their feet.

"In the year 1847 this property passed (by purchase) into the hands of Captain P. Wiltburger, who had long associated the quiet and peace of the place, its patriarchal trees, and their deep, solemn shade, its calm and seclusion, as a fit receptacle for the departed of this earth, as a resting-place for the weary pilgrims of life. With him originated the idea of devoting Bonaventure to its present and final use, and his remains sleep under the foliage of its trees.

"Circumstances prevented for a time the execution of this wish, but it was taken up by his son, Major W. H. Wiltburger, and the formation of the present Evergreen Cemetery Company was the result of his efforts. In this connection it may be interesting to notice that the first adult buried at Bonaventure was the wife of Governor Tattnall, who died there in 1803, being soon followed to the grave by her honored husband. Previous to that time several children of the family had been buried there."

Bonaventure came under the control of the Evergreen Cemetery Company in 1849. It is located about three and a half miles from the city and contains one hundred and forty acres. It contains many fine specimens of mortuary architecture, which time has invested with hallowed remembrances. Lofty oaks, draped with weeping festoons of moss, whose luxuriant growth makes the shade impenetrable to the sun's rays, have made this silent city of the dead a peerless combination of the sublime and picturesque.

Laurel Grove Cemetery, although not as grandly beautiful as the famous Bonaventure, is nevertheless an attractive "resting place of the dead." The history of this cemetery is as follows: On the 9th of May, 1853, Hon. R. Wayne, mayor of Savannah, in accordance with ordinance previously adopted by council, issued his proclamation closing the old or brick cemetery on South Broad street, as a burial ground, on the first of July ensuing.

The ordinance adopted the 3d of June, 1852, set apart a tract of land on Springfield plantation belonging to the city, as a public cemetery, and conferred upon it the title "Laurel Grove." The place was enclosed with a neat railing, connecting with a pillar of granite at each of the corners. The interior was laid out in avenues, walks, and lots; the plan of the same being furnished by James O. Morse, civil engineer.

The establishment of this cemetery was rendered necessary by the crowded state of the old cemetery, a small area of ten acres, which had been a place of sepulture for more than one hundred years. The rapid extension of the city limits, made that cemetery almost a central position, and on the score of health, it was deemed advisable to provide another place beyond the bounds of the city for the repose of the dead.

On the 10th of November, 1852, the cemetery was formally dedicated



with imposing ceremonies. The services were opened by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Willard Preston, of the Independent Presbyterian Church, Hon. R. M. Charlton recited an eloquent and appropriate original poem, which was followed by a chaste and beautiful address by Hon. Henry R. Jackson. The ceremonies were then closed by an impressive prayer from the Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first interment was made in October, 1852. Besides the many beautiful and artistic monuments and tombs which mark the graves of loved ones, there is an inclosure in the cemetery that attracts attention, the lots in which are deposited the remains of the Confederate dead. Here repose nearly fifteen hundred heroes of the civil war, who have been gathered from the distant battlefields on which they fell and had a soldier's burial. This noble work was accomplished by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Savannah, which with sacred care has watched over their graves, and on each recurring Memorial day decorates them with the bright flowers of spring and early summer. A marble statue representing Silence, which originally stood in the Park Extension, keeps guard over the bivouac of the heroic dead. Each grave is marked by a neat marble headstone.

✓ *The Cathedral Cemetery*, or Roman Catholic burial ground, is situated on the Thunderbolt road, two miles from the city. It was opened in August, 1853. Right Reverend F. X. Gartland, the first bishop of the diocese of Savannah, and Bishop Barron, of a foreign diocese, were buried here, both victims of the yellow fever in 1854. Right Reverend John Barry, another bishop of the diocese lies buried in this cemetery.

The Jewish cemetery adjoins Laurel Grove.

No single feature of Savannah more favorably impresses the stranger than the monuments to heroic characters which grace the public squares of the city. The oldest of these is the Greene monument which stands in Johnson Square. It was erected as a tribute of gratitude to the distinguished Revolutionary hero, General Nathanael Greene. The corner-stone of the monument was laid by General Lafayette in March, 1825, but the monument was not finished until 1829. It is a plain marble shaft, on one side of which is an appropriate inscription, and on the other a medallion of General Greene in bronze.

At the same time General Lafayette laid the corner-stone of the

Greene monument, he performed a similar service to a proposed monument to Count Casimir Pulaski, which was to have been erected in Chippewa Square. This stone, laid in Chippewa Square, together with another of equal size united to it by copper bands, and containing the records of the day, was relaid in Monterey Square in October, 1853, when the corner-stone of the present Pulaski monument was laid with impressive ceremonies, the military under command of Colonel (now General) A. R. Lawton, the various Masonic bodies and the citizens *en masse* participating. The shaft is fifty feet high, and is surmounted by a statue of Liberty, holding the banner of the stars and stripes; on the front in relief, is the statue representing Count Pulaski after he received his mortal wound, in the act of falling from his horse, still grasping his sword. The date of the event, October 9, 1779, is recorded above.

The Confederate monument which stands in the Park extension was completed in April, 1875, by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Savannah, and unveiled shortly after, with imposing ceremonies, the entire volunteer military of the city, civic societies and associations participating, an appropriate address being delivered by Hon. Julian Hartridge.

The corner-stone of this monument was laid on the 16th of June, 1874, with Masonic ceremonies, the military being present in force. The ceremonies were opened by prayer from Grand Chaplain Richard Webb, Grand Master Irwin laying the stone. An address was delivered by Col. George A. Mercer, and the ceremonies were closed by a salute of eleven guns, fired by the Chatham Artillery, the oldest military organization in the State of Georgia.

The monument cost \$25,000, and is built according to a design furnished by Mr. Robert Reid, of Montreal, Canada. In style, the design is modern Italian, and stands about fifty feet in height from the base to the crown of the marble figure, by which it is surmounted. The monument sets on a terrace of earth work six feet high, by forty feet square, and surrounded by a stone coping; the terrace being reached by stone steps from either of the four facings. On the corners are pedestals which stand out from the Monument proper, and are each graced by a life size marble statue of a soldier on duty.

On the base of the pilasters are appropriate mottoes. The front panel on the first stage shows a figure in *alto rilievo*, representing the

South mourning; the reverse panel shows another figure also in *alto rilievo*, of a military character. The two sides or lateral panels, bear inscriptions, one of which is

“TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD;”

the other,

“COME FROM THE FOUR WINDS, O BREATH, AND BREATHE UPON THESE SLAIN, THAT THEY MAY LIVE.”—Ezek. xxxii, 9.

The shaft is capped by a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier at “parade rest,” the generous gift of G. W. J. DeRenne, esq. Ease, grace and manliness distinguish the figure, and the accessories of musket, worn hat and tattered clothing are true to the life, reproducing with wonderful exactness the rents, patches, darns and rude sewing that betray the hardship and deprivations the Southern Confederate soldiers had to endure in their gallant but painful struggle of four years of unsuccessful warfare.

The Gordon Monument which stands in Chippewa Square was erected by the Georgia Central Railroad and Banking Company in honor of W. W. Gordon, the first president of the company, a man of exalted character, and one who did much to advance the material prosperity of the State.

The Jasper monument in Madison Square was unveiled on the 22d of February, 1888. The occasion was a memorable one in the history of the city. The president of the United States, Grover Cleveland, and party, Governor John B. Gordon and staff, were among the notable persons present. A heroic bronze figure of Sergeant Jasper surmounts a pedestal holding aloft the flag. The poise of the figure is magnificent, and has been greatly admired. It is the work of Mr. Alexander Doyle, a sculptor who at an early age has achieved great success in his art.

CHAPTER XXXV.

BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS AND HOSPITALS—SOCIAL AND
SECRET SOCIETIES.

NO city in the country according to its population is better supplied with societies for the amelioration of the wants of the poor and distressed and for the purpose of fostering fraternal relations than Savannah. This speaks stronger than anything else could of the natural kindness of heart of the people, and is a characteristic which has been prominent from the time the first settlement was made on the site of Savannah.

The renowned divine George Whitefield is prominently associated with Savannah as being the founder of Bethesda Orphan House. The project was suggested to him by General Oglethorpe soon after his arrival in 1738, and enlisted the full energies of his active and powerful nature. He secured from the trustees a grant of five acres of vacant ground anywhere he might select. With the aid of James Habersham a site was selected about ten miles from Savannah on a branch of the west fork of Burnside River. In 1740 the erection of the Orphans' House was begun. He, Whitefield, named it Bethesda and in behalf of his beloved enterprise he awakened by his eloquence the interest of the people of two continents.

Whitefield's Orphan House had a somewhat varied career. In 1750 we find Whitefield laboring to expand his noble charity into a college, and endeavoring to enlist the governor in the project. He was not successful, but nineteen years later he succeeded in converting Bethesda into an academy with the idea of making it similar in design to the one in Philadelphia. The capacity of the house was increased by the erection of two wings, each one hundred and fifty feet in length. At the first religious services held in the chapel of the new Orphan House Academy, the governor, Sir James Wright, the council and assembly were invited to attend. The *Georgia Gazette* of January 31, 1770, in giving an account of the services says: "Last Sunday, His Excellency the Governor, Council and Assembly, having been invited by the Rev-

erend George Whitefield, attended divine service in the Chapel of the Orphan Home Academy, when prayers were read by the Reverend Mr. Ellington, and a very suitable sermon was preached by the Reverend Mr. Whitefield from Zachariah, fourth chapter, ninth and tenth verses to the general satisfaction of his auditory. After divine service the Company were very politely entertained with a plentiful and handsome dinner, and were greatly pleased to see the useful improvements made in the house in so much forwardness, and the whole executed with taste and in a masterly manner; and being sensible of the truly generous and disinterested benefactions afforded to the province, through his means, they expressed their gratitude in the most respectful terms."

Whitefield's death which occurred in July, 1770, was a severe blow to this long fostered and cherished institution. After his death the Home passed to the care of Lady Huntingdon to whom Whitefield in his will bequeathed the charge in the following words: "I will and bequeath the Orphan House in Bethesda and likewise all buildings, lands, books, and furniture belonging thereto, to that lady elect, that Mother in Israel, that mirror of true and undefiled religion, the Right Honorable Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. In case she should be called upon to enter upon her glorious rest before my decease, to Honorable James Habersham a merchant of Savannah."

Lady Huntingdon had only fairly begun her active charge of the Home when all the buildings were destroyed by lightning just previous to the War of Independence. This misfortune, together with the bloody struggle between the Colonies and the Mother Country was almost a death blow to this great charity. After the destruction of the buildings by fire, Lady Huntingdon contributed largely from her private means to restore them.

In 1788 another effort was made to make Bethesda what Whitefield had labored so zealously to accomplish, and in the *Georgia Gazette* of June 3d of this year appears the following notice: "To the public. Bethesda College near Savannah instituted by the Reverend G. Whitefield, Chaplain to the Right Honorable the Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, is to be opened the twenty-fourth instant under the patronage of her Ladyship, whose warm zeal to promote the happiness of mankind in spreading religion and learning in this State, is above praise, and by

whose authority and appointment, the Reverend David Phillips, late from England, anxious to carry her Ladyship's pious designs into the fullest execution, solicits the attention of such Ladies and Gentlemen and Guardians of Youth, as are desirous of sending young gentlemen for instruction in every branch of useful and polite literature, comprehending English grammatically, Writing and the use of Figures, and every branch of the Mathematics, the use of the Globes, Latin, Greek and French including Board, Washing, etc., in the following terms, viz. thirty guineas per annum for each student without distinction of age, or class of education. Punctuality is expected in four quarterly payments. A line for admission to the Reverend David Phillips, Superintendent, or the Reverend Benjamin Lindsay, Rector of Christ Church Savannah, Classical Tutor of the said College, will have immediate attention from their devoted much obliged humble servant, David Phillips."

This last attempt to make Bethesda an educational institution was not successful, and after various vicissitudes the property was sold under an act of Legislature, passed December 23, 1808, and the proceeds divided as follows: one-fifth to the Savannah Poor House and Hospital Society and the remainder equally between the Union Society and Chatham Academy.

Union Society.—This benevolent society is nearly contemporaneous with Bethesda Orphan House founded by Whitefield. In 1750 five large-hearted men, of five different religious denominations, formed themselves into a charitable club with the particular purpose of caring for, and maintaining orphan children and relieving distressed widows. They styled themselves the St. George's Club as there was already in existence an association of Scotch emigrants confined exclusively to Scotchmen. At what time the "St. George's Club" was transformed into the Union Society does not precisely appear, as the records of the society were destroyed by the British troops when they evacuated Savannah in the summer of 1782. The assumption of its new name was an expression and a proof of a liberality of sentiment and feeling most honorable to its founders and their early associates, who laid aside distinctions of faith when so noble an object for combined effort was presented. It is to be regretted that, owing to the destruction of the records, we are able to give the names of only three of the original five members: Benjamin

Sheftall, a Jew; Peter Tondee, a Catholic, and Richard Milledge, an Episcopalian. Each member contributed two pence weekly to carry out the object of the organization. Three members formed a quorum for regular meetings, and the 23d of April, the calendar day of the canonization of England's patron saint, St. George, was the occasion of the anniversary celebration.

During the Revolution the society had a remarkable experience. When Savannah was captured by the British in December, 1778, a large number of the citizens, among whom were four members of the Union Society, were arrested and sent on board the prison ships. Some days afterwards, the prisoners holding office in the American army were sent on parole to Sunbury a few miles south of Savannah, on the sea coast, and among these were the four members of the Union Society—Mordecai Sheftall, John Martin, John Stirk, and Josiah Powell. They were retained here for four years, during which time they held their meetings and observed the anniversary of their society, John Powell having been elected president and John Martin secretary. At the first anniversary April 23, 1779, an entertainment was provided for the society by a number of British officers, who participated in it. The toasts and sentiments expressed mark the high-toned, chivalric courtesy of that period. The first was, the "Union Society" by the president; the second was "General George Washington" by a British officer; the third, "The King of Great Britain," by an American officer.

These four gentlemen preserved the existence of the society, which in 1786 was incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with the title of the Union Society. In 1854 the board of managers of the society purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of the Bethesda estate and erected buildings for the accommodation of the orphans under its charge and removed them thither. The civil war again necessitated the temporary abandonment of Bethesda and it was occupied first by Confederate and subsequently by Federal soldiers. With the return of peace it was again restored to the uses to which it had been originally dedicated in the incipency of the Colony. In 1870 the main building was begun but was not finished for several years after. It stands near the site of Whitefield's "Big House of Mercy," a monument to that great philanthropist. The tree under which, it is said, Whitefield preached to the Indians is pointed out.

On the 23d of April, 1888, the one hundred and thirty-eighth annual report of the society was submitted by the president, in which it was stated that of the one hundred and six boys under the care of the society during the year, eighty-nine were still in the institution.

The following list embraces the presidents of the society so far as known. From 1750 to 1778 there is no record to show who filled the responsible position. In 1779 Josiah Powell was president, in 1786 William Stevens, in 1790 Noble Wimberly Jones, from which year to the present the following have respectively held the position: Joseph Clay, Joseph Habersham, William Stevens, George Jones, James P. Young, Mathew McAllister, Joseph Habersham, Charles Harris, General David B. Mitchell, William B. Bulloch, William Davis, J. McPherson Berrien, James Johnston, Dr. Moses Sheftall, John Hunter, Richard W. Habersham, Steele White, Thomas Polhill, Dr. R. D. Arnold, Solomon Cohen, Edward Padelford, Joseph S. Foy, Robert D. Walker, John M. Cooper, William M. Wadley, Abram Minis, J. H. Estill.

St. Andrew's Society, an association of Scottish sons, was organized about 1790, and in point of age it ranks second to the Union Society. By some it is claimed to be of equal age. The exact date of its birth is, however, uncertain. Its first president was General Lachlan McIntosh, with Sir George Houstoun as vice-president. The purpose of the society is stated to be "to cherish the recollections of our homes and the birth-place of our fathers; to promote good-fellowship among Scotchmen and their descendants in this adopted country; and to extend to unfortunate Scotchmen and their families assistance and counsel in case of necessity."

During the War of 1812 it seems the society was not maintained, as we find no record of its meetings. It was reorganized in 1819. In 1849, or 1850, the society purchased the lot on the southwest corner of Broughton and Jefferson streets and erected a commodious hall. During the late war the society became financially involved and was obliged to dispose of the property. Its fortunes were revived soon after the war, and the society is now in a flourishing condition. Meetings are held in Knights of Pythias' Hall. The present officers are P. M. Dougan, president; Thomas Ballantyne, first vice-president; J. M. Lang, second vice-president; H. A. McLeod, secretary and treasurer; W. W. Fraser, cor-

responding secretary ; J. Malloch, William Falconer, and D. G. Alexander, stewards.

Female Orphan Asylum.—When the Union Society was organized in 1750, the purpose of the organization was the care and education of orphans and destitute children, without distinction of sex. In 1801 a separation was suggested by Rev. Henry Holcombe, pastor of the Baptist Church, in Savannah, which gave rise to the Female Orphan Asylum. The first board of directors was composed of the following ladies : Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Mrs. Ann Clay, Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Sarah Lamb, Mrs. Margaret Hunter, Lady Ann Houstoun, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Hannah McAllister, Mrs. Susannah Jenkins, Mrs. Ann Moore, Mrs. Moore, Miss Rebecca Newell, Mrs. Mary Wall, and Mrs. Martha Stephens. The Legislature of Georgia granted an act of incorporation in 1810, and for the first thirty-seven years of its existence the work of the society was confined to the eastern portion of the city. The scope of the work gradually increased, and in 1838 the necessary funds to erect the building on the corner of Bull and Charlton streets were secured by Mrs. M. Marshall and Mrs. M. Richardstone. The present board is composed of the following ladies : Mrs. A. Minis, president ; Mrs. John Hardee, treasurer ; Miss L. Gilmer, secretary ; Mrs. Charles Lamar, Mrs. George L. Cope, jr., Mrs. W. J. Sams, Mrs. C. F. Mills, Mrs. J. W. Lathrop, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. MacIntyre, Mrs. Van Vorst, Mrs. Hull, Miss Saussy, Miss Read, Miss Anderson.

The Hibernian Society.—The oldest Irish organization in Georgia was organized on March 17, 1812, and from that time to the present has served a most honorable purpose in promoting harmony and sociability among its members and in works of benevolence. Among the first members were John Cumming, Zachary Miller, John Dillon, David Bell, Isaac Minis, T. U. P. Charlton and James Hunter. The rules of the society limit the number of its active members to one hundred, which is restricted to those of Irish birth or extraction. A constitutional obligation has rested on the members to dine together on each anniversary, and this obligation has been faithfully observed, except on the anniversary of 1863, when the condition of the country from the effects of the war precluded the idea of a convivial celebration. The present officers of the society are P. W. Meldrim, president ; John R. Dillon, vice-

president; J. F. Brooks, treasurer; Charles F. Prendergast, recording secretary; J. M. Hogan, corresponding secretary; J. Ward, standard-bearer.

The Savannah Widow's Society was organized in 1822 by a number of ladies of the city for the purpose of affording relief to indigent widows with families, and other destitute women. The work was sustained for several years by annual subscription and voluntary donations. In 1834 the city council gave to the society two lots on South Broad street, whereon a row of small wooden houses was erected to serve as an asylum for aged pensioners. These quarters were used until 1859 when the society, through the bequest of Mrs. Doratha Abraham, came into possession of the building now used on the corner of Broughton and East Broad streets. This has since been known as the Abraham's Home, so named in honor of the doner. It is used as a home for aged women without regard to religious sect or nationality. The present officers of the society are Mrs. J. W. Lathrop, president; Mrs. Octavus Cohen, vice-president; Mrs. J. Champion, secretary; Miss Susan Tufts, treasurer.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society was organized mainly through the efforts of Rudolpe Einstein, Abraham Einstein and Solomon Cohen in 1851, when eighty-one members were enrolled. The object of the society is to minister to the necessities of indigent persons of the Jewish faith. J. Kohn is president of the society.

The Savannah Benevolent Association was organized on October 12, 1854, to meet the cases of distress occasioned by the yellow fever epidemic of that year. The organization did a grand work in this trying period of the city's history, and has ever since been maintained. The present officers are J. I. M. Solomons, president; G. C. Freeman, treasurer; J. M. Lewis, secretary; directors, W. W. Gordon, J. H. Johnston, J. L. Warren.

The Mary Telfair Home is a benevolent institution for the reception of widows with families of small children. The home consists of four brick buildings on President street, the gift of Miss Mary Telfair. They were first used in 1883. To each family is given a flat of three rooms, with partial support in health, and additional aid in time of sickness. The home is under the management of the Savannah Widow's Society.

The Industrial Relief Society and Home for the Friendless owes its origin to the exertion of Mrs. George W. Wylly, Mrs. Kollock, Mrs. L.

J. Rosenfeld, Mrs. Thomas Purse, Mrs. Robert McIntyre, Mrs. Alexander Campbell, Mrs. Luke Cannon, who in 1869 applied to the Superior Court for a charter for a charitable institution to be known as *The Refuge of the Homeless*. The society however was not organized until February, 1875, when the present name was adopted. The main object of the society is to assist the destitute and ignorant; to give them free instruction in industrial pursuits and at the same time to afford women and girls a temporary home. The society owns the building where its charities are dispensed on the southwest corner of Charlton and Drayton streets. Its present officers are Mrs. N. Lovell, president; Mrs. Octavus Cohen, first vice-president; Mrs. Julia McLeod, secretary and second vice-president.

La Soci   Francaise de Bienfaisance de Savannah was formed in 1871 and two years later was incorporated. The object of the society is to afford relief to distressed members and Frenchmen in need. Its officers are A. Bonnaud, president; A. L. Desbouillons, vice-president; and H. Thomasson, treasurer.

The Workingmen's Benevolent Association was organized in 1859 and was chartered in January, 1869. It has over 300 members and has been instrumental in accomplishing much good. T. Keenan is president and J. F. Fitzhenry, secretary.

Savannah Hospital.—This hospital is the outgrowth of the labors of a few benevolent citizens of Savannah who in 1819 erected by private subscription a commodious structure on Gaston street, between Drayton and Abercorn street, which was used for several years exclusively as a hospital for sailors. In 1830 \$18,000 was left to the institution by James Wallace and Thomas Young. In 1835 the society was incorporated under the name of *The Poorhouse and Hospital Society*, upon the applications of Joseph Cumming, S. C. Dunning, R. King, John Gardner, Mathew Hopkins, William R. Waring, Charles S. Henry, S. D. Corbett, Samuel Philbrick, N. G. Beard, Francis Sorrell, R. D. Arnold, and P. M. Kollock. The present commodious building, now used, was erected on the site of the old structure in 1877 at a cost of \$40,000. It is 200 by 60 feet, in dimensions and has accommodations for 100 patients. The qualifications for admission are that the applicant shall be poor and sick, irrespective of other circumstances. Pay patients are received and furnished with private rooms when desired. The *Savannah Hospital*, as it

is now called, is complete in all its appointments; its grounds are extensive and well cared for and the air of neatness and comfort pervades the whole institution. It is under the direction of a board of seven managers of whom George J. Mills is president, Dr. William Duncan, superintendent, and C. H. Colding, resident physician. The corps of physicians besides the two named is as follows: Dr. J. D. Martin, Dr. T. J. Charlton, Dr. J. P. S. Houston, Dr. W. W. Owens, Dr. M. L. Boyd.

The Savannah Hospital is supported by the interest upon its investments, the moneys received from pay patients, and annual appropriations from the city and county, the former appropriating \$3,600 and the latter \$1,000. Several bequests and donations have been made to the hospital, the largest being a donation of \$100,000 by Mrs. Charles F. Mills, according to an expressed wish of her husband previous to his death.

The Georgia Infirmary is a charity institution for the support of disabled colored persons. It originated from an endowment of Thomas F. Williams, Richard F. Williams giving the land upon which the building was erected. It was incorporated by the Georgia Legislature in December, 1832. The hospital building is situated on the east side of Bull street, near the toll-gate. The city donates \$3,600 annually to its support and the county \$1,500, which with a small amount from pay-patients, includes the revenue received for the support of the hospital. It is under the direction of a board of thirteen managers, of which John I. Stoddard is president.

St. Joseph's Infirmary, an eleemosynary institution which was organized in 1875, is supported by voluntary contributions and pay-patients. It is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, Sister M. Eulalia being the Sister Superior. The infirmary is located on the northwest corner of Taylor and Habersham streets.

The Telfair Hospital is of recent origin. It is located on the southwestern corner of new Houston and Drayton streets, the fine brick building and grounds used being the gift of Mrs. Margaret Telfair Hodgson and Miss Mary Telfair. The officers of the hospital are Mrs. J. F. Gilmer, president; Mrs. John Williamson, secretary; and Mrs. James Rankin, treasurer.

Little Minnie Mission on the southwest corner of Jones and Lincoln streets, is a home for infants and is a memorial to a child whose death

prompted the project in behalf of the helpless little ones. Miss L. Pitzer is matron of the mission.

The Workingmen's Literary and Relief Association was organized in 1877. Its objects are the intellectual advancement of its members and to afford relief in case of accident or death. The *Savannah, Florida and Western and Charleston and Savannah Railroad Relief Association* is an organization of similar aims. The latter was organized in 1878.

For several years the Chatham Club was the leading social organization in Savannah. It ceased to exist a few years ago, when most of its members united with the Oglethorpe Club.

The oldest social club in Savannah is the *Harmonie* which was organized in 1865. It was instituted for social and mental improvement and made considerable progress under its first president Mr. Wolf. St. Andrew's Hall was first used as club rooms and here many pleasant balls and social gatherings were held, which added much to the winter amusements of the city. The club became a chartered organization in 1887. Its present home is on the corner of Bull and Jones streets, formerly a private residence. Emile Newman is president; I. A. Solomon, jr., vice-president; S. Binswanger, treasurer; A. S. Milius, secretary.

The Oglethorpe Club was organized with twelve members in 1875. It was first intended to make it a club with a very limited membership, but it has since extended its membership to 175. It is in a flourishing condition; is made up of the leading citizens of the city and has finely furnished and equipped quarters in the second story of the old Odd Fellow's building on the corner of Broughton and Bull streets. The presiding officers of the club are George S. Owens, president; T. M. Cunningham, vice-president; R. L. Mercer, secretary; and John Sullivan, treasurer.

The Savannah Turn Verein Club was organized in 1856. It is composed entirely of Germans and meetings are held the first Sunday in each month at their hall No. 187 Broughton street. The officers are John Wohanka, president; Henry Kolshorn, vice-president; J. G. C. Kruse, secretary; M. L. Byck, treasurer.

The Standard Club is a social organization but recently organized. H. M. Boley, is president; M. Solomons, vice-president; S. G. Lowenthal, secretary; and M. D. Hirsch, treasurer.

Savannah has three gun clubs, the *Chatham*, *Forest City* and the *Savannah Rifle Association*. Of the first named the officers are C. A. Drayton, president; H. W. Palmer, vice-president; W. H. Connerat, secretary and treasurer; G. S. McAlpin, ordnance officer.

Forest City Club.—E. J. Kieffer, president; J. Reideman, vice-president; C. A. Lamont, secretary and treasurer; J. Rocker, ordnance officer.

Savannah Rifle Association.—J. W. McAlpin, president; R. Falligant, vice-president; J. M. Bryan, secretary and treasurer; J. P. White, ordnance officer.

The Savannah Yacht Club was organized several years ago; is strong in membership and one of the most popular organizations in the city. The club-house is located near Thunderbolt, and during the summer months is a favorite resort. The officers are G. A. Mercer, commodore; F. S. Lathrop, rear-commodore; T. L. Kinsey, vice-commodore; W. D. Johnston, secretary; M. A. Cohen, treasurer; M. Henderson, John Screven, jr., S. P. Goodwin, sailing committee.

The history of Free Masonry is almost coeval with the birth of the city. Solomon Lodge No. 1 was chartered in 1735, only eighteen years after the organization of a Constitutional Grand Lodge in London. Although Georgia is the youngest of the original thirteen States, it is third in the list with chartered lodges, only Massachusetts and Pennsylvania being given priority in this respect.

Tradition has it that Solomon's Lodge was formed as early as 1733, but there is little to substantiate this assertion. Even the place of meeting during the earlier years of the Savannah Lodge is in doubt, but it is probable that no regular place was secured until some years after the lodge was chartered. Among those who accompanied Oglethorpe to the site of Savannah in 1733 there must have been several who were masons, for at a meeting of the Grand Lodge in London in the year of the settlement of the colony, it is recorded that "Deputy Grand Master Batson recommended the new colony of Georgia in North America to the benevolence of the particular lodges."

Free Masonry rapidly grew into a strong order in Savannah, and soon occupied an important position among the incorporated bodies of the town. In 1758 Solomon's Lodge was mentioned as one of the distin-

common head, the day was celebrated with harmony and good fellowship."

The account does not give the number of lodges participating in the meeting. It is evident, however, that Savannah at this time had two lodges Solomon's No. 1, and Hiram No. 2, for it appears that five out of the six officers elected were members of the first named lodge, and the remaining office junior grand warden, was filled by a member of Hiram Lodge. The grand lodge organized at this time issued new charters to the two lodges named, and to a number of others soon after instituted.

Masonry flourished in Savannah under the grand lodge but the same prosperity was not enjoyed by the fraternity at large. In 1818 outside of the large towns the ancient institution had become almost extinct. In that year but ten lodges were at work, and of these, three were in Savannah, viz.: Solomon No. 1, Union No. 10, and L'Esperance No. 31. Hiram Lodge No. 2, which had been instituted immediately succeeding the war for independence, ceased to exist about the beginning of the present century. It was revived in 1826, but became defunct a short time afterward.

"At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge held in Savannah in 1820," says Colonel J. H. Estill, in his history of the two Grand Lodges, "the movement, from which was to result a complete revolution in the then existing system of Free Masonry, began. It was the consideration of 'the constitution or new code of by-laws submitted by a committee appointed at a previous communication.' This report was, after numerous alterations, adopted. Under this constitution it was provided that the first two meetings in the year (the Grand Lodge then held quarterly meetings) namely, those in March and June, should be held in Savannah, and the last two, those of September and December, in Milledgeville, then the capital of the State; the grand officers being elected in Savannah, at the March communication. This division of honors was devised for the purpose of harmonizing the conflicting interests of the upper and lower portions of the State, it being almost, if not absolutely, impossible for the representatives of all the lodges to meet together at either place at any time, owing to the lack of facilities for quick transportation, for those were the days when steamboats were just beginning to plow the waters, and railroads were still unknown. Though intended to better

the condition of affairs, it virtually made two grand lodges, with different officers and conflicting interests." It is not necessary in this connection to follow the history of the two grand lodges which a few years after were created, the one named the Savannah Grand Lodge and the other the Milledgeville Grand Lodge; but this result was most unfortunate for the advancement of Free Masonry in Georgia for several years. Solomon Lodge No. 1, Union No. 3, and Hiram No. 35, remained with the Savannah Grand Lodge, while the L'Esperance No. 8, joined the Milledgeville Lodge.

Union Lodge No. 3 at this time (1827) was an influential body of Masons, and its membership included some of the best citizens of Savannah. It was in this lodge that Royal Arch Masonry first made its appearance in Georgia, and within its portal was born that flourishing Masonic body known as Georgia Chapter No. 3. It had an elegant room on Bull street, corner of Bay lane, where the Grand Lodge for a time held its quarterly session. It ceased to exist in the great anti-Masonic crusade which occurred in the United States during the few years following 1826, shortly after the alleged expose of Free Masonry made by William Morgan of New York. During the excitement which spread all over the country at this time, and the warfare made upon the order, Hiram, Union and L'Esperance Lodges of Savannah suspended work, and were never revived. Solomon Lodge No. 1, alone withstood the storm.

In 1839 a union of the two grand lodges of Georgia was effected, and from that date the Masonic order in the State has had a most prosperous career. From a half dozen lodges it has grown to a present list of 300 lodges, and an affiliated membership of nearly 15,000 Masons.

The first hall erected for the meetings of the Savannah Lodges was situated on President street, near St. James Square. It was a two-story frame building, and for many years was used as a private residence. This building was torn down in 1888, and the *Morning News* of March 28, 1888, had the following account of the old landmark.¹ The next

¹ TEARING DOWN THE OLD MASONIC HALL, AN HISTORIC ROOKERY.--The two-story wooden building on a brick basement fronting on President street was erected by the members of Solomon's Lodge in 1799, and was used by the Masonic fraternity until 1858, when they removed to the building on the northeast corner of Bull and Broughton streets, having sold the old site to the city in 1856. The city bought the property and that adjoining on the west, which was at one time the residence of General Lach-

building used is on the northeast corner of Broughton and Bull streets, which was jointly used by the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges until these two orders erected separate buildings of their own. The present Masonic temple is situated on the northwest corner of Liberty and Whitaker streets. This is a substantial and handsome building. The first story is rented for stores. The second story is a fine, capacious hall for concerts, balls, dramatic representations, etc. The third story contains the chambers of the fraternity.

At the present time Savannah has five lodges of Master Masons, Commandery of Knights Templar, Council of R. and S. M., and a chapter of the Royal Arch as follows:

Palestine Commandery No. 5 was instituted on the 15th of April, 1867,

lan McIntosh of the Revolutionary Army, intending to erect thereon a guard-house or police station; but the people in the neighborhood objected to its being used for that purpose, and it was sold to the late John J. Kelley for one thousand dollars. That gentleman on his death bequeathed the entire property to the Union Society. The workmen yesterday pulled down the partitions that divided the old lodge-room into bedrooms, and it once more had the appearance of a meeting-place of the brethren. In the arched ceiling, almost obliterated by the numberless coats of whitewash that had been put upon it by people who have occupied the premises, could be seen the outlines of the "Blazing Star." The hooks in the walls and marks on the floor indicated that Royal Arch Masons had there seen for the first time the 'Sanctum Sanctorum,' and that they had worked in the quarries and showed evidence of their skill. It was in that old lodge-room that Honorable William Stephens, General James Jackson, Governor Josiah Tattall, and other illustrious Georgians and Masons met in the early days of the then young State. It was there also that the Cuban patriot, General Lopez, who was soon after garroted in Havana, was made a Mason in 1850. There are quite a number of members of the fraternity now living who were brought 'to light' in the old room, which today will disappear forever. It is with feelings akin to regret that we see these venerable structures torn down, while yet their inner timbers appear to be strong enough to stand for centuries. They, however, must make way for buildings more suitable to the uses of the present generation. A noble structure, the Whitefield Building, will succeed the old hall, and the site is virtually a Masonic contribution to that noble charity, the Union Society; for the land was the gift of the late John J. Kelley, Past Master of Zerubbabel Lodge, number fifteen, and the money with which the new structure is to be erected is a part of the bequest of the late William F. Holland, Past Master of Ancient Landmark Lodge, number two hundred and thirty-one. The building will be a fitting memorial to George Whitefield, the founder of the Bethesda Orphan House, and John J. Kelley and William F. Holland, two members of the society whose timely beneficence has added this valuable property to the assets from which is to be derived an income for the support of the orphans of the Union Society, the present guardian of Whitefield's sacred trust to the people of Savannah.

Present officers: Thomas Ballantyne, T. C.; W. A. Walker, G.; J. A. Roberts, P.; J. H. Cavanaugh, C. G.; R. R. Lovell, T. J.; J. F. La Far, R.

Georgia Council No. 2, R. and S. M., was established several years ago. The present officers are Thomas Ballantyne, Ill. M.; W. S. Rockwell, Ill. H. of T.; R. J. Nunn, Ill. H. A.; Robert H. Footman, T.; Henry T. Botts, R.

Georgia Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch, was established in 1818. The present officers are Thomas Ballantyne, E. P. H.; T. S. Haines, E. K.; J. H. Cavanaugh, E. S.; C. A. Drayton, C. H.; B. Brady, P. S.; P. H. Ward, R.; R. C. Kennedy, R. A. C.; C. G. Anderson, sentinel.

The lodges of master masons are as follows: *Solomon's Lodge No. 1*, as previously stated, was chartered in 1735. Among the treasures of the lodge is an old Bible, presented by General Oglethorpe, with writing on the fly-leaf. The present officers are W. B. Spann, W. M.; E. E. Buckner, S. W.; J. A. Thomas, J. W.; H. S. Colding, S.; R. H. Lewis, T.; J. H. Fox, tiler.

Zerubbabel Lodge, No. 15, was chartered on the 5th of November, 1840. The present officers are W. A. Walker, W. M.; J. Kiley, S.

Clinton Lodge, No. 54, was chartered on the 27th of October, 1847. Its present officers are J. E. Mallery, W. M.; W. Russell, jr., S.

Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 241, was chartered on the 15th of November, 1859. The present officers are W. S. Rockwell, W. M.; J. S. Haines, S.

Landrum Lodge, No. 48, is the youngest of the Masonic lodges of the city. Its officers are A. H. McDonell, W. M.; S. P. Goodwin, S. W.; J. W. Pead, J. W.; H. E. Wilson, S.; C. H. Carson, T.; D. L. Jackson, tiler.

The colored citizens of Savannah are represented by four Masonic lodges, the *Eureka Lodge, No. 1*, *Hilton Lodge, No. 2*, *Mount Moriah Lodge No. 16*, *Pythagoras Lodge, No. 14*.

The society of Independent Order of Odd Fellows has five lodges, an encampment, and one canton of the uniformed division in Savannah.

Oglethorpe Lodge, No. 1, the first branch of the order established in Savannah, was instituted in 1843. The officers are H. Emmett Wilson, N. G.; J. H. Osborne, secretary.

Live Oak Lodge, No. 3, was instituted in 1843. Isaac Beckett is N. G.; John Houston, secretary.

DeKalb Lodge, No. 9, was instituted in 1843. Its officers are J. W. Smith, N. G.; J. Riley, secretary.

Haupt Lodge, No. 57, was instituted in 1869. Its officers are J. A. Shephard, N. G.; A. N. Manucy, secretary.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 12, was the fourth lodge instituted in Savannah. Its officers are T. Stockton, N. G.; E. E. Cheatham, secretary.

Magnolia Encampment, No. 1, was instituted in 1845. W. J. O'Brien is C. P., and J. S. Tyson, secretary.

Chatham Canton No. 1 of the uniformed rank has the following officers: J. W. Jackson, commander; A. B. Brook, lieutenant; J. W. Pearson, ensign; A. N. Manucy, clerk; C. H. Dorsett, accountant.

The Odd Fellows General Relief Committee has been a most valuable auxiliary in affording aid to distressed members of the order. D. Morgan is president.

Odd Fellows Hall was for many years on the northeast corner of Broughton and Bull streets. In 1887 a new hall was completed on the northwest corner of State and Barnard streets. This fine building was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of April 6, 1889. Efforts are now being put forward to secure the erection of another building for the use of the fraternity.

The Knights of Pythias have several flourishing branches in Savannah. Among the lodges are *Forest City Lodge, No. 1*, *Myrtle Lodge, No. 6*, *Teutonia Lodge, No. 7*, *Excelsior Lodge, No. 8*, *Calanthe Lodge, No. 28*, *Du Guesclin Division, No. 1*. One branch of the Endowment rank, and of the Uniform Division. Knights of Pythias' Hall is situated on the southeast corner of Barnard and York streets.

Among the other secret societies of Savannah are *Alliance Lodge, No. 586*, Knights of Honor; and *Savannah Lodge, No. 1183*; *Tattnall Council, No. 884*, American Legion of Honor; *Isondiga Lodge, No. 18*, and *Sheperd Lodge, No. 17*, Ancient Order of United Workmen; *Branch No. 38*, Catholic Knights of America; *Savannah Lodge, No. 2*, Golden Chain; *Georgia Lodge, No. 151*, O. K. S. B.; *Pulaski Council, No. 153*, Royal Arcanum; *Jasper Council, No. 10*, Home Circle; three branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; two lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars; one division of the Sons of Temperance; *Georgia Tent No. 151*, of I. O. of R.; *St. John the Baptist Society*, and *St.*

Patrick's Society of T. A. B.; two lodges of the I. O. B. B., and one lodge of the U. S. of T.

The soldiers who fought in the Confederate and Federal armies during the late civil war, have each an organization in Savannah, the object of which is for social reunion and benevolence. The *Confederate Veterans Association* was formed a few years ago and is in a flourishing condition. The officers are L. McLaws, president; H. R. Jackson, W. W. Gordon, vice-presidents; J. K. P. Carr, treasurer; E. A. Silva, secretary. The organization composed of honorably discharged Federal soldiers is known as the *Winfield Scott Hancock Post No. 48*. Its officers are T. F. Gleason, commander; W. Snow, senior vice-commander; E. Ybanez, junior vice-commander; S. F. B. Gillespie, adjutant.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ESTILL, COLONEL J. H. The story of the life of a self-made man is almost always interesting, particularly to those who have their way to make in the world. The methods by which he won distinction, or acquired fortune, are eagerly studied by those who are ambitious and enterprising, with the hope of finding something that will assist them in their efforts to achieve success.

Colonel John Holbrook Estill is a conspicuous example of a self-made man. He owes his success in life to his own unaided exertions. He began at the bottom of the ladder, and has climbed steadily toward the top. Indomitable perseverance, great application, a high order of executive ability and excellent judgment in business matters are marked features of his character.

Colonel Estill was born in Charleston, S. C., October 28, 1840, in a building on Broad street which subsequently was occupied by that celebrated organ of secession, the *Charleston Mercury*. He was one of a family of eleven children. William Estill, his father, who was a book-

seller, bookbinder and printer, lived to the age of eighty-two, and died in Savannah in 1882. From his earliest years Colonel Estill has been connected in one way and another with the printing business. His father moved from Charleston to Savannah in 1851, and at the early age of eleven years Colonel Estill began his career in the office of the *Evening Journal*, his first work being setting type and distributing newspapers. During the next five years he was employed at different times in the offices of the *Savannah Daily Courier* and the *Savannah Georgian*. In 1856 he returned to Charleston, and served an apprenticeship in the printing house of Walker, Evans & Cogswell. In 1859 he was back in Savannah assisting in the publication of the *Evening Express*. The *Express* was a failure, however, and when the war of secession began he was a pressman in a job office which was situated on the site now occupied by the *Morning News* building.

Colonel Estill was, of course, in sympathy with the prevailing sentiment of his State in political matters, and promptly volunteered when troops were called for. He was one of those who garrisoned Fort Pulaski, and he went with his company, the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, commanded by the distinguished Colonel F. S. Bartow, to Virginia. He has always been proud of the fact that he was one of "Bartow's boys." He was wounded in battle, and was discharged from the army in 1863 because of his wounds, but he afterwards served as a volunteer in defense of Savannah.

At the close of the war Colonel Estill was penniless and without occupation. He was not, however, discouraged. He had confidence in himself and he was willing to work at anything that promised to yield him a living. He accepted employment at a dollar a day, but kept his eyes open for chances to improve his material condition. In 1866, while working as pressman in the *News and Herald* office, he purchased a small job printing office, and in 1867 he bought an interest in the *News and Herald*, and became its business manager. In the following year he secured entire control of that newspaper and changed its name to the *Morning News*.

It was not an easy matter to make a newspaper in Savannah pay at that time. There were two other morning newspapers, but the *Morning News* quickly became the favorite, and in a short time had the field to

itself. In 1876 the *Morning News* became financially strong enough to own a home of its own, and a four-story building was erected on the present site of the magnificent *Morning News* publishing house, which was built nine years later.

It may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that the *Morning News* under Colonel Estill's management, has led the newspaper press of the South in every step of its improvement. It used a folder when there was not another in use south of Philadelphia, and the same is true with respect to the mailing machine. It was the first to print from stereotype plates, and it was the first in Georgia to organize a regular system of correspondence and to use the telegraph extensively in its special news service. In the *Morning News* publishing house there is an immense business carried on outside of the publishing of a newspaper. Job printing, lithographing and book-binding are done on an extensive scale. The patrons of the publishing house are found in about every city in the South.

Colonel Estill also owns the *Macon Telegraph*, the leading newspaper of Middle Georgia, and one of the four great dailies of the State. Outside of his newspapers he has taken a leading part in a great many business enterprises, and continues to do so. In all undertakings for the benefit of Savannah he is pushed to the front, and made to shoulder a large share of the burden. Within the last few years he has been endeavoring to relieve himself of many of the trusts confided to his care, but he has only partially succeeded. He is still, in a very marked degree, a servant of the public, and doubtless will continue to be. Among the places of trust and responsibility he now fills are the following: President of the Union Society, which includes the care of the Bethesda Orphan Home, founded in 1740 by Rev. George Whitefield; President of the Chatham Real Estate and Improvement Company; a member of the Board of Public Education, and a County Commissioner. Besides these he is either president or director in a dozen or more corporations. He built one of the street railways of Savannah entirely from his own means, and was the projector of the Belt Line Railroad. In addition to the various business enterprises to which attention has already been called he directs a rice plantation and cattle ranch which he owns in South Carolina.

Colonel Estill has never held an elective political office, except that



Engr. by F. O. M. 1877

A. L. Hartshorn

of public printer, to which he was twice elected. He has, however, been on the staff of the governor for many years, and is at present the Georgia member of the National Democratic Committee.

Colonel Estill is almost wholly a self-educated man. He received some benefits from the public schools, but he did not attend them regularly because he was so occupied that he could not. He has been a reader all his life, however, and being a thinker, as well as a man of many original ideas, his want of early educational advantages has not seriously interfered with his success in life. He is not contentious, but he adheres to his opinions with great tenacity when once they are formed. He yields gracefully when the facts are against him, however, and is quick to set himself right when he finds that he is in the wrong. He is an enemy of cant, hypocrisy and humbuggery in whatever shape they present themselves, and does not hesitate to show his hostility to them, but he is inclined to treat leniently the faults and shortcomings of his fellow men. The late Colonel Thompson, who was the editor of the *Morning News* for a quarter of a century, said that had Colonel Estill given his undivided attention to editorial work he would have made a reputation second to that of no other editor in the country. Upon questions that interest him he writes with force and clearness. As an "All-around man" he probably ranks with the best of the newspaper men of the country, as he is equally at home in writing local matter, editorials, or directing the business department.

HARTRIDGE, ALFRED LAMAR, was born in Savannah, February 17, 1837, the son of Charles Hartridge, a cotton factor, a native of Savannah, of Saxon lineage, and was the youngest of four brothers, Julian, Algernon Sidney, Charles John, and Alfred Lamar. He was educated at the Georgia Military Institute, Marietta, Ga., and was senior captain of cadets when he withdrew from the institute to enter commercial life in Savannah in October, 1854.

At the time of the secession of Georgia he was a bank officer under G. B. Lamar, president of the Bank of Commerce. On the withdrawal of his State from the Union he joined the Chatham Artillery as a private, but was soon afterwards made first lieutenant of the DeKalb Riflemen, and on June 7, 1861, was mustered into the service of the Confederacy with his

company, and ordered to Genesis Point, at the mouth of the Great Ogeechee River. In August, 1861, he was elected captain of the DeKalb Riflemen, and re-enlisted with his company in the Confederate service for the war. He built and named Fort McAllister, calling it after his warm friend, Colonel Joseph L. McAllister, who was afterward killed in Virginia. During his command of this work Captain Hartridge had several engagements with the enemy, first with one and then with four gunboats, repulsing all attacks.

In August, 1862, he was transferred with his company to the First Battalion of Georgia Sharpshooters, under command of Major Robert H. Anderson, (afterward brigadier-general of cavalry.) In the spring of 1863 he was promoted to major of artillery C. S. A., and placed in command of the heavy batteries at Rosedew, on the Little Ogeechee River. The island of Rosedew was considered by General Beauregard as the strategic point from which the Federals would attempt to advance on Savannah. On November 18, 1864, Major Hartridge was ordered by General McLaws, then in command of the military district of Georgia, to take command of a force consisting of the Twenty-seventh Georgia Battalion of Infantry, the Ashley Dragoons, Captain Heyward, and a section of Maxwell's artillery under Lieutenant Huger, and to proceed to the Central Railroad bridge over the Oconee River, to hold it against what was then supposed to be a raiding party sent to destroy railroad communication with Southwestern Georgia; but which in fact was Sherman's army advancing from Atlanta. He held this bridge and Ball's Ferry for three days against the attacks of Osterhaus's division of Sherman's Army, being gallantly assisted by the Cadets of the Georgia Military Institute under the command of Major F. W. Capers, and by other State troops under the command of General H. C. Wayne, adjutant-general of the State of Georgia. On the third day Lieutenant-General W. J. Hardie visited this command, and seeing the overwhelming strength of the enemy, ordered the troops to fall back to Millen.

On November 30, 1864, he was placed in command of that portion of the outer line of the defenses around Savannah at Monteith, extending from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad bridge over the Savannah River to the Central Railroad, just to the southwest of Harrison's place. The troops under his command consisting of six companies of the Twen-

ty-seventh Georgia Battalion, Howard's Battalion, a North Carolina Battalion, two Cavalry companies and Captain Abell's Light Battery of four pieces. On December 6th the advance of the Federals appeared in front of this line, and on the day following a general attack was made by skirmishers, and in the afternoon by heavy columns. By order of the general commanding, the troops were withdrawn from this line on the night of December 7th, and Major Hartridge was placed in command of that portion of the inner line resting on the Williamson place on the river.

On December 13th Fort McAllister was captured, and on the 14th Major Hartridge was ordered to take command of the Little Ogeechee batteries from Rosedew to the railroad bridge crossing the river. This line he held until the night of December 20th, when all the lines around Savannah were abandoned, and the army withdrawn to the north side of the river, leaving Savannah defenseless. After the evacuation of Savannah he was placed in command of the Twenty-seventh Georgia Battalion, and served in General McLaw's Division in South and North Carolina, taking part in many skirmishes, and in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. He ended his war record as a colonel of infantry on April 19, 1865, at Greensboro, N. C., when General J. E. Johnston surrendered his army to General Sherman.

Since that year he has been actively at work in his native city, endeavoring to do his share towards reviving the shattered fortunes of his section. In 1876, during the yellow fever epidemic which devastated Savannah, he served as a volunteer in the Benevolent Association, and worked among the sick and poor without intermission from the beginning to the end of this fearful scourge. Particularly has he been untiring in his endeavors to aid those who are developing the Central Railroad Company of Georgia into one of the great railroad systems of the country, and in encouraging those who believe in the future greatness of Savannah.

MERCER, GEORGE A., born in Savannah, Ga., February 9, 1835. His father, Hugh W. Mercer, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1808. His mother was Mary S. Mercer, *née* Anderson. Hugh W. Mercer was graduated at West Point in 1828, in the class with Jefferson Davis, and one class behind Robert E. Lee. He was the intimate, personal

friend of General Lee. Lieutenant Mercer was for several years on the personal staff of General Winfield Scott. He was sent to Savannah on duty as an officer of artillery. General Lee came to Savannah at the same time as an officer of the U. S. Engineer Corps. In 1833 General Mercer resigned from the army, settled in Savannah and married there Miss Mary S. Anderson, the daughter of Mr. George Anderson, a very prominent merchant and citizen of Savannah. Hugh W. Mercer became cashier of the old Planter's Bank of Savannah, and retained his position until the breaking out of the late war. He was one of the first brigadier-generals appointed by President Davis, and served throughout the entire war on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, and in the army of Northern Georgia under Generals Joseph E. Johnston and Hood. At the close of hostilities General Mercer returned to Savannah; then he entered into a banking and commission business in Baltimore, finally went to Europe, and died at Baden Baden, Germany, in 1877, in his sixty-ninth year.

General Mercer's mother, the grandmother of Colonel George A. Mercer, was the daughter of the distinguished Cyrus Griffin, of Virginia, the president of the last Continental Congress. General Mercer was the son of Colonel Hugh Mercer, of Fredericksburg, Va., who was president of the old Farmers' Bank of Fredericksburg for many years. Colonel Hugh Mercer was the son of General Hugh Mercer of the Revolutionary army, who was killed at the battle of Princeton, N. J. He was the intimate personal friend of General Washington.

Of the three children now living of Hugh and Mary S. Mercer, George A. Mercer is the eldest, the other two being Mrs. Mary S. Walker, wife of General H. H. Walker, of the Confederate Army, now a resident of Morristown, N. J., and Robert Lee Mercer. George A. Mercer received his preliminary education in Savannah. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the celebrated school of Mr. Russell, in New Haven, Conn. Upon his return he became a pupil of the well-known teacher, William T. Feay, who prepared him for college. In August, 1853, he entered the sophomore class of Princeton, N. J., and was graduated in 1856. He attended the law school at the University of Virginia in 1857. In 1858 he went to Europe. Upon his return to Savannah he entered the law office of Messrs. Lloyd and Owens, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. After admission, he remained in the law office of Ward, Jackson & Jones for

one year. Soon after he began practice, in 1860, he was taken into co-partnership by George A. Gordon, esq., then counsel for the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. When the war broke out in 1861 both partners entered the Confederate service, and never resumed practice together. Colonel Gordon after the war moved to Huntsville, Ala., and died there. George A. Mercer during the war married Miss Nannie Maury Herndon, daughter of Dr. Brodie S. Herndon, a distinguished physician and surgeon in the Confederate Army, of Fredericksburg, Va. George A. Mercer entered the war as corporal in the Republican Blues, organized in 1861. He was soon promoted to a lieutenancy in said company, and in 1861 was tendered a position in the adjutant and inspector general's department, with the rank of captain and assistant-adjutant-general. He at first served upon the staff of General Mercer, at Brunswick, Savannah, and Charleston, and along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina. He was afterwards transferred to the Western Army, then under command of General Joseph E. Johnston. He participated in all the battles towards the close of General Johnston's command, and in those delivered by General Hood. Under Hood he was the adjutant-general of Smith's Brigade of Cleburne's Division. He saw much of General Cleburne prior to his death at the battle of Franklin, and appreciated and admired his fine soldierly qualities. He was ordered by the war department, just at the close of the war, to report to General Howell Cobb, at Macon, Ga., and was there captured with the Confederate troops by the forces under General Wilson, and paroled. He resumed his law practice in Savannah in the fall of 1865, as soon as the courts were open, and has since continued to practice his profession. In 1872 and 1873, and in 1873 and 1874, he represented Chatham county in the Georgia Legislature, but has filled no other political office. Upon the reorganization of the Savannah military, he was chosen captain of his old company, the Republican Blues, and remained in active command for fifteen years, until December 27, 1886, when he was promoted to the colonelcy of the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, which position he still holds. He was president of the board of trustees of the Savannah Medical College. He is a director of the Georgia Historical Society, and of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Chatham Academy, and president of the Board of Public

Education for the city of Savannah and county of Chatham. He is president for the present year of the Bar Association of Georgia, and is one of the executive committee of the American Bar Association of which he was one of the organizers.

Colonel Mercer sustained a severe loss in the death of his wife on June 16, 1885. Of the seven children born of this union five survive: George, Lewis, Robert Lee, Edward, and Nannie Herndon, the only daughter, now Mrs. J. M. Lang.

MCMAHON, CAPT., JOHN, was born near Kilrush, county Clare, Ireland, in March, 1815, and emigrated with his parents to America in early boyhood. They settled in Meramichi, N. B., where he and his sister, Mrs. Edward Grant, now a resident of Iowa, were soon after left as orphans, they being the only children of their deceased parents. From Meramichi he moved to Utica, N. Y., with his sister and family, and continued to reside there until about 1836, when he came to Savannah with several others under an engagement to work in a shoe factory. Young McMahon's comrades returned North the following summer, but he decided to remain here, and soon after obtained a situation from Captain Wiltberger, who was the first to discover his sterling qualities, which in after years made him conspicuous. Captain Wiltberger was then proprietor of the city hotel, which was the principal hostelry of the city. Mr. McMahon remained in this position about two years when he with the aid of some friends, went into business on his own account, on Whitaker street.

In April, 1840, he was married to Miss Kate Harty, of Locust Grove, Taliaferro county, Ga. Her gentle manners and amiable disposition had their influence in shaping his after career. In November, 1841, Captain Wiltberger opened the Pulaski House and Mr. McMahon succeeded him as proprietor of the City Hotel, in which position he was both popular and successful. He was doing a good business at the hotel in 1846 when Georgia was called on to furnish troops to serve in the war with Mexico. Being an officer in the "Irish Jasper Greens," a company which had volunteered and been accepted under the call as Savannah's quota to the Georgia Regiment, he turned his business over to a manager, under direction of his estimable wife, and proceeded with his company to Columbus,

Ga., where they were mustered into the service of the United States, June 11th, for a term of twelve months. Captain (now General) Henry R. Jackson, of the Greens, was elected colonel of the Georgia Regiment on its organization, and Lieutenant McMahon was elected to succeed him as captain on the 20th of June. The regiment left Columbus for the seat of war in Mexico on June 28th.

An incident in Captain McMahon's history at this period may be mentioned to show the character and determination of the man. When the Georgia troops reached the Brazos they received instructions to proceed up the Rio Grande to Camp Belknap opposite Burita, where they remained about two weeks. Among the troops there assembled was the Fourth Illinois Regiment under command of Colonel Baker. This regiment was regarded as one of the finest from the Northwest. In consequence of the limited facilities for transportation to Comargo, where the troops were subsequently ordered, it was necessary to move only a few companies at a time. Four companies of the Georgia Regiment including the Jasper Greens and the Kenesaw Rangers were left behind for a few days, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Redd. On the evening of August 31st the troops received orders to proceed to Comargo, and the Georgia troops were marched to the river bank for the purpose of taking the steamer *Corvette* which had just arrived. While waiting at the landing two or three sparring contests occurred between members of the Jasper Greens and of the Kenesaw Rangers, which occasioned considerable excitement, as the friends of the contestants cheered them on lustily. Colonel Baker, who was aware that Colonel Jackson had gone to Comargo, was returning to camp with a detachment of his men from the funeral of a brother officer when he heard the noise, and imagining that there was trouble among the soldiers, marched down to the point from whence the disorder proceeded. Before his arrival, however, Captain McMahon had already interfered, stopped the sparring, which was becoming rather earnest, and marched his men on board the steamer, and proceeded with them to the hurricane deck where he was reprimanding them for their boisterous conduct, when Colonel Baker hurried his men on board the steamer, and rushed up the stairway to this deck. Captain McMahon, who was addressing his men at the time, had his back turned to the stairway, and the first intimation he had of Colonel Baker's presence was a peremptory command

"Surrender your sword." Captain McMahon not recognizing the officer, turned upon him and replied: "I'll cross swords with you but will not surrender." A fierce combat ensued and Colonel Baker was being worsted, when one of his men seized him around the waist and drawing him back, said, "Colonel, he's too much for you," and others yelled, "charge bayonets," "run him through, etc." The Illinois men at once rushed forward, Captain McMahon was knocked down, bayoneted through the mouth, and pinioned to the deck. Some of the Jaspers perceiving this cried out, "Boys they have killed our captain," and then rushed upon the Illinoisans killing some, seriously wounding others, and forcing a number overboard. The disturbance was soon over. Captain McMahon was reported dangerously hurt and Colonel Baker fatally wounded. Both, however, recovered. Colonel Jackson, on hearing of the affair, ordered Captain McMahon and his company under arrest, and had charges preferred in order that the matter might be fully investigated and that there should be no misunderstanding in the future about the unfortunate affair. A court-martial was ordered by General Taylor, and resulted in the thorough exoneration of Captain McMahon from all blame in the matter. Early in December Captain McMahon obtained leave of absence to attend to some important business requiring his presence in Savannah. Soon after his return to the city his health began to fail, as a result of exposure, etc., while in the field with his command. Later on finding that he would not be able to resume active duty before the "Greens" term of enlistment expired, he forwarded his resignation as captain of the corps.

He resumed management of the city hotel as soon as his health permitted, but afterwards—in the winter of 1848-49—sold out his interest and moved to Locust Grove where he engaged in farming for two years, after which he returned to Savannah. On the 1st of September, 1851, he formed a partnership with Mr. James Doyle, under the firm name of McMahon & Doyle, for the carrying on of a wholesale grocery business on Bay street, which business was successful up to the dissolution of the firm on the 1st of March, 1858. After this dissolution he went into the produce commission business on his own account. On the 30th of April, 1859, he formed a copartnership with Mr. W. J. Harty, under the firm name of John McMahon & Co., which firm continued until November 30, 1862. This firm did a large business in grain and feed up to the middle

or latter part of 1861, when the war practically brought the business of the firm to a close.

Captain McMahon always took an active interest in military matters. He was a member of the "Phoenix Riflemen" before the organization of the "Irish Jasper Greens" in 1842, and a member of the latter corps from the date of its organization, and held various offices in it from time to time, including the position of captain from 20th of June, 1846, to—1847; June —, 1847, to December 30, 1848, and December 21, 1855, to January 4, 1859. He was presented with a handsome dress sword by the members of the corps as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services during this latter term, on the 1st of May, 1858. It was to be expected that he would not be idle when the war between the States commenced. With the same spirit that actuated so many others of his fellow-citizens he promptly aided in organizing the Pulaski Guards early in 1861, and entered the service with that corps as a lieutenant. On the expiration of the first term of enlistment of that corps he was elected captain of the Washington Volunteers, and re-entered the Confederate service with that company as a part of the first volunteer regiment of Georgia. He was with this command in Fort Pulaski while it was beleaguered by the Federal forces, and during the bombardment which led to its surrender in April, 1862. As a prisoner of war he with the other members of the garrison was sent to Governor's Island, N. Y., from which point he was about two months later transferred to Johnson's Island, O., where he remained until late in September when he with a number of others was sent to Vicksburg, Miss., to be exchanged. From this point he returned to Georgia and located in Milledgeville (after severing his connection with the army on account of impaired health) where he remained until the latter part of 1864, when he again returned to Savannah.

Soon after the close of the war in 1865 he again went into business, this time with Mr. E. Waitzfelder, of New York, as a partner, under the firm name of John McMahon & Co., in the wholesale grocery, grain and feed line. The business of this firm was very successful, but owing to Captain McMahon's health failing again it was sold out to Dillon & Stetson on the 1st of January 1869, a short time after he returned from a trip to Europe, taken mainly for the benefit of his health. He was out of business from this time until November, 1870, when in conjunction with Eugene Kelly,

esq., of New York, and John Flannery and others of Savannah, he organized the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, and became its vice-president and manager. The strong financial backing given the institution by Mr. Kelly, coupled with the ability and good judgment of Captain McMahon and the confidence of the business community in his integrity, gave the bank a reputation at once for soundness and conservatism which constantly increased up to the day of his death, and which continued to grow after that sad event.

Captain McMahon while intensely American in his feelings, and while ever ready to do his duty to his adopted country, never ceased to remember the land of his birth, and was always in the front rank when any movement for the benefit of Ireland or any of her children was on foot. He was elected a member of the Hibernian Society in December, 1839, was chosen treasurer in March, 1855, served as vice-president from 1859 to 1869, and was elected president in March, 1873, and continued in that position up to his death. He was one of the original thirteen composing the Jasper Monument Association organized in 1878, and served as its president from that time until his death. The time and labor which he devoted to the patriotic work of perpetuating the memory of this "Irish American hero," was the stepping-stone to the final success of this work some years after he had passed away. As chairman of the committee under whose auspices the new cathedral on Abercorn street was built, he rendered efficient aid in that project. As a member of the board of education he was noted for the deep interest he took in the public schools and in the cause of education generally. He never sought political honor, but at the urgent request of a large number of his fellow-citizens, he served several terms as alderman of the city, and was on various occasions its acting mayor.

He died suddenly on the night of the 20th of January, 1881. This sketch may be fittingly closed with a paragraph taken from a sketch of his life in the *Morning News* of the day after the announcement of his death, which says, "In truth there are few men who will be more missed in the community than Captain John McMahon, and his death is an affliction to the city. He was kind hearted, genial, charitable and generous, and hundreds who have enjoyed his benevolence will most bitterly mourn his loss." Captain McMahon left no children. His widow survived until

August 25, 1887, when she died after a short illness, while on a visit to Atlanta, Ga. Both are interred in the Cathedral Cemetery, near Savannah.

LAWTON, HON. GEN. A. R. Alexander Robert Lawton was born, and reared, in St. Peter's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina, on the 4th of November, 1818. His grandfather was an officer of the Continental army, and his father pursued the avocation of a planter. His youth was spent among the comforts and the sports of a generous Southern plantation, while his early education was acquired at the private schools in the neighborhood, established and supported by contiguous planters intent upon the liberal instruction and intellectual advancement of their children. At the early age of sixteen he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Graduating from that institution in June 1839 with the rank of second lieutenant, he was assigned to the First Artillery and, for the ensuing eighteen months was stationed successively at Plattsburg and Rouse's Point, New York, and at Eastport, Maine. His class at West Point, numbering eighty-three at the beginning, graduated only thirty-one members, among whom may be mentioned Generals Halleck, Canby, Burton, Hunt, Stevens and Gilmer. Resigning his commission in the army in January, 1841, Lieutenant Lawton repaired to Cambridge, Mass., where he matriculated as a student of Dane Law School. Receiving his degree of L. L. B. from that institution in June, 1842, he returned home, and for some six months, continued his law studies in the office of the Hon. William F. Colcock. In December of the same year, after a thorough examination before the Court of Appeals in Columbia, South Carolina, he was admitted to the bar.

In January, 1843, he established his home in Savannah, Georgia, and entered regularly and very earnestly upon the practice of the profession of his choice. His marriage, in November, 1845, to Miss Sarah H. Alexander, a daughter of that prominent Georgian and cultivated gentleman, Adam L. Alexander, esq., proved a source of unalloyed domestic happiness.

Without in any wise laying aside his professional employments, he accepted, in November, 1849, the presidency of the Augusta and Savannah

Railroad Company. This office he retained until the entire completion and successful operation of that road in 1854. In its location, construction, equipment and conduct he displayed an energy, intelligence, fidelity, and ability worthy of every commendation.

General Lawton's entry into political life was as a representative from Chatham County in the Legislature of Georgia during the session of 1855-56. Among other important services then rendered by him will be remembered his framing, introduction, and successful support of the bill which culminated in the incorporation of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, a project which enured to the ever-expanding benefit of Southern Georgia and Florida. During those days of excitement which rendered the winter of 1860-61 ever memorable in the political history of Georgia, he was a member of the State Senate, and time and again in the chamber of that body measured swords with the famous Benjamin H. Hill, who was then the acknowledged leader of all opposed to the Secession Sentiment which was agitating the public mind.

While absent from the State, and entirely without solicitation on his part, General Lawton was again called upon to represent the county of Chatham in the Lower House during the legislative session of 1874-75.

Of the convention which in 1877 formed the present Constitution of Georgia, and over which the venerable and beloved Ex-Governor Charles J. Jenkins presided, General Lawton was unanimously chosen the vice-president. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee the services rendered by him were continuous and most valuable. Of the Electoral College, which in 1876 cast the vote of Georgia for the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden as president of the United States, General Lawton was the president. He was chairman of the Georgia delegation, which at Cincinnati nominated General Hancock for president, and also of the delegation which at Chicago nominated Grover Cleveland for the same exalted office.

Early in 1885 he was nominated by President Cleveland as Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. Upon a reference of this nomination to the proper committee in the Senate, it was claimed that General Lawton was ineligible to the position by reason of the fact that having early in life held commission in the regular army of the United States, he had during the war between the States accepted service as a general officer in the

Confederate Army. The nomination was withdrawn by President Cleveland, and the special session of the Senate was concluded. It was conceded on all sides that the nominee was in every respect well qualified to represent the government in the diplomatic position indicated, and that no objection to his confirmation could be urged save the technical one which raised a doubt as to his legal status under the constitutional amendment.

The question of General Lawton's eligibility was referred by the president to the attorney-general, who, after a careful examination, submitted an opinion that "Mr. Lawton is qualified to hold civil office under the government of the United States." Before the opinion of the attorney-general had been communicated to General Lawton, wishing to relieve the president of all embarrassment, he addressed the following communication to the chief magistrate of the nation :

"SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, April 17, 1885.

To his Excellency Grover Cleveland,

President of the United States.

DEAR SIR : — Since the interviews which you were kind enough to grant me during the early days of the present month, I have thought often and earnestly about the relations which I sustain to your administration by reason of my nomination to be Minister to Russia, and the objections which have been interposed to the same.

After full consideration of the probable effects to flow from your adherence to this nomination,—or rather from my appointment during recess,—I am constrained to believe that I would become the innocent cause of attacks annoying, if not virulent, upon the action of the President. I have felt too sensibly the great honor which has been conferred upon me, and the unexpected manner in which your kind intentions have been hindered, to be willing that any unpleasant results should be reached, if I can prevent them.

Permit me therefore, Mr. President, to request that my name be no longer considered by you in connection with the mission to Russia, and that this high commission may be bestowed upon some citizen whose appointment will produce harmony rather than discord. I cannot be blind to the fact that recent events in Europe must put an additional pressure upon you to have this important position promptly and satisfactorily filled.

I present this request in sincerity and in all good faith, with a grateful sense of the high honor conferred upon me, and of the over-partial estimate of my fitness for so responsible a post, evidenced by the nomination already made. No results that may be reached in the future can deprive me of the satisfaction thus derived.

While my relations as a citizen to the Government were under discussion, with the probability of an appointment to follow, I refrained, through motives of delicacy, from expressing any opinion in my own case. But now that I relieve the President from all further consideration of my fitness or eligibility, I beg leave to append to this letter a memorandum giving reasons in brief for my conviction that I labor under no political disabilities. Had I entertained any doubts on the subject, I would not have been dealing fairly with an administration which has so honored me.

With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, I am

Your most obedient servant, A. R. LAWTON."

To this letter the President made the following reply:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1885.

The Hon. A. R. Lawton, Savannah, Ga.,

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret exceedingly that for any reason the administration is to be deprived of your honorable and valuable services in the mission to Russia. The opinion of the Attorney-General upon the question of your alleged disability under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was so completely satisfactory, and removed so entirely from my mind all doubts as to your eligibility, that upon reading it I at once decided to ask you to accept the position, and I learn from the Secretary of State that he telegraphed you to that effect: but it seems that your letter of April 17th was then on its way, which was followed by that of April 18th affirming your decision.

I sincerely regret this determination on your part, so unselfishly formed and patriotically expressed; and whilst I must reluctantly accept it as an announcement of your deliberate desire and personal wish, I can but feel that the Country is greatly the loser by it.

With sincere regard and high respect, I am

Your obedient servant, GROVER CLEVELAND."

The patriotism which thus laid upon the altar of Democratic harmony one of the highest honors within the gift of the administration, won for him a reputation transcending any fame he could have acquired by an acceptance of the tendered mission.

When Congress reassembled in December, 1885, the first private act passed was one removing the political disabilities of General Lawton. It received the unanimous vote of both houses.

In April, 1887, President Cleveland conferred upon him the mission to Austria-Hungary. As minister plenipotentiary to that power, General Lawton conducted himself, and maintained diplomatic relations, with marked acceptability both to his Home Government and to the Austrian Court. His residence in Vienna, which extended over a period of two years, was entirely pleasant. His resignation of this official position was in the hands of the Secretary of State prior to the inauguration of President Harrison; although, by request, he delayed his return home until the arrival of his successor.

On the evening of his departure the *Vienna Weekly News* thus spoke of the American Minister: "All who have enjoyed the favor of General Lawton's acquaintance can bear witness to the amiability and dignity with which he has discharged his important duties, while those whose relations with him have been purely official, can testify to his unfailing attention and zeal in whatever he had to do. The American Community in Vienna have at all times had in him a valuable adviser, as well as a keen and able protector of their interests."

Since his return to Savannah General Lawton has not resumed the practice of his profession which he relinquished when he went abroad upon the diplomatic mission to which we have just alluded.

He was the first colonel of the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, organized in Savannah in 1852; and, in that capacity, in obedience to an order promulgated by the governor of Georgia, with a portion of his command took formal possession of Fort Pulaski on the morning of the 3d of January, 1861. He remained in command of that post and at Savannah until April of that year when he was commissioned as a brigadier-general in Confederate service and assigned to the command of the Military District of Georgia. With characteristic energy and acknowledged ability he expended every effort in fortifying the Georgia coast, and in con-

centrating troops for the support of the Confederate cause. His head, heart, sword, and purse were solemnly pledged for the maintenance of Southern independence. From the inception of the contest he wavered not in his devotion to the reserved rights of the States, and the sustenance of the Confederacy. In June, 1862, with a brigade of five thousand men—selected from a force of thirteen thousand then garrisoning the Georgia coast,—he repaired to Virginia under orders from General Robert E. Lee, and reported to General Thomas J. Jackson in the valley. With this brigade, then unattached, and the largest in the army of Northern Virginia, he quickly participated in the celebrated “flank movement,” and in all the battles constituting the “Seven Days Fight” around Richmond. In these bloody engagements his command performed brilliant service and sustained severe losses. Subsequently he led his brigade,—which afterwards constituted a part of Stonewall Jackson's Corps,—in all the battles which culminated in the memorable engagement at Sharpsburg. He was then, and he had been for some time, in command of Ewell's Division. At Sharpsburg his horse was killed under him, and he was disabled by a painful and dangerous wound which for a long time seriously threatened the loss of his right leg. By it he was incapacitated from active service until May, 1863, when, although still lame, he deemed himself fit for the field and reported in person to the adjutant-general in Richmond for assignment.

The Confederate Congress had recently provided additional rank for the quartermaster-general, and it remained with the president either to compliment the officer then in charge of that bureau, or to designate some general officer for the discharge of the duties incident to that position. President Davis and the Secretary of War were of the opinion that General Lawton should be assigned to the station of quartermaster-general. When advised of this determination, General Lawton was much surprised, and manifested a decided disinclination to enter upon a discharge of the duties suggested. At the earnest request of the president he finally yielded, and in August, 1863, became the quartermaster-general of the Confederate States. This weighty position he continued to occupy until the termination of the war and the disintegration of the Confederate Government. It lies not within the compass of this sketch to allude to the vast responsibilities then assumed, or to enumerate the

multiplying difficulties by which General Lawton was envired in his efforts to equip and transport the armies of the Confederacy. It has been truthfully stated that these difficulties were met by General Lawton with wonderful tact and energy, and that while the other supply departments of the government, in their conduct and administration, were frequently and severely criticized, no censure was passed upon the quartermaster department while he had charge of it.

It is not an exaggeration to affirm that such administration of the affairs of this bureau, under the perplexing circumstances then existent, could have been accomplished only by an officer of broad vision, wise forecast, tireless energy, and superior capacity. The subject of this sketch, now in the evening of his busy, eventful, and useful life, may, in the judgment of a friend, contemplate with peculiar pride and satisfaction the conspicuous labors performed by him during this epoch of danger, of embarrassment, and of supreme trial.

Soon after the cessation of hostilities General Lawton returned to Savannah and resumed the practice of his profession. The times were out of joint, and many questions, suggested by the abnormal condition of affairs, demanded solution at the hands of wise counselors and sagacious lawyers. The harvest was abundant, and claimed the attention of the honest, intelligent reaper. His professional employments at once became numerous and remunerative.

In January, 1866, he was elected chief counsel of the Central Rail Road and Banking Company of Georgia. This office he continued to fill without interruption until his departure for Vienna in 1887. Various and exacting as were the duties appertaining to this position, they were supplemented by engagements incident to a large and constantly increasing general practice. It may be safely stated that during the ensuing twenty years there was no lawyer within the limits of Georgia whose time was more fully occupied, or whose legitimate professional income was more remunerative. Such was his reputation for sound judgment, so strong his sense of right and equity, so able his presentation of fact and argument, so clear his conception of the question at issue, so broad and accurate his business views, so careful his analysis of the situation, so reliable his legal examinations, so unswerving his fidelity to the true interests of his clients, and so exalted his appreciation of right and justice, that

his services were eagerly sought in cases of moment, and in controversies involving matters of conscience and fair dealing.

When he became chief counsel of the Central Rail Road and Banking Company, the property of that corporation consisted chiefly of a line of railway connecting the cities of Savannah and Macon, and its integrity had been sadly impaired by the desolating march of General Sherman and his forces. When he left Georgia to enter upon the Austrian mission, the Central Railroad system had developed into the practical control of some twenty-five hundred miles of railway, and the ownership of an Ocean Steamship Company operating three first-class lines of coast-wise steamers plying between Savannah and the ports of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. During this period of expansion the most important charter rights, immunities, and exemptions of this great corporation were challenged, discussed, and adjudicated in the courts of Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina, and in the Supreme Court of the United States. The aid of Legislatures was invoked in granting necessary corporate powers, and for the protection of corporate rights. Large contracts for construction and consolidation were moulded and consummated. Intricate questions of finance and damage were constantly demanding speedy solution. In all the negotiations connected with the development and protection of this corporation General Lawton participated. All contracts affecting its existence and enlargement were submitted for his judgment and reduction into legal shape. Cases arising in the courts affecting the rights of this vast transportation system were either argued by him and his associate counsel, or were compromised and settled at his instance. The labor was immense, and we utter the language of simple justice when we declare that it was performed with a fidelity and an ability worthy of all admiration. Be it spoken in praise of General Lawton and in token of his exalted character, that he never once utilized the knowledge,—acquired by virtue of the confidential relation he sustained toward this corporation,—of its plans, inner workings, and purposes, in the promotion of private benefit or for the acquisition of personal advantage. The commercial methods of the present, and the prostitution of confidential information obtained in the execution of a trust, found neither countenance nor lodgment in his upright breast. His hands were always clean, and his reputation is without a stain. In all his relations he has ever been the embodiment of fidelity, courage, probity, and honor.

As a corporation lawyer he stands without a superior in the State of Georgia, and the reports both of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth and of the United States bear witness to his industry and proficiency in this branch of the profession. In illustration of his employment in and conduct of civil causes of magnitude, we would cite the Telfair will case, which, having passed through the various legal tribunals of Georgia, received final adjudication at the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States.

General Lawton's professional reputation has been recognized by his brethren at large. He was one of the ten founders of the American Bar Association, and he has always exhibited the liveliest interest in the labors and welfare of that organization. In August, 1882, he delivered the annual address before that association, eulogizing the lives and services of James L. Pettigru, and Hugh S. Legaré. At the same meeting he was elected president of the association, and the next year delivered the president's address. Both these addresses have been rendered into type, and were published with the proceedings of the association. He was also largely instrumental in organizing the Georgia Bar Association. Before that body he delivered the first annual address in August, 1884.

Among other noteworthy addresses of General Lawton may be mentioned his eulogy upon the life, character, and services of General Robert E. Lee, delivered in Savannah, Georgia, in January, 1871, at the request of the Common Council and citizens of that municipality: and his oration upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new capitol of Georgia, in Atlanta, on the 2nd of September, 1885, pronounced by invitation of the General Assembly of Georgia then in session.

In the first he pays signal tribute to the virtues and the valor of the great Confederate Chieftain, proclaiming his "character so grand in its proportions, so complete in all its details, so exquisite in its finish, that when we contemplate it, like the visitor who first looks on the Cathedral of St. Peter, its very perfections, symmetry, and completeness obscure our capacity to appreciate its vastness."

In the last, after a historical sketch of the former capitols of Georgia, after presenting a vivid portraiture of the progress of the Commonwealth, the results of the war, and the dire calamities encountered during the period of reconstruction, with manly voice he "ventured to assert that

the struggle was worth all it cost. Better that a people, groaning under conspicuous wrongs, should fight and be vanquished, than not to fight at all. In the one case the rebound will surely come, and the victor and the vanquished may meet face to face and reëstablish their relations to each other with mutual respect; while in the other case the feeling of degradation on the one side and of contempt on the other banishes all hope for the future.

“As Georgians we are also citizens of the United States and claim to be now as loyal to that great government as any portion of the Union, since we are no longer called upon to surrender our self respect, or to do violence to our most sacred sensibilities in making that claim. We are ready and willing to render service to defend her honor, to fight her battles, to give every man of every section his just due. In that sense we know ‘no North, no South, no East, no West.’ But, thank Heaven! the time is past when any right thinking man of the North expects that we shall not love our own families and neighbors better than the stranger, our own City better than another, our own State best of all the thirty-eight; that in a government covering such an area, with so many States and Territories differing in climate, production, origin, and other belongings, there must not also be material differences in habits, temperaments, opinions, and utterances, not only to be tolerated but to be appreciated. Yes, my friends, they know and respect us for it; and while we join in good faith in the tribute paid to the great soldier of the United States recently borne to his tomb in Riverside Park with such displays and demonstrations as Roman Emperor never received, yet at our own homes, in the tenderer moments of our lives, we mourn the illustrious Sons of the South, who sleep in modest graves at Lexington, with a sorrow and a pride which are all our own.”

This utterance is characteristic, and conveys an impression of the manliness of General Lawton, who never speaks with an uncertain voice, stultifies his record, or hesitates, on suitable occasion, to manifest his loyalty to the brave impulses and ennobling traditions of a Confederate past.

As a trustee of the University of Georgia, and as an officer of the Georgia Historical Society, he has long exhibited and still cherishes an

intelligent and a practical interest in the conduct and prosperity of these institutions.

Of medium height, with compact frame, active step, erect carriage, and military bearing—with a massive head firmly set upon his broad shoulders, with a mouth indicative of determination, and an eye full of light and vivacity—courtly in address, frank and generous in intercourse,—with a strong, manly voice,—bold, nervous, and emphatic in public speech,—steadfast in his friendships,—possessing strong judgment and a nice sense of equity,—hospitable at home,—independent, high-toned, public-spirited, and never a careless observer of passing events,—tender and true in his domestic relations,—and with a genuine religious sentiment vitalizing his daily walk and conversation, General Lawton has long been recognized as a type of the Southern gentleman, as a citizen of the highest repute, as a leading member of the Georgia Bar, and as a prominent participant in the political councils of this Commonwealth. Of late his character and reputation have been known and honored by the Country at large. He is now crowning a life of labor with an age of ease.

He has a wife, and three children—Louisa F. the wife of Mr. Leonard C. Mackall of Philadelphia,—Nora, the wife of Henry C. Cunningham, esq., of Savannah, and Alexander R. Lawton, jr., who, at the Savannah Bar, is following in the footsteps of his distinguished father.

JONES, COLONEL CHARLES C., JR., LL.D.¹—Charles Colcock Jones, jr., was born in Savannah, Ga., on the 28th of October, 1831. He comes of an old family, his ancestor in the male line having removed from England to Charleston, S. C., nearly two centuries ago. His great grandfather, John Jones, who was the first of the family coming from South Carolina to Georgia, was a rice planter in St. John's Parish. During the Revolutionary War he espoused the cause of the patriots, and, as a major in the Continental Army, fell before the British lines around Savannah during the assault by the allied army under D'Estaing and Lincoln on the 9th of October, 1779. On that memorable occasion he acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Lachlan McIntosh.

Rev. Charles C. Jones, D.D., father of the historian, a distinguished

¹ From *Alden's Literary Portraits*. New York. 1889. Written by Charles Edgeworth Jones.

Presbyterian divine, was, at the time of his son's birth, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in the city of Savannah. Resigning his charge in November, 1832, he removed with his family to his plantation in Liberty county, Ga., where he devoted his energies to the religious instruction of the negroes. He was the apostle to that benighted people, and freely gave his time, talents, and money to their evangelization, and the improvement of their moral and religious condition.

Dr. Jones was a gentleman of liberal education, a wealthy planter, an eloquent pulpit orator, at one time Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., and for some years occupied the position, at Philadelphia, of Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions. He was the author of several works on the religious instruction of the negroes, of a catechism specially prepared for their spiritual enlightenment, and of a history of the Church of God.

Colonel Jones' boyhood was spent at the paternal homes, Monte-Video and Maybank plantations in Liberty county, Ga. At the former—which was a rice and sea-island cotton plantation on North Newport River—the winter residence was fixed, while the latter—a sea-island cotton plantation—located on Colonel's Island, lying between the island of St. Catharine and the main land, was the summer retreat. The region abounded in game and fish. An indulgent father generously supplied his sons with guns, dogs, horses, row-boats and sail-boats, and fishing tackle. As a natural consequence Colonel Jones, at an early age, became an adept with the fowling-piece, the rifle, the rod and the line. This out-door exercise and these field sports laid the foundations for a fine constitution, and encouraged an ambition to excel in shooting, riding, swimming, fishing, and sailing. The opportunity thus afforded for enjoyment and manly diversions was exceptional, and the training then experienced produced a lasting impression. The civilization of the Georgia coast under the patriarchal system then existent was refined, liberal, and generous. The school was excellent for the development of manly traits.

The early studies of Colonel Jones were pursued at home, generally under private tutors; occasionally under the immediate supervision of his father. In 1848 he repaired to South Carolina College at Columbia, where his Freshman and Sophomore years were passed. That institution was then in the zenith of its prosperity, being presided over by the

Hon. William C. Preston, who was assisted by such professors as Dr. Francis Lieber and Dr. Thornwell. Subsequently matriculated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., in the junior class in 1850, Colonel Jones at once took high rank among his fellows and, graduating with distinction, received his A. B. diploma from this college in June, 1852.

Selecting the law as his profession, he went to Philadelphia, and, as a student, entered the office of Samuel H. Perkins, esq. After reading law here for about a year, he matriculated at Dane Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., from which institution he received in 1855 his degree of LL.B. While he was a member of that law school, Joel Parker, Theophilus Parsons, and Edward G. Loring were the professors. Besides taking his regular law course, he attended the lectures of Professor Agassiz, Mr. Longfellow, Dr. Wyman, Professor Lowell and Dr. Holmes.

Returning home in the winter of 1854, he entered the law office of Ward & Owens in Savannah, and was called to the bar in that, his native city, on the 24th of May, 1855. In due course he was admitted to plead and practice in the Supreme Court of Georgia; in the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States; in the District Court of the Confederate States; and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

During the second year of his professional life he became the junior partner of the law firm of Ward, Owens & Jones. When Mr. Ward went abroad as United States Minister to China, Mr. Owens retired from the firm, and the Hon. Henry R. Jackson, late United States Minister to Austria, was admitted as a member. The firm continued to be Ward, Jackson & Jones until Judge Jackson took his seat upon the bench as judge of the District Court of the Confederate States of America for the District of Georgia. The business of this law firm was large and lucrative.

On the 9th of November, 1858, Colonel Jones married Miss Ruth Berrien Whitehead, of Burke county, Ga. He was married a second time on the 28th of October, 1863, to Miss Eva Berrien Eve, of Augusta, Ga., a niece of the late Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Nashville, Tenn. These ladies were grand-nieces of the Hon. John McPherson Berrien, attorney-general of the United States during General Jackson's administration, and afterwards United States Senator from Georgia.

In 1859 Colonel Jones was chosen an alderman of Savannah, and in the

following year he was, without solicitation, nominated and elected mayor of that city—a position, writes Governor Stephens, seldom if ever before conferred on one so young by a corporation possessing so much wealth, population, and commercial importance. With the exception of this position of mayor, he has never held public office in his life, or drawn a dollar of the people's money.

During the term of his mayoralty the Confederate Revolution was precipitated, and many abnormal questions arose demanding for their solution serious consideration and prompt decision. Colonel Jones was a secessionist, and it is believed that one of the earliest public addresses on the situation, delivered in Savannah, fell from his lips.

Declining a re-election to the mayoralty, he joined the Chatham Artillery—Captain Claghorn—of which Light Battery he was the senior first lieutenant. He had been mustered into Confederate service with that battery as its senior first lieutenant, on the 31st of July, 1861, and remained on leave until his labors in the capacity of mayor were concluded. The Chatham Artillery was then stationed on the Georgia coast.

In the fall of 1862 the subject of this sketch was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel of Artillery, P. A. C. S., and was assigned to duty as chief of artillery for the military district of Georgia. The assignment was important, and the command extensive, including some eight light batteries and nearly two hundred guns in fixed position. This command was subsequently enlarged so as to embrace the artillery in the third military district of South Carolina. His headquarters were established at Savannah.

Colonel Jones was brought into intimate personal and military relations with General Beauregard, Lieutenant-General Hardee, Major-Generals McLaws, Gilmer, Taliaferro, and Patton Anderson, and Brigadier-Generals Mercer, Lawton, and others. He loved and took a special pride in the artillery arm of the service, and preferred it to any other branch. In illustration of his partiality for this arm of the service it may be stated that at one time a commission of brigadier-general of infantry was tendered him, which he declined. The artillery, both light and heavy, in the military district of Georgia, was remarkable for its proficiency.

Colonel Jones was chief of artillery during the siege of Savannah in December, 1864, which he has so graphically described in his work on

that subject, and figured prominently in the defence of the city. He was at one time in command of the field artillery on James Island during the siege of Charleston, and at another was chief of artillery on the staff of Major-General Patton Anderson, in Florida. Upon the fall of Savannah he was summoned by General Hardee to the position of chief of artillery upon his staff, and was included in the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston's army, which occurred near Greensboro, N. C., in April, 1865.

Late in December, 1865, Colonel Jones removed with his family to New York city and there resumed the practice of his profession, which had been interrupted by the war. His success in that new abode was gratifying, and he continued to reside there until his return to Georgia in 1877.

Of the pleasure and profit which he derived from his sojourn in that great city, and of the broad and lasting influence exerted upon his intellectual life, there can be no question. His association with the literary characters and societies of the metropolis was most agreeable. The scope of his intellectual vision was enlarged, and his aspirations were elevated. He there enjoyed opportunities for study and literary research which he could not elsewhere have so conveniently commanded. Among the proofs of the literary labor there performed we may refer to his historical sketch of the Chatham Artillery during the Confederate Struggle for Independence (1867); Historical Sketch of Tomo-Chi-Chi, Mico of the Yamacraws (1868); Reminiscences of the Last Days, Death, and Burial of General Henry Lee (1870); Casimir Pulaski (1873); Antiquities of the Southern Indians, particularly of the Georgia Tribes (1873); The Siege of Savannah in 1779, etc. (1874); The Siege of Savannah in December, 1864, etc. (1874); Sergeant William Jasper (1876); and a roster of general officers, heads of departments, senators, representatives, military organizations, etc., etc., in the Confederate service during the war between the States (1876.)

Returning with his family to Georgia in the spring of 1877, Colonel Jones fixed his home at Montrose, in Summerville, near Augusta, Ga., where he still resides; his law office being in the city of Augusta.

Since his return to his native State, aside from his professional labors, he has not been unmindful of his historical researches and literary pursuits. Among his later publications may be mentioned his Life and

Services of Commodore Josiah Tattnall (1878); Dead Towns of Georgia (1878); De Soto's March through Georgia (1880); Memorial of Jean Pierre Purry (1880); The Georgia Historical Society: its Founders, Patrons, and Friends (1881); The Life and Services of ex-Governor Charles Jones Jenkins (1884); Geographical and Historical Sketch of Georgia (1884); Sepulture of Major-General Nathanael Greene, and of Brigadier-General Count Casimir Pulaski (1885); The Life, Literary Labors, and Neglected Grave of Richard Henry Wilde (1885); Biographical Sketch of the Honorable Major John Habersham of Georgia (1886); Brigadier-General Robert Toombs (1886); The Life and Services of the Honorable Samuel Elbert, of Georgia (1887); The English Colonization of Georgia (1887); Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast (1888); Address delivered at Midway Meeting-house, in Liberty county, Ga., (1889); and lastly, and more particularly, his History of Georgia (1883): a work of which the historian Bancroft remarked that it was the finest State history he had ever read, and that its high qualities fairly entitled its author to be called the Macaulay of the South. This history consists of two volumes, the first dealing with the aboriginal and colonial periods of Georgia, and the second being especially concerned with the Revolutionary epoch, and a narrative of the events which culminated in the independence of the colony and its erection into the dignity of a State. The volumes to which we refer represent the best work of Colonel Jones in the historical vein, and embody results which required years of painstaking study and deep reflection to compass. In like manner his Antiquities of the Southern Indians, particularly of the Georgia tribes, illustrates the chief fruits of his labors in the field of archæology.

In addition to the publications to which we have alluded, Colonel Jones has printed addresses and discourses upon a variety of topics, prominent among which are his oration upon the unveiling and dedication of the Confederate Monument in Augusta, Ga. (1878), his funeral oration pronounced at the capital of Georgia over the honorable Alexander H. Stephens, late governor of the State (1883); and his address entitled the Old South (1887). In this connection also we may mention the addresses which he has delivered before the Confederate Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga.—an organization of which he is president, which was founded and has been perpetuated largely through his instru-

mentality, and which is among the oldest associations of this character in the South. These annual addresses commenced on the 26th of April, 1879—the first anniversary of the association—have been regularly continued to the present time. Including a special address upon Post Bellum Mortality among Confederates, they number eleven in all. They are for the most part historical in their character, and constitute calm and impartial studies of military events connected with Georgia annals during the war between the States. Among the topics discussed are Military Lessons inculcated on the Coast of Georgia during the Confederate War (1883); General Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Coast (1884); The Battle of Honey Hill (1885); and the Evacuation of Battery Wagner and the Battle of Ocean Pond (1888). The last is perhaps the most noteworthy of the series, and contains a description of a bombardment which for vividness and picturesqueness of detail should take rank among the best specimens of word-painting in our language.¹

Colonel Jones' literary labors during the year 1888, in addition to the two publications already considered, embrace two historical addresses, and Memorial Histories of the cities of Savannah and Augusta, Ga., during the eighteenth century.

He has thrice appeared in the capacity of editor: first in connection with his father, Rev. Dr. C. C. Jones' History of the Church of God (New York, 1867); again in the publication of the Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of Georgia from 1755 to 1774, (Wormsloe, 1881); and lastly in rendering into type and annotating the Transactions of the Trustees of the Colony of Georgia by Rt. Hon. John Percival, first Earl of Egmont (Wormsloe, 1886).

The truth is, while he has in no wise neglected his profession, or failed in the discharge of duties appurtenant to it, law has never been to him a very jealous mistress. For him history, biography, and archaeology have presented enticing attractions; and in that direction has he made most of his "foot-prints on the sands of time." Governor Stephens bore testimony to this fact when he said: "He has not permitted the calls of his profession, however, to absorb all his time and energy. By a method-

¹ Since the publication of this sketch two additional Confederate addresses by Colonel Jones have been published: viz., *Georgians During the War Between the States*, [1889] and his *Funeral Oration in Honor of President Jefferson Davis*, [1889].

ical economy in the arrangement of business peculiar to himself, he has, even under the greatest pressure of office duties, found leisure to contribute largely to the literature as well as science of the country by his pen."

In 1879 Colonel Jones visited Europe, and spent four months pleasantly and profitably in England and Scotland and upon the Continent. While in England, where so much that is valuable and pertinent to the history of the American Colonies is preserved in the British Museum and the Public Record Office, he was enabled to make special researches and gather additional material for his History of Georgia.

Erect in carriage, six feet high, powerfully built, with broad shoulders surmounted by a massive head covered with a wealth of ringlets sprinkled with grey, with genial countenance, handsome features, and a lofty brow overhanging a pair of penetrating blue eyes, Colonel Jones is at once a man of commanding presence, and the soul of courtliness and grace. Eloquent in utterance, wise in counsel, decisive in action, public-spirited, liberal to the extent of his means, with a charity and sympathy as broad as the race, high-toned in sentiment and act, and noble and generous in his impulses, he presents an attractive portrait of unselfishness and earnest devotion to duty, challenging the respect and confidence of all. To charming conversational powers, social qualities of a high order, and an affable address, he unites varied and comprehensive knowledge, a retentive memory, a mind open to all impressions, and an interest in everything savoring of intellectual development. His energy and activity are never more apparent than when engaged upon any literary composition. He then works with great rapidity, seldom revising or reading his MS. until it is finished. In proof of this assertion we may instance his *Siege of Savannah* in December, 1864, which was written in seven evenings; the two volumes of his *History of Georgia*, which, exclusive of the preliminary study involved, were prepared at odd intervals during seven months; and his *Memorial Histories of Savannah, and Augusta, Ga.*, which were begun and completed within less than two months. While possessing the ability of rapid composition, he also has that other desirable attribute of excellent chirography. His penmanship is faultless, and his bold, flowing hand is not only legible but very attractive.

Colonel Jones has twice been complimented with the degree of LL.D., and is a member of various literary societies both in this country and in

Europe. His *Antiquities of the Southern Indians* was the work which first brought him prominently before the attention of European scholars, and introduced him to scientific circles abroad. Since its publication he has been generally regarded as the leading authority upon the subject of which he therein treats. Alluding to his archæological work, it may be mentioned that his first important contribution to the literature of his State—*Monumental Remains of Georgia* (Savannah, 1861)—belongs to this department of his writings. Other works of his in the same field are his *Indian Remains in Southern Georgia* (Savannah, 1859); *Ancient Tumuli on the Savannah River* (New York, 1868); *Ancient Tumuli in Georgia*, (Worcester, Mass., 1869), and *Aboriginal Structures in Georgia*, (Washington, 1878.)

Supplemental to the reputation which Colonel Jones has achieved as a writer upon archæological subjects, we record the fact that he possesses an extensive collection illustrative of the primitive manufactures, personal ornaments, and customs of the Southern Indians. This collection embraces some twenty thousand objects, which are carefully numbered and catalogued. For the purposes of comparative study there are, in addition, several hundred typical objects of primitive manufacture from Europe, Asia, Central America, and other localities.

It remains for us to speak of Colonel Jones as a collector of autographs and historical documents. The collection and arrangement of autograph letters and portraits of personages distinguished in Revolutionary annals, or prominently associated with Georgia as a Colony and as a State, have afforded him pleasant recreation. In the gratification of this taste, he has performed valuable service. Among these collections we would refer to his autographs and portraits of the members from Georgia of the Continental Congress, and of the United States Senators from Georgia, Autographs and Portraits of the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, Rulers and Governors of Georgia, the Georgia Portfolio in two volumes, Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the Attorneys-General of the United States, Autographs and Portraits of the Presidents of the Continental Congress, of the Presidents of the United States, and of the Vice-Presidents of the United States, Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Signers of the Constitution of the

Confederate States, Autograph Letters and Portraits of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, in two volumes, and Members of the Continental Congress—1775-1789 Vol. I. of this series contains a second and complete set of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Of the Members of the Continental Congress there is full representation, either by autograph letter or document signed, with the exception of some twenty names. This series, like the others alluded to, is inlaid on Whatman paper, is accompanied by engraved portraits, views, etc., wherever practicable, and will be bound in five volumes, crushed levant. Colonel Jones's Confederate Collection is also very extensive, interesting and valuable.

His library is well selected, and consists of some forty five hundred bound volumes—over two hundred of which have been privately illustrated at great expense, and in the highest style of the illustrator's art. Fine specimens of binding are not infrequent. In works pertaining to Georgia and adjacent States his library is especially rich.

Colonel Jones is the eldest of the family, having one brother and a sister. The latter—Mary Sharpe¹—is the wife of the Rev. Robert Q. Mallard, D.D., of the Presbyterian Church, and a resident of New Orleans. His brother is Professor Joseph Jones, M.D., also of that city, the well-known scientist, chemist, physician, and writer upon medical subjects. He is at present Professor of Medical Chemistry in Tulane University, New Orleans, and was for several years president of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana.

It is not an exaggeration to affirm that Colonel Jones is the most prolific author Georgia has ever produced, and stands at the head of the historical writers of the South of the present generation.

THOMAS, DANIEL R., was born at Savannah August 27, 1843. His father was the late John T. Thomas, whose grandparents were among the French Huguenots, who arrived in Charleston about the middle of the last century; his maternal ancestors were Salzburgers, and among the early settlers of the colony of Georgia. As a child, a delicate constitution and imperfect sight interfered with his education.

¹ Departed this life since this sketch was prepared.



Eng^d by F. G. Knepp & Co. N.Y.

D. A. Thomas

In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army with the Tattnall Guards, First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia. After prolonged sickness, without solicitation on his part, he was, on the recommendation of the post surgeon and his commanding officer detailed for duty at district headquarters and afterwards in the war tax office.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Thomas began business as an insurance agent at Macon, where he remained until March, 1866. From Macon he returned to Savannah, and in July of the same year associated himself with Captain D. G. Purse in the commission, fertilizer and coal business which, by close and undivided attention soon became large and profitable. In December, 1878, the firm of Purse & Thomas was dissolved, Mr. Thomas continuing the coal trade.

His sight had become so impaired and his suffering so great in 1874, that he sought the aid of an oculist and an optician, from whom he obtained such relief and benefit as to greatly change his life and interest him in what was transpiring around.

In the compromise made by the city with the bond-holders he took an active interest. He was elected a member of the Sinking Fund Commission for ten years; but after four years efficient service he resigned, having been elected an alderman in January, 1883.

During the succeeding six years he rendered most valuable service to the city. He served as a member of the sanitary commission, and was an active member of many committees of council, including those on accounts, finance and streets and lanes.

As treasurer of the committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Yamacraw fire he devoted a great deal of time to that charitable work. In recognition of his services in securing an extension of the city limits Thomas square was named for him. During his three terms in council no alderman was better acquainted with the details of the city's affairs than Mr. Thomas.

Fully a year before the expiration of Mayor Lester's last term public sentiment apparently crystalized about Mr. Thomas as the best and most available successor. As the time for the election came on Mr. Thomas developed unmistakable strength, his record in the management of the department of streets and lanes had won him the approbation of the public. Several candidates were brought out but finally the contest nar-

rowed down to three, then it was a question which one of two of these gentlemen should retire.

At a convention of the Democratic clubs held in the Masonic Hall January 4, 1889, Mr. Thomas was nominated for mayor. Another candidate had been in the field for more than a month. The election came on in a few days, and was a close one, Mr. Thomas being defeated by 371 votes. This strong endorsement of Mr. Thomas is from an editorial in the *Morning News*: "Mr. Thomas is a man of fine business qualifications, he has proven himself to be one of the most competent and progressive councilmen the city has ever had. The greater part of the improvements that have been made within the last few years is the result of his earnest consistent and conscientious work. He may not have pleased everybody, but he has done so much better than the most of those who preceded him in his present position, that those who have been disposed to find fault have not found willing listeners. He is economical and careful."

Mr. Thomas is a director in the Savannah and Western Railroad Company, in the Citizens' Bank, the Savannah Investment Company, and is a member of the board of managers of Savannah's ancient charity, the Union Society, and takes an active interest in the management of the Bethesda Orphan House. He is just in the prime of life and, with his clear head and business habits, bids fair to attain to higher positions than he has yet been honored with by his fellow-citizens.

FLANNERY JOHN was born in Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, on the 24th of November, 1835, his parents being John and Hannah Flannery, the latter a daughter of Malachi Hogan of the Silvermines, same county. Financial embarrassments, resulting mainly from the effects of the famine and pestilent visitations covering parts of 1845, '46 and '47, and the disturbed state of affairs in Ireland before and after the attempted rebellion in 1848, compelled the father of our subject to close out his business in Nenagh, after disposing of the property he owned there, and as a matter of enforced economy to move to the village of the Silvermines early in 1850. The prospects for the future at this place being very unpromising the father and son decided to try their fortune in the United States the following year. They left home on September 13th for Liverpool, England, at which point they engaged passage for Charleston, S. C.,

on the American ship *Austria*, Captain Borland, which sailed on September 18th, and arrived at its destination, after a pleasant passage, on October 26th. Upon arrival at Charleston they were received and welcomed by Mrs. Mary A. Reedy the only sister of the elder Flannery and who had been a resident of that city for over a quarter of a century.

Young Flannery, not being brought up to any profession, trade or business, was unable to find employment until the following spring when on April 12th he went to Atlanta, then a small town, under an engagement to clerk for a Mr. Frankfort, who carried on a large business for those days, in dry goods and clothing on Whitehall street. He did not take favorably to Atlanta, which had few attractions for young men at that time, and in consequence resigned his place and returned to Charleston in August. Soon after his return he obtained a situation at LaPaine's dry goods store on King street where he remained only a few months when he left to take a better place in the larger establishment of William Howland on the same street. He was with Mr. Howland less than two years when that gentleman failed in business. This decided him upon removing to Savannah, where he had some relatives living at the time. He arrived in Savannah on December 16, 1854, having previously engaged, through his cousin P. J. Flannery, his service as a clerk to T. & L. McKenna & Co. then carrying on a dry goods business on Broughton street. He remained with this firm until the following October, when having taken a dislike to the retail dry goods as a business, he left to take a position as book-keeper and general clerk with A. Backer, who carried on a wholesale liquor business on Whitaker street near Bay. He remained only a few months in this place when he resigned to take the position of book-keeper with John G. Falligant, who carried on a large business in paints, oil, sash, blinds etc., on the west side of Johnson square. After being in this place for about a year and a half he decided upon making another change and we next find him, in the fall of 1857, occupying the position of book-keeper for M. J. Reilly, a wholesale grocer on Bay street. Mr. Reilly having failed the following year, Mr. Flannery was offered a position as account sales' clerk by Evans Harris & Co., cotton factors on Bay street, which he accepted. He was promoted to be book-keeper about a year later when a vacancy occurred in that position. He was in this place in January, 1861, when Governor

Brown called on the Savannah military to occupy and hold Fort Pulaski. Being a member of the Irish Jasper Greens, which corps he joined in October, 1857, he was among the number of those who responded to the call and performed garrison duty at the Fort, as a non-commissioned officer, during parts of January, February and March, 1861. He was elected a brevet lieutenant in the "Greens" in March, 1861. On May 30, 1861, he entered the Confederate service with the Greens for sixty days and on August 10th, was again mustered in for six months. The greater part of these two terms was served in garrison duty at Fort Pulaski. On January 30, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant. On February 12, 1862, the Greens were mustered out of service and on the 14th they re-enlisted for another term of six months, which was soon after changed to "three years or the war." On the 22d, they were ordered to Lee Battery, a work of importance then being built on the Savannah River below Fort Jackson. While at this place Lieutenant Flannery, in addition to his duties in his company, was acting as quartermaster for the Savannah River batteries and advanced posts from April to July 1862, when he was relieved of the latter duty by Lieutenant, afterwards Captain, T. W. Neely of the quartermaster's department.

On the reorganization of the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia on October 20, 1862, Captain Ford of the "Greens," was elected major of the regiment and Lieutenant Flannery succeeded him as captain and his company was designated as "Company A" of the regiment. In the early part of 1863 Captain Flannery was appointed "Instructor in Infantry Tactics" for the officers, about thirty in number, serving at the river batteries, which position he held until May, 1864. About the middle of the same year Lee Battery, with a garrison of two companies numbering about two hundred men, was placed in his immediate charge under Major T. D. Bertody of the Twenty second Battalion of Georgia Artillery as commander of the post comprising Fort Jackson and Lee Battery and Colonel E. C. Anderson C. S. A., as commander of all the "Savannah River Batteries and Advanced Posts."

Captain Flannery remained at Lee Battery until May, 1864, when the "Greens" were relieved from duty there and directed to rejoin the First Volunteer Regiment then under orders to report to General Mercer commanding a brigade, in the army of the Tennessee under General John-

ston, near Dallas, Ga. He served with this army under Johnston and Hood from May, 1864, to January, 1865, except for a few weeks in mid-summer while incapacitated for active duty by severe illness. Early in January, 1865, he was taken seriously sick near Corinth, Miss., where the army rested a few days while en route for Tupelo from the disastrous campaign in Tennessee. This practically ended his active connection with the army, although when, about April 1st, he believed himself able to resume active duty he asked for and obtained a discharge from hospital at Columbus, Ga., where he then was, and started to rejoin his command which was in North Carolina. Being delayed at camps at Macon and Augusta while en route he did not get beyond Chester, S. C., which point he only reached in time to be ordered back on account of "Stoneman's raid," which cut off communication in that direction with Johnston's army. From Chester, he with the other Confederates at that point, fell back successively to Newberry and Abbeville, S. C., and Washington, Ga., where the news of Johnston's surrender was received, and where the various detachments were disbanded as they arrived. Captain Flannery went from Washington to Sharon, Ga., where he remained for several days as the guest of Mr. W. J. Harty, then living at that point. He next went to Augusta, where he became the guest for a few days of Mr. John M. Gannon of the Globe Hotel, who, as a boy, was his fellow passenger from Liverpool to Charleston in 1851. He was paroled on May 15th at Augusta, and having secured transportation by the steamer *Amazon*, he soon after left for Savannah. The trip down the river occupied three days and was not by any means a pleasure excursion, as the boat was crowded, and all the accommodations being on deck, horses, darkies, Federal soldiers, and Confederates were mixed up indiscriminately. Savannah presented a desolate appearance when he arrived there and it was several days before he was able to obtain employment of any description. The first position that offered was at Hilton Head, S. C., where the firm of McKune & Roebrook wanted a competent accountant to adjust and balance their books, as they were preparing to close up business. This position he obtained through the influence of some friends, and his services being needed at once, he left a sick-bed to go to work, so as not to lose the chance for employment. After being about six weeks at Hilton Head he succeeded

in securing a position as book-keeper with John N. Keene & Co., shipping and commission merchants of Savannah. On his return to Savannah to accept this position, Mr. L. J. Guilmartin proposed to him to form a co-partnership to do a cotton factorage and general commission business, which proposition Captain Flannery accepted, after obtaining a release from his engagement with Messrs. Keene & Co. Mr. E. W. Drummond also became a member of the co-partnership which commenced business on July 12, 1865, under the firm name of L. J. Guilmartin & Co. The firm started with practically no capital but with many friends whose patronage and assistance aided in making its business a success. The firm soon after commencing business secured the agency of the steamers *Dictator* and *City Point*, running between Charleston, S. C., and Palatka, Fla., via Savannah, etc. This was an important freight and passenger line at that time and for several years after. The firm also done a general shipping business up to 1868, when Mr. Drummond retired and this branch was discontinued.

On May 31, 1877, the firm was dissolved and Captain Flannery purchased all its assets. He at once formed a new co-partnership with Mr. John L. Johnson, who had been the traveling agent of the old firm, under the firm name of John Flannery & Co. This firm has been successful in business, is still in existence and occupies a prominent position among the cotton houses of Savannah.

In 1866 Captain Flannery went to Europe for the purpose of visiting his mother, whom he had not seen since he left for America in 1851, and with the hope that the trip would benefit his health, which was very much impaired as a result of severe malarial poisoning while at Lee Battery¹ in the summer and fall of 1862 and of 1863, and of exposure, etc., during the campaign in Tennessee in the winter of 1864.

In April, 1867 Captain Flannery was married to Miss Mary E. Norton, a niece of Mrs. John McMahon, by whom she was raised from early girlhood. This marriage proved to be a happy one and the fruits of it were six children, only two of whom are living—Katie, the oldest daughter and John McMahon, the third son.

¹ To illustrate how unhealthy this post was at certain seasons of the year, it is only necessary so say that the garrison, consisting *nominally* of about two hundred men and nine officers, was at one time, August 29, 1862, reduced by sickness to *actually* nineteen men and one officer (Lieutenant Flannery) for duty.

On the re-organization of the Georgia Volunteers in May, 1872, he was, against his expressed wish, re-elected captain of the "Irish Jasper Greens" and, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of his health then and most of the time since we still find him at the head of the corps and taking an active part in volunteer military affairs. When his dwelling was burned to the ground in the big fire of April 6, 1889, it was found that among the many souvenirs destroyed was a dress sword presented to him by the "Greens" in 1874. The members of the corps, as soon as they became aware of this, immediately ordered another sword with special designs and of finer quality which was formally presented on May 28, 1889, as a mark of their continued esteem and to show that time had not weakened their respect for and confidence in him.

He has been a member of the Hibernian Society since March 17, 1866, and served one term as vice-president. He has always taken an active interest in Irish affairs and lent aid to every movement of a national character, which he thought might benefit his native land.

Captain Flannery was one of the incorporators of the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia organized in 1870, and was a member of its first board of directors and has been re-elected every year since. Upon the death of Captain John McMahon, vice-president of the bank, in January, 1881, he became acting vice-president and on February 9, following, was elected president, in place of Mr. Eugene Kelly of New York, who resigned for that purpose, and he is still in that position. The new bank building on Drayton street, completed in 1886, was put up on his urgent recommendation and the work carried on under his direction.

He has been a member of the Savannah Cotton Exchange since 1877 and served as a director for several years. He was vice-president for two terms and president for one and served as a member of the committee under whose direction the Exchange building at the foot of Drayton street, completed in 1887 while he was president, was put up.

He has been a director for several years in the "U. H. Cotton Press Co." and in the "Tyler Cotton Press Co." in each of which he has a large interest, and has served in similar positions, from time to time, in several other organizations of more or less importance.

He was among the number of those who recognized the importance of having a first class hotel in Savannah and took an active interest in

securing and holding the "Oglethorpe Barracks" block as a site for such a building, and was one of the first to subscribe for stock and to take an active part in organizing the "Savannah Hotel Co."—of which he was elected a director on its organization in April, 1888,—which built the "DeSoto," completed in 1889, on that site.

On the organization of the "Savannah Sinking Fund Commission," in December, 1878, he was unanimously elected a member by the City Council and served as its chairman until 1888, when he retired from the commission, after declining a re-election for another term.

He was one of the original thirteen who organized the "Jasper Monument Association," in 1878, and on the death of Captain McMahon, its president, in 1881, he was elected to succeed him. While the work of accumulating funds went on rather slowly for some time after Captain McMahon's death, the object for which the association was formed was finally accomplished. The monument in Madison square, which was unveiled on February 22, 1888, speaks for how well this was done.

Captain Flannery being a Roman Catholic, always took an active interest in whatever concerned the welfare of that great religious organization. He served as a member of the committee under whose directions the Cathedral on Abercorn street was put up until the building was roofed in and made weather tight in 1875 when he resigned. He was president of the "Catholic Library Hall Association" when that organization purchased the old Cathedral property from the Bishop of Savannah in 1888, and as chairman of the building committee took an active part in superintending the work of remodeling the building to suit the wants of the association and to add to the city's accommodations a hall which for public or private entertainments is second to none within its limits.

As chairman of the trustees selected by the bondholders who bought in the "Georgia Military Academy" building and lots on Abercorn street, at the foreclosure sale in 1886, he rendered valuable aid to the "First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia" in enabling it to acquire the property for an armory, by inducing the owners to agree to accept a moderate price and to give the regiment easy terms for payment, in consideration of the purpose for which the property was to be used.

While, as a rule, Captain Flannery has taken but little interest in pol-

itics, and has invariably declined to be a candidate for office, he has always held his vote ready for use at every election and, when occasion demanded, he has not hesitated to take an active part in municipal and other elections and to use any influence that he possessed to help to elect good and competent men to office over unsuitable or incompetent candidates. He never failed to do any duty devolving on him as a citizen and always realized that, "property has its duties as well as its rights," and therefore that his debt of obligations to the community of which he was a member increased with the increase of his worldly possessions, and that his mere living in that community did not discharge this debt, as so many men of means appear to think. He has ever been ready to do his full share towards making each enterprise or movement inaugurated by the citizens of Savannah for her benefit a success, without waiting to figure out, in advance, what direct benefit he was likely to receive for the money contributed or for the time and labor expended in trying to accomplish the object proposed.

FLEMING GRANTLAND du BIGNON. Ask any Savannahian who is the most prominent young man in this city and without a moment's hesitation he will answer, Senator Fleming G. du Bignon.

Here is a strong and interesting individuality, an exceptionally fine mind, an eloquent orator whose thoughts are ever dressed in classic language which flows with all the natural ease and spontaneity of waters from a fountain. A lawyer who crowds the court rooms, a speaker who on the platform arouses the enthusiasm of his audience to the highest pitch, effective in debate, quick and crushing in repartee and full of all the expedients and manœuvres of a skilled parliamentarian. He has the dash of the cavalier—that *beau esprit* which dazzles and fascinates. Gifted far beyond most men, and ambitious, he has risen rapidly to a height where the greatest public honors are within his reach.

In the early history of Georgia there was a patriot who declined the governorship of his State saying that he considered himself too young a man for the position. There has been just one other young man since those early days who has put the honor away from him. Senator du Bignon, with the most flattering prospects of succeeding to the coveted chair, when his name was on the tongue of every intelligent man in the State,

having more than the good will of the leading men in every section of Georgia—yes having their promised support unsought, to help him to what would be, as it were, but the stepping-stone to the very highest goal, in short, with a future tempting him to a career probably unequaled in brilliancy by any other man's in all the South, he deliberately turned away from it to devote himself to the practice of his profession. Of course, there was a strong motive for this decision, and it was a choice between the competence which a prosperous profession brings and public honors with meager emoluments.

Fleming Grantland du Bignon was born July 25, 1853, at Woodville near Milledgeville, the old country seat of his maternal grandfather. His father, Capt. Charles du Bignon, was born and reared on Jekyl Island, one of the prettiest of the chain of islands which stretches along the Georgia coast. Capt. du Bignon was a private gentleman descended from Admiral du Bignon of the stock of French political refugees who had to abandon their country in one of the political revolutions which convulsed it within the last century. Senator du Bignon's mother, whom he resembles in many traits of character, is Mrs. Ann Virginia du Bignon, the daughter of the Hon. Seaton Grantland. Mr. du Bignon's early education was begun under the private tutorship of the celebrated Washington Baird, D. D. After receiving a military education at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Mr. du Bignon went thence to the University of Virginia. Upon leaving that institution he spent more than a year in Europe to complete his education. Returning to Georgia he settled in Savannah, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law here. In 1875 he married Miss Carro Nicol Lamar, daughter of the late Col. Charles A. L. Lamar, (and granddaughter of Judge Nicol of the U. S. District Court), and soon thereafter he removed to Milledgeville, where he began the practice of law under the favorable auspices of family influence.

It was soon acknowledged that the young attorney was strong in debate and possessed to a high degree the graces of an accomplished orator. He had the capacity to win success in the face of opponents of wider experience and established reputations. From 1875 to 1877 he was county judge of Baldwin County and for one year of that time was associated as partner with R. Whitfield, esq., and afterwards when that law

firm was dissolved he formed a partnership with A. McKinley, esq. In 1880 he became a candidate for Representative of Baldwin County in the General Assembly of the State and he defeated his opponent the mayor of Milledgeville by a large majority.

In the lower House of the General Assembly Mr. du Bignon took an active and prominent part. He was the author of the measure which appropriated one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars (\$165,000), for the purpose of erecting new and additional buildings at the State Lunatic Asylum and for improving the treatment of the unfortunates there confined. The measure, though bitterly opposed at first, was carried finally by an overwhelming vote upon the conclusion of an earnest appeal by Mr. du Bignon for its passage. Mr. du Bignon's speech upon the occasion, delivered before an immense crowd which had been attracted to the House, has been considered by some of his friends one of the best of his Legislative efforts. With this appropriation the Trustees of the Institution have erected two large and attractive recreation halls for the male and female patients. Also a handsome amusement hall for the convalescent, as well as two commodious buildings for colored patients. Mr. du Bignon has frequently said that should he accomplish nothing else in life, his successful effort in behalf of "these unfortunates" would more than repay him for all the annoyances and sacrifices which he had suffered in public life.

At the same session of the Legislature he introduced and passed a bill appropriating five thousand dollars (\$5,000,) for the repair of the old capitol building at Milledgeville and to fit it for the use of The Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College. This college is a department of the State University and is in a most flourishing state. Mr. du Bignon is a member of its Board of Trustees.

In 1882 at the end of his term in the House, Mr. du Bignon was elected without opposition to the State Senate from the 20th Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Baldwin, Hancock and Washington.

Upon the organization of the Senate, Mr. du Bignon's friends urged him to allow the use of his name for President of that body, but he preferred to be upon the floor and declined. He was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee which is the most important committee in the whole Legislature. It is to this committee that all important Legis-

lation is referred before enacted into laws. After the organization of the Senate a poll of its members was made and it was found that there was but one vote's difference between Mr. du Bignon's following and that of Mr. Boynton who was elected President. Should Mr. du Bignon have been elected, he would have succeeded to the Gubernatorial office upon the death of Gov. A. H. Stephens, which occurred shortly afterwards and would have been the youngest man who ever entered that high office. Both in 1882 when elected to the Senate for the 20th District and in 1888 when elected for the 1st District, Mr. du Bignon ran ahead of the entire State ticket. The republican convention which met in Savannah to nominate candidates for the Legislature in 1888, and which was composed almost entirely of colored men, declined to nominate any one against Mr. du Bignon although they nominated three candidates for the House. They intended by their action to convey to Mr. du Bignon their appreciation of his *fearless* and *impartial* administration of the law while in the office of solicitor-general, and Mr. du Bignon is said to have been very much touched and pleased by their action.

After a residence of a few years in Milledgeville Mr. du Bignon returned to Savannah and was directly afterwards elected solicitor-general of the Eastern Judicial Circuit which embraces the counties of Chatham, Bryan, Liberty, McIntosh and Effingham. Here in Savannah, in the Superior Court of Chatham County, he won a splendid and a deserved reputation as a fearless and successful prosecuting attorney for the State. No influence was strong enough to deter him from prosecuting to the full extent of his ability a violator of the law. No offender was high enough to escape through position. The Solicitor's purpose was to administer his office without fear, favor or affection. The years of 1885 and 1886 were fruitful of crime in the city of Savannah. Tragedies all but trod upon each other's heels, numerous assaults were frequent, the gambler flourished and there were constant complaints of mal-administration in the offices of the justices of the peace. When the Court was in session, convicted prisoners day after day struck terror into the hearts of the criminally minded. An attempt to particularize would be out of place. But of all the trials, the most noted case was the prosecution of John Walsh for the murder of Dawson. The strong influences of nationality and religion were set at work for the defendant. It was a brilliant

trial concluding with a magnificent speech by Solicitor-General du Bignon who spoke three hours in a densely crowded court room, and the jury convicted. Then came a request from the United States government to Mr. du Bignon to assist in the prosecution of a (notorious) moonshiner, Johnson, from Montgomery County. Johnson was indicted for shooting at a deputy-marshal. There were especial reasons why the government desired a conviction in that case and Mr. du Bignon convicted him. Still later and most dramatic of all, so recent that it is yet fresh in the minds of every one, was the trial of Thomas Cassidy for the murder of George Smith. Eminent counsel defended the prisoner, the trial was a long one and when the arguments by counsel began the Superior Court room in the old Court-House was thronged. On the last day Mr. du Bignon made an able and eloquent speech and the jury convicted on circumstantial evidence. There are scores of other cases which might be cited for their strong prosecution. This is a matter of record throughout his career as solicitor-general. Mr. du Bignon rarely lost a case. When he resigned after being re-elected, murders, in the words of the newspapers, were a rarity, aggravated assaults were less frequent than for years, the gambling dens were broken up and the magistrates offices were more satisfactorily conducted than in many years.

Mr. du Bignon took an active part in local politics and in 1888 he was elected a member of the State Senate without opposition. He resigned the office of solicitor-general and on the assembling of the Senate was unanimously elected its President. He filled the chair with dignity, impartiality and ability. Legislation was in a great measure in his hands and as those who are acquainted with the secret history of the two sessions know, the designs of certain foreign corporations to mulct the State's treasury were thwarted mainly through his efforts. All during 1889 a sentiment kept spreading and deepening in favor of Senator du Bignon for Governor to succeed Gen. John B. Gordon. From all parts of Georgia he received proffers of aid if he would accept and these proffers came from the most influential men whose combined influences no other candidate could defeat. Those kindly offers he declined and stated positively that he intended to retire from public office and practice his profession. This he did and accepted a partnership in the law firm of Chisholm & Erwin, the counsel for the Plant system of railways and steamships and

for the Southern Express Company and Western Union Telegraph Company. The firm name is now, Chisholm, Erwin & du Bignon.

As a conversationalist Senator du Bignon is of the most entertaining of men. He has a vast fund of anecdote reminiscence and a keen perception of the ludicrous. As a lawyer he is aggressive, thoroughly familiar with the rules of practice, quick to catch the fatal flaw of the opposing side, a sharp cross-examiner, dramatic and effective before a jury. His wide experience as a criminal lawyer has equipped him in that branch of his profession as thoroughly as any lawyer in Georgia.

BALLANTYNE, THOMAS.—The subject of this sketch was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 5, 1831, and is the son of Thomas Ballantyne, whose strong integrity, indomitable industry, and genial characteristics he inherited. Thomas Ballantyne, the younger, was educated at Hutchinson's Academy, a school of renown in Glasgow, after which he served his apprenticeship as an iron founder. Shortly after having mastered his trade he enlisted in the Scottish Greys, or Second Royal Dragoons, famous in song and story for its celebrated charge at Balaklava. Mr. Ballantyne was on shipboard on the way to his regiment when the charge was made "into the jaws of death by the gallant three hundred." He participated in the Crimean War, and was at the capture of Sebastopol. After serving two years in that historic corps Mr. Ballantyne bought his discharge and returned home, and after working eight months at his trade in Glasgow, he sailed for New York in 1856, and it was not long after his arrival when his superior excellence as an iron moulder led to his being put in charge as foreman of the Newark machine works, one of the largest establishments in this country. In 1859 he was sent for to come to Savannah to do a piece of work which no other could do here, and he was persuaded to remain, and was given charge of the late Alvin N. Miller's foundry and machine works. While here the war broke out and he was retained as superintendent and manufacturer of ordnance for the gun boats of the Confederate Navy, and during the last two years of the war he was in charge of the Confederate States' Foundry at Habersham and Taylor streets, which turned out ordnance work for the late Confederate Government. With the fall of Savannah the Federal government confiscated the Miller machine shops and foundry, and Mr. Ballantyne was

put in charge to superintend the repairing of government property for the steamships and gunboats of the government. In 1866 Mr. Ballantyne and John McDonough started a foundry at Arnold and Liberty streets under the firm name of McDonough & Ballantyne, and a year later built extensive machine and boiler shops and foundry at East Broad, Perry and McDonough streets, which are the largest and best shops of the kind in Savannah, employing fifty men and turning out engines, boilers and machinery of all descriptions, and which has made for many years, and is still making, all the iron castings for the Central railroad. The firm still bears the name of McDonough & Ballantyne, Mr. J. J. McDonough having succeeded to the partnership after the death of his father.

While the war was in progress Mr. Ballantyne commanded a company of men recruited from the machine shops for home defense. He is an honorary member of the Georgia Hussars, the oldest troop of cavalry in the United States of which, in the days of his active service, he was second sergeant. He went to join his company the first year of the war but was turned back at Richmond; the Confederate government considered his services more valuable in the manufacture of ordnance, and sent him back to Savannah.

Mr. Ballantyne is one of the jury commissioners for the selection of jurors for the courts. He served as alderman on the board for several years, and was chairman of markets, and chairman of the health and sanitation committee during the epidemic of 1876, having charge of the sanitation of the city, and he labored zealously and earnestly during that afflicting period until he himself was stricken down near the close of the epidemic.

Mr. Ballantyne is connected with many enterprises of a public character, and he is always foremost in promoting every industry calculated to advance the growth and prosperity of the city in which he has long been one of its most conspicuous and industrious citizens. He has subscribed to all enterprises looking to the promotion of Savannah.

He is a member of the Independent Presbyterian Church and has served on its board of trustees. He has also been the president of the St. Andrew's society, and is one of the most pleasant and genial members that sits around its board.

Mr. Ballantyne has been a Free Mason for about a quarter of a cen-

tury, and is recognized by the fraternity outside, as well as inside of its assemblies, as one of its most zealous members; in whatever is best calculated to advance the interest of the craft he is ever ready to devote his time and means. He is a proficient worker in the temple, having the rare gift of expounding the rituals of the several degrees in a perfect and impressive manner. This gift and his devotion to the principles of Freemasonry have won for him the well deserved preëminence which he enjoys with his brethren. Mr. Ballantyne has held nearly, if not all, the honors that can be conferred by the fraternity. Early in his masonic career he filled the various offices in the lodge, Zurubbabel No. 15, holding the office of worshipful master for five or six years. He was high priest of Georgia Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., for twelve years, and filled the office of thrice illustrious master in Georgia Council No. 2, R. and S. M. during the same period. He now holds the position of eminent commander of Palestine Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar, having recently been re-elected against his earnest protest, though he had held the office for seven years. In addition to the honors conferred upon him by his brethren in Savannah, Mr. Ballantyne was for two years grand commander of Knights Templar for the State of Georgia, and was also deputy grand master of Royal and Select Masters of Georgia. He is now deputy grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Georgia.

Mr. Ballantyne is a celibate and has one brother, William Ballantyne, employed at the foundry, and one sister, Mrs. Margaret Hunter, residing in Glasgow, Scotland.

LESTER, DANIEL B., one of the most prosperous wholesale and retail grocers of Savannah, largely interested in real estate and other interests in which he is connected, and which bring him a very large revenue, affords an example of what a young man of energy, industry and integrity can do when thrown upon his own resources.

Mr. Lester was born June 18, 1851, in Bulloch county, Ga., and is the son of the late Malcom B. Lester, a prosperous farmer of that county who responded to the call of his section and enlisted in the Confederate army and lost his life during the war. Mr. Lester's family, like many other families in the South, found itself in straitened circumstances, but this did not discourage the subject of this sketch, who determined to replace



Engraving by F. J. ...

H. B. Lester

the losses occasioned by the war, and with this determination in view he started out single-handed to battle with adversity, and by strength of character he has nobly succeeded.

With only the rudiments of a common school education, he educated himself at Lookout Mountain Educational Institution, having first obtained a situation as clerk in a general store at Marietta, Ga., where, after close application to business for several months, he found it necessary to get something more than the schooling he had obtained in the primitive country school-house. After a year spent in earnest study at Lookout Mountain he came to Savannah, and for over six years was occupied as clerk in the grocery business, and having, by a life of frugality, husbanded his means, he went into business for himself, being associated in the firm of Lester & Harmon, grocers, at No. 31 Whitaker street. In 1876 he disposed of his interest, and established a grocery of his own, which he now conducts.

With a shrewd business foresight Mr. Lester saw that real estate in and about Savannah would soon rapidly appreciate in value, and in 1879 he began to buy real estate, in which he has ever since been, and is now largely interested. He was one of the original twenty-five who built the Belt Line Street Railroad, the longest and best equipped line of street railroad in the South, all of its street cars being of the celebrated pattern of the Broadway cars of New York. He is connected with various commercial, industrial, and railroad enterprises, to all of which he has been a liberal subscriber, and in many of which he is a director. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Loan Association, and served as director for a long while. He is a director of the Home Building Company, and president of the Savannah Plumbing Company, in which he was one of the moving spirits.

Mr. Lester is one of the most genial and pleasant gentlemen, and always easy of access to the most humble, no matter how pressing the demand which his varied interests make upon his time. He married Miss Margaret I. Russell, daughter of the late Judge Levi S. Russell, from which union there were two children, a son and daughter; the latter, an interesting child, died quite recently. Mr. Lester resides in an elegant mansion on one of the principal residence streets of the city, fronting Park Extension, and all the surroundings show the cultured and refined taste of himself and his estimable wife.

MELDRIM, HON. PETER W. Hon. Peter W. Meldrim, the son of Ralph and Jane Meldrim was born in Savannah, December 4, 1848. His education was acquired at the Chatham Academy, under a private tutor and at the State University. He graduated from the academic department in 1868, and from the law department in 1869. Returning home he began the practice of law, and in his profession he went steadily and rapidly to the front. While at the University he gained a reputation as a close student and a promising orator. In the wider fields of his profession he continually added to his laurels as an eloquent speaker, and for a decade and a half has shared honors on many public occasions with Savannah's oldest and best orators.

Two days before the state election in 1881, Mr. Meldrim was nominated for the Senate from this district and he was elected. A writer in summing up Mr. Meldrim's senate career says that it "was active, high-toned and brilliant. He was ever ready to give his vote and his voice to those measures of policy, or to the statutes which seemed to him essential to individual and public welfare. In all his acts he reflected the liberality and intelligence of his constituents, and for this was beloved and admired by all who witnessed his course. His efforts in debate sustained his reputation as an orator. As chairman of the committee of military affairs, he was indefatigable in his labors in behalf of the perfect organization, equipment and discipline of the volunteer troops of the State. His speeches on this subject before the committees and in the Senate were models of eloquence and logic. Then when the bill to make tuition forever free at the State University was put upon its passage and the measure was violently opposed, he came to the rescue fearlessly and grandly, aiding materially in bringing about the happy result of its triumphant passage. His constituents and the people of Georgia have reason to be proud of his talents and character."

For several years Mr. Meldrim has been associated with Col. William Garrard in the practice of law. These gentlemen have long had the reputation of enjoying a large practice, larger than any other firm in Savannah. Mr. Meldrim is the court-house lawyer of the firm and unlike many attorneys he is as successful in criminal cases as in civil suits.

He is widely read, not only in law but in literature, and even his speeches to judges and juries often glitter with allusions or pictures which

relieve the tedium of sheep-bound authorities, he always goes into court thoroughly prepared, knowing not only his own case but that of the other side. In many of the Georgia decisions where Mr. Meldrim's cases appear, there are high compliments from the Supreme Bench.

In all things appertaining to Irish affairs, Mr. Meldrim takes a deep interest. He has been president of the Hibernian society for years and that organization excels in every respect any similar association in this or neighboring States. Every year the honorable society is extending its reputation, and the lustre of its name is spreading farther and farther by reason of its President's efforts. It is Mr. Meldrim's ambition to give his society a national reputation and no one who knows him well doubts that he will succeed. Once a year he brings about its board the brightest scholars, the most learned lawyers and the ablest men in various professions.

In the erection of the monument to Sergt. Jasper in Madison Square Mr. Meldrim has no small share of the credit. The Jasper Monument Association had no more earnest and tireless worker than he.

Every political canvass brings Mr. Meldrim to the front. Candidates need his aid and influence which is far-reaching, being a good planner and organizer his friends invariably get him interested. He is too busy with pressing professional business to aspire to office himself, but every two years he is urged to become a candidate for Congress. The volunteer military interests him too, and he is the Major of the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia Cavalry to which position he was promoted from lieutenancy in the Georgia Hussars.

Mr. Meldrim is a delightful speaker, whether at the Bar or in response to a toast on some formal occasion. As a ready debater he is the equal of the best. His sarcasm is a weapon which opponents dread.

Mr. Meldrim is known from one end of Georgia to the other. The cause of State aid to education has no warmer friend, and his influence and his zeal in this direction were recognized by a place on the State University's Board of Trustees.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM, M.D., the subject of this sketch, was born in Savannah, Ga., January ., 1840, and is of Scotch and Irish parentage. His elementary studies began in the Chatham Academy, Savannah, Ga., one of the oldest institutions of learning in this country, fol-

lowed by a course of studies at the Springfield Academy in Effingham county, Ga. He completed his academic course at Oglethorpe University, near Milledgeville, Ga., in 1857. In 1858 he commenced the study of medicine under the late Dr. Richard D. Arnold, matriculated at the Savannah Medical College in November of the same year and received his diploma from that institution in March, 1861. Soon after receiving his degree in medicine, Dr. Duncan was appointed assistant surgeon in the provisional army of the Confederate States, and was stationed at Fort Jackson (now Fort Oglethorpe) in the spring of 1861 with Captain Jacob Read, of company D, First Georgia Regulars. In the summer and fall of 1861 he was with the First Georgia Regulars in Virginia; in 1862 he was assigned to the Savannah Medical College hospital where he served until the spring of 1863 when he was assigned to duty with the Fourth Alabama Regiment, Law's Brigade, Hood's Division, Longstreet's Corps of the army of Northern Virginia. Later in the spring of 1863 he was stationed temporarily at Mississippi Hospital No. 2, corner of Seventh and Carey streets, Richmond, Va., and at the Army Hospital at Harrisonburg, Va., while convalescing from an attack of smallpox covering a period of six weeks, rejoining his regiment immediately after the Pennsylvania campaign. In 1864, he was relieved from duty in the field, and assigned to duty at Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va., where he remained until the fall of the Confederate capital in April, 1865, which virtually terminated the war. After the war Dr. Duncan spent one year abroad in the prosecution of his medical studies and returned to Savannah in the summer of 1866, when he entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged.

Dr. Duncan is a member of the State Medical Association of Georgia and of the Georgia Medical Society (local) of Savannah, and was dean of the faculty of the Savannah Medical College until the suspension of the exercises of that institution several years since, which was necessitated in consequence of the death of several of the professors, and an inability to fill satisfactorily the vacancies thus occasioned.

Dr. Duncan was one of the surgeons of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and is now connected in the same capacity with the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, under the Plant system; he held the position of surgeon of the cavalry squadron reorganized soon after the war under the

late Colonel E. C. Anderson, jr., having been commissioned by the governor of Georgia under the law regulating such appointments. He is superintendent, and one of the medical staff, of the Savannah Hospital, which positions he has held since 1867. He was secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees of the Georgia Infirmary for colored persons, from the year of its organization 1870, to 1887, and is still one of the members of the board of trustees. He has been a member of the board of sanitary commissioners of the city of Savannah from the period of its organization until two years since, and author of the ordinance of the city providing for the organization of said board in 1877, immediately after the epidemic of yellow fever in 1876.

In an active professional life Dr. Duncan has not manifested any ambition for preferment, but has served on the board of aldermen during the incumbency of Captain J. F. Wheaton, as mayor, and during two terms of the incumbency of Hon. Rufus E. Lester, embracing a period of ten years.

Dr. Duncan has always taken an interest in educational affairs, as in other matters looking to the advancement and progress of the community in which he resides; he is a member of the board of education of the city of Savannah and county of Chatham, also a member of the board of trustees of Chatham Academy, is past master of Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 231, F. and A. M., Savannah, Ga., member of Georgia Chapter No. 3 Royal Arch Masons, member of Georgia Council No. 2 Royal and Select Masons, member of Palestine Commandery Knights Templar No. 7, and sublime prince of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree Ancient and Accepted Rite of Scottish Masons.

DORSETT, CHARLES HENRY, was born in Savannah, Ga., November 29, 1845, and is the son of John and Sarah R. Dorsett. The father of the subject of this sketch was a master ship carpenter, and had charge of the largest ship yards in Savannah. He died in 1846, and his wife survives him.

Mr. Dorsett was educated at Chatham Academy, Savannah, Ga., and immediately after leaving the academy accepted a clerkship, in his sixteenth year. He enlisted as a member of Major Shellman's battalion for the defense of the city during the late war when the Federal forces were

investing the city. Mr. Dorsett married Miss Josie Gross, a daughter of Charles Gross, a merchant of Savannah; the fruit of this union is a beautiful daughter now in her tenth year.

Although Mr. Dorsett is comparatively a young man, his life has been one of great activity, energy and industry. Entering, as we have seen, commercial life before he had attained his seventeenth year, he has from a small clerkship risen to his present commanding position in the commercial and monetary circles of Savannah. To attempt to follow him from the humble position he occupied when a boy in the counting-room up to his present position as a wealthy land-owner and financier, would require greater space than has been assigned the writer of this sketch. During his earlier years he was employed as a book-keeper for leading grocery, banking and cotton houses. He was for ten years cashier of the late A. S. Hartridge, one of the prominent cotton factors of his day, managing Mr. Hartridge's business for the ten years preceding his death. In December, 1876, Mr. Dorsett embarked in business for himself, establishing the firm of Dorsett & Kennedy, auctioneers and real estate dealers.

The business proved to be a lucrative one from the start. The partnership was dissolved in 1879, since which time Mr. Dorsett has conducted, and still conducts the business on his own account. He has disposed of most of the city and suburban property sold in and about the city for the last ten years, and his counsel is daily sought by those seeking investments, as his judgment is unerring in matters pertaining to real estate. He has an extensive real estate interest of his own, owning as he does a great deal of city and suburban property, and a summer residence at the Isle of Hope. He organized the Savannah Real Estate Company, which marked the period of the first activity here in real estate transactions, and which proved to be a most profitable investment for those who were connected with the company. Mr. Dorsett also organized the Savannah Investment Company, which built the Belt Line Railway, which company not only has one of the best roads of the kind in the South, but owns nearly five hundred lots in the extended city limits, now rapidly building up. Mr. Dorsett is a director in and treasurer of both companies; he is vice-president and director of the Chatham Real Estate and Improvement Company which he organized; he was also active in the organization of the Citizens' Loan Association, which has since been succeeded by the Cit-

izens' Bank, and of which Mr. Dorsett is vice-president and a director. He is a charter member and director of the Title Guarantee Company, and Dime Savings Bank, and he has extensive interests in all the principal real estate and financial agencies in the city. His superior judgment in matters pertaining to finance was exemplified in the purchase of the Pritchard plantation for the county while a member of the board of county commissioners. This plantation was being cultivated in rice by tide-water culture, and materially interfered with the proper drainage of that section of the county. There was but one way to obviate this, and that was the purchase of the plantation of 1,300 acres by the county, which Mr. Dorsett not only suggested, but strongly advocated, until he carried his point, Mr. Dorsett claiming that the county would not only solve the problem of drainage in that section, but would be able to thus provide the county with an extensive tract of land for the poor farm, and at the same time could dispose of enough land to pay for the original cost of the entire tract. By subsequent appreciation of the lands in that portion of the county, due to the opening of new roads which Mr. Dorsett advocated, the county will be able to sell two-thirds of its purchase for more than the entire tract cost, and will still have left 350 acres of the most fertile agricultural lands in the county, and situated only five miles distant from the city.

Mr. Dorsett was appointed one of the board of county commissioners by Governor Gordon, and at once took rank as a thorough, energetic and conscientious public servant. It was by his earnest endeavors that the Waters road was opened to the Montgomery cross road, and Estill avenue from the White Bluff road to Waters road. These highways brought into notice large areas of lands which had before been almost inaccessible. This important public improvement was accomplished without cost to the county other than the labors of the convict force. The opening of these roads demonstrated the value of such improvements, and since then the public sentiment has been strongly in favor of better highways and more of them. It is not saying too much to assert that through Mr. Dorsett's foresight and energy the value of land in Chatham county has largely increased, and in consequence a large sum has been added to the public revenues. If Mr. Dorsett had done nothing more than to inaugurate a system of roads from which the people and the county are

daily receiving benefit, his name should stand high on the roll of public benefactors. He is better known and his worth appreciated more to-day than when he was a commissioner, and it can therefore be well understood that the clear-headed business man that he is known to be, rendered valuable service to the public in his official capacity. In the reappointment of county commissioners in 1888 Mr. Dorsett declined to permit his name to be presented. The large and costly jail and jailer's residence was built while Mr. Dorsett was on the board, and the court-house completed in the summer of 1890 was determined upon while he was a member.

Mr. Dorsett has been a liberal subscriber to almost every enterprise which has been started in this city for the past ten years, and this includes subscriptions to real estate, financial, railroad, hotel and other industrial and public-spirited enterprises, calculated to further the progress of the city, and in most of these enterprises he has taken a leading part to interest others in this direction.

He is a member of Wesley Monumental Methodist Episcopal Church and chairman of its board of trustees, and was chairman of the board of stewards, and superintendent of its sunday-school for many years. He is a member of Landrum Lodge, Master Masons. Mr. Dorsett ranks very high in the society of Odd Fellows, and has held all the positions in the order in the State of Georgia but that of grand master. He is a member of De Kalb Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F. with which he has been connected for over twenty-one years; he has held all the offices up to that of grand representative. He is now serving his sixth year as one of the three representatives of the State of Georgia to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the world. He is lieutenant-colonel on the staff of General John C. Underwood, grand sire and generalissimo of the order of Independent Odd Fellows throughout the world.

LOVELL, EDWARD, the subject of this sketch, was born in Medway, Mass., March 4, 1816. He located in Savannah in 1835 and two years later opened a gun store, and in 1840 he added to his already increasing business a line of hardware. In 1857 he established the firm of Lovell & Lattimore, admitting his brother, Nathaniel Lovell, and William Lattimore into partnership; in 1868 he retired from the firm and formed a co-partnership with his son, Edward F. Lovell, and William C.

Crawford under the firm name of Crawford & Lovell, which partnership was terminated by the death of Mr. Crawford in 1884. After the death of Mr. Crawford, Mr. Lovell admitted his son, Robert P. Lovell, into the firm of Edward Lovell & Sons, under which name a very large and extensive business was conducted until the death of the senior member, which occurred August 25, 1888. After a continued illness during the winter and spring of 1888, he was taken north in the hope that a change of air and scenery would restore his health, but the best medical skill was unavailing, and he died at Ballston Spa., N. Y. The sons Edward F. and Robert P. Lovell still continue the business under the firm name of Edward Lovell's Sons, which is one of the largest hardware houses in the South.

The deceased was a man of great industry, of the most charitable impulses, and a public-spirited citizen, ready at all times to forward and foster every commercial and manufacturing enterprise calculated to advance the interest and prosperity of the city in which he was an honored citizen for over half a century, and at the time of his death he left a large estate, the result of a long life of industry and business integrity.

Edward Lovell was married May 4, 1845, to Miss Mary A. Bates, of Boston, Mass., who survives him as do their four children; Edward F., Ellen M., Grace B., and Robert P.

Mr. Lovell was a man who had little ambition for political preferment but one whose domestic ties and commercial life kept him out of the arena of politics, although frequently solicited to enter the public service. He served on the aldermanic board of Savannah for six years from considerations of public duty and was one of its most efficient and conservative members. He was one of the directors of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad; president for many years of the Savannah and Ogeechee Canal Company; president of the Savannah Brick Manufacturing Company, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Oglethorpe Savings and Trust Company. No higher recommendation was required to lend confidence to an enterprise than to know that Mr. Lovell was connected with it in some capacity, as his well-known integrity and fidelity and careful methods of doing business were well known in this community.

During the war Mr. Lovell was in the detached service and assisted

in the plans and construction of the artillery defenses for the defense of the city. He served his time as an active member in the Chatham Artillery, the oldest artillery company in the country, and at the time of his death was an honorary member. The deceased was a member of Live Oak Lodge, I. O. O. F.

OLMSTEAD, COLONEL CHARLES H., was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1837, and is the son of Jonathan and Eliza (Hart) Olmstead. His father, a native of Connecticut, and of English descent, early in life removed to Savannah, where he was married and for many years engaged in the banking business.

Young Olmstead was educated at the Georgia Military Institute, graduating in the class of 1856, being at the time adjutant of the corps of cadets. After leaving school he commenced a business career as clerk in the mercantile house of Brigham, Kelly & Co., of Savannah, but his progress in commercial life was soon arrested by the war between the States. For some time before actual hostilities commenced, many foreseeing the drift of affairs, were convinced that the questions involved could not be settled except by an appeal to arms. The greatest interest was revived in military organizations all over the South, and especially in Savannah; old companies were strengthened, new ones were formed, and every preparation was made for the impending conflict. In these preparations young Olmstead took an enthusiastic part as a member of the first volunteer regiment of Georgia. In 1860 he was appointed adjutant of the regiment by Colonel A. R. Lawton (afterward general and quartermaster-general in the Confederate States Army, and late United States Minister to Vienna), and in that capacity served at Fort Pulaski when it was seized by order of Governor Brown on the 3rd of January, 1861.

In the spring of 1861 the First Regiment was reorganized and mustered into the Confederate service. Soon after Colonel Lawton was promoted to a brigadier-generalship, and Hugh W. Mercer was elected colonel of the regiment; W. S. Rockwell, lieutenant-colonel, and Charles H. Olmstead, major. During the following summer the regiment was scattered to various points along the Georgia coast, being stationed at Forts Pulaski and Jackson and other points on the Savannah River, Tybee Island, Causton Bluff, Thunderbolt, Green Island and St. Catharine Island.

In December, 1861, Colonel Mercer was promoted to a brigadier-generalship, and Major Olmstead was elected colonel of the regiment. At this time with the resources at command it was deemed impracticable to defend all of the outlying islands of the Georgia coast. Tybee Island was evacuated and Fort Pulaski garrisoned by the First Regiment under Colonel Olmstead became the outwork of the line of defense. In January following the Federals seized Tybee Island and commenced the erection of batteries with the intention of besieging the fort. A few weeks thereafter the enemy succeeded in passing their vessels through Wall's Cut and entered the Savannah River above the fort, thus cutting it off from all communication with Savannah. Thus isolated without hope of assistance from any quarter, the little garrison with its 400 men on the 10th of April was confronted with eleven land batteries mounted by thirty-six well protected heavy guns. Early on the morning of the 10th General Gilmore, commanding the besieging force, sent, under a flag of truce, an order "for the immediate surrender and restoration of Fort Pulaski to the authority and possession of the United States," to which Colonel Olmstead commandant of the fort, after acknowledging the receipt of the order, heroically and laconically replied: "I am here to defend the fort, not to surrender it." A few minutes after the return of the flag of truce the bombardment of the fort commenced, and was continued all day with great danger to the fort. The firing was resumed on the following morning, and at midday all the guns of the fort bearing upon Tybee except two were disabled. It was seen that further resistance was useless, and under the circumstances Colonel Olmstead believing the lives of his command to be his next care, gave the necessary order for a surrender. Colonel Olmstead and the other officers of the garrison were taken as prisoners of war to Governor's Island, New York harbor, and finally to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, O., where they remained until their exchange was effected in September, 1862.

At the reorganization of the First Regiment in October, 1862, Colonel Olmstead was again placed in command. For many months it continued to do service at various points along the coast, being stationed at battery Wagner, James Island, and Charleston Harbor.

In the spring of 1864 the scattered companies of Colonel Olmstead's command were brought together and joined General Joseph S. Johnston's

army in Northern Georgia, being assigned to General Mercer's brigade, in Walker's division, Hardee's corps. From that time until the close of the war the First bore an honorable part in the history of the army, suffering its first severe loss in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

The summer of 1864 was a period of almost constant fighting, and at Smyrna Church, Peachtree Creek and the battles around Atlanta, the First did heroic service. Colonel Olmstead was wounded on July 22, 1864, on the same day that General Walker was killed. After the death of General Walker, General Mercer's brigade was assigned to the division of General Pat. Cleburne, at the same time General Mercer being assigned to duty elsewhere, the command of the brigade fell upon Colonel Olmstead as senior colonel, and he continued in command until the fall of Atlanta. General J. Argyle Smith was then placed in command of the brigade.

At the time of the battle of Nashville Colonel Olmstead was on detached service with the brigade under General N. B. Forest, who was then operating against Murfreesboro. At this time General Smith had succeeded to the command of the division, and from this time until the close of the war the command of the brigade fell to Colonel Olmstead. After the defeat of Hood at Nashville the force under General Forrest made a forced march to rejoin Hood, reaching his army at Columbia, Tenn., from which point Smith's brigade formed a part of the rear guard of General Hood's retreating army to the Tennessee River.

After a short rest the army was called to the east and Smith's brigade once more came under its old leader General Joseph E. Johnston, at Smithville, N. C., what was left of Colonel Olmstead's old command, the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, was consolidated with the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third Regiment under the name of the First Regiment, and placed under Colonel Olmstead's command. A short time thereafter it surrendered with General Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C.

After the war Colonel Olmstead returned to Savannah and became a partner in the shipping and commission house of Brigham, Holst & Co. In 1873 he was made treasurer of the Citizens Mutual Loan Company, and in 1883 with Henry Hull and Francis S. Lathrop, under the firm name of C. H. Olmstead & Co., succeeded to the business of Henry Hull & Co., private bankers, a business in which he is still engaged.

Colonel Olmstead is an active member and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Georgia Historical Society, of which he is now second vice-president and for several years has been curator. He is also vice-president of the Georgia Infirmary. He is a member of and for the last twenty years has been an elder of the Independent Presbyterian Church.

Colonel Olmstead's career viewed from all sides has been an eminently honorable one, such as befits the well-rounded, symmetrical character of the man. He has been content to go modestly along doing his duty as he understood it without fear or favor. As a military leader he was faithful to every trust, never shirked a responsibility, and discharged every duty laid upon him with high credit to himself and the cause he espoused. He is quiet and retiring in disposition, and one to whom publicity in any form is distasteful. He is literary in his taste, is a great reader, and a graceful writer. His pen has done much to preserve the military history of Savannah soldiers during the war. One of his recent articles "Savannah in War Time," published in *Historic and Picturesque Savannah* is a striking example of his concise and powerful grouping of facts, combined with smoothness and elegance of diction. He is public spirited and progressive in his ideas, and warmly espouses every project which promises to advance the material interest of Savannah. He is genial and social in nature, and is ever ready to aid with his time and his labor, his presence and his counsel whatever tends to social, moral or intellectual advancement. As a business man his course has ever been marked with the strictest integrity, and no one holds more securely the confidence and respect of Savannah's commercial community.

Colonel Olmstead was married in 1859 to Miss Florence L. Williams, daughter of Peter J. Williams, of Milledgeville, Ga. They have three daughters.

SCREVEN, JOHN. A history of Savannah would be lacking in completeness, if the life and character of the subject of this sketch were not included. He comes from a patriotic parentage on both sides of the family tree:—The Screvens and Bryans, of whom he is a lineal descendant, having been conspicuous during the war for American Independence.

Colonel John Screven was born in Savannah, September 18, 1827,

and is the eldest son of Doctor James Proctor Screven and Hannah Georgia Bryan. His first American ancestor, the Rev. William Screven emigrated from England in 1640, settling at Kittery, Maine, but the religious persecutions, which marred the history of that day, led him to come South, where he founded the first Baptist church in South Carolina. Colonel Screven is also a lineal descendant of Thomas Smith, one of the landgraves and governor of the province of South Carolina. Collaterally he is a descendant of General James Screven, for whom Screven county, in Georgia, is named.

On the mother's side, Colonel Screven is a lineal descendant of Jonathan Bryan, who figured conspicuously in the early settlement of Savannah and the Georgia colony, and being one of the fathers and principal founders of the colony, Bryan county was named in his honor and to perpetuate his memory. Although an associate justice of the general court of the province of Georgia, and a member of the Royal Governor's Council, Jonathan Bryan resigned those places of honor to range himself with the patriots, with whom he took an active and distinguished part. He was for a time acting governor of Georgia. When Savannah was surrendered to the British in 1778, Mr. Bryan was made a prisoner, and although in advanced age, long and cruel imprisonment was the penalty paid for his patriotic course.

The father of Colonel Screven was one of the most successful physicians of his day. He was a man of distinguished character and attainments, and had a firm hold upon the affections of the people. He held many positions of public trust and honor, in which his services were marked by fidelity and integrity, characteristics inherited by the sons. Doctor Screven was mayor of Savannah, was a State senator, and the founder and first president of the Atlantic & Gulf Railway. He died in July, 1859, in his 60th year. His wife survived him until March, 1887, when she fell asleep in her 80th year. They were the parents of Colonel John Screven, Captain Thomas Forman Screven, George Proctor Screven, and Mrs. Sarah Ada Henderson. George Proctor Screven, the youngest son, is deceased, but his wife and children survive him and reside in Savannah.

There are many events in the life of Colonel John Screven which are remarkable coincidents, taken in connection with a review of his father's

life. In fact, the son seems to have followed closely in the honored path which his father trod, being like the father courteous and obliging and with his stern virtues and intellectual endowments, has filled nearly every position of honor and trust held by the father.

John Screven commenced his studies in Savannah. At Edgehill School, Princeton, N. J., he was taught, 1839-1841, by the Rev. John S. Hart, LL. D., an eminent teacher of literature and rhetoric, an author of several text-books in that department, and finally professor of rhetoric and English in Princeton College. The last school Colonel Screven attended was that of Antoine Bolmar, at Westchester, Pa. Bolmar had been a captain of cavalry in the army of Napoleon the First, and was a survivor of the famous Russian expedition. His school was a model of discipline and careful tuition, and he was himself the editor of a number of standard text-books for teaching the French language.

From Bolmar's school, Colonel Screven entered Franklin College, Athens, Ga., but leaving before he had completed his course, he finished his collegiate studies at home under private instruction. While at Franklin College he divided the first honor, gold medal, awarded for declamation, to Sophomore speakers. This was the first medal of the kind ever given in the college.

Colonel Screven then turned to the study of law, under the tuition of the late Judge William Law. After remaining with him about one year, he was sent to Europe, February, 1848, to extend his professional studies in a broader field. Under the advice of Hon. George Bancroft, then United States Minister at London, a personal friend of his father, he was sent to Heidelberg with letters to Schlosser and other eminent professors in the university, from whom he received much kindness. His health giving way before he could be fairly prepared by sufficient knowledge of the German language to become a matriculate in the university, he was compelled to return to Savannah. Here his law studies were resumed, and early the following year he was admitted to the bar by the late Judge William B. Fleming, but remained in the practice of the profession a few months only. Leaving the bar, he devoted himself, at his father's wish, to the management of the latter's large landed estate.

On the 3rd of July, 1849, he married Miss Mary White Footman, the youngest daughter of the late Dr. Richard Footman of Bryan county.

To this marriage eight children were born, of whom three now survive : Georgia Bryan Screven, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodbridge Arnold, and Captain Thomas Screven. Mrs. Screven died on the 3rd of July, 1863.

In 1852 Colonel Screven was elected one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Chatham county. This court had concurrent jurisdiction in civil matters only, with the superior courts of the State, and had also charge of the affairs of the county. He remained in this office until 1866, when the court was abolished, and its duties as to county affairs transferred to commissioners. In 1857, upon the resignation of his father from the same office, he was promoted from the ranks and elected captain of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, the oldest and one of the most distinguished infantry corps of the State. Retaining his command when the war broke out between the States, he was commissioned major of artillery in the Confederate States' army, and assigned to the command of the battalion to which his company was attached. This battalion was afterward designated as the Eighteenth Georgia Battalion. He served with it on the outer sea defences of Savannah, superintended the erection of fortifications, and was in charge of the obstructions to the water approaches of the Savannah River below Fort Oglethorpe.

He remained in strict military service until the close of December, 1862, when at the request of the board of directors of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad Company, he was ordered back to his place as president of the company. He had been elected to this office, after the death of his father in 1859, and had been granted this prolonged leave of absence from railroad duty in consideration of his being under military obligation when the war began. While he was in actual service with his command, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad had become a more important agent in the military affairs of the Confederacy. The increasing transportation of troops and supplies, and the internal affairs of the company itself, imperatively demanded the presence and direction of the president of the company. Believing that he could so best serve the Confederate cause, he returned to his railroad duties and there remained during the war. In 1864, however, he raised for local defence, from railroad and government employees within the city of Savannah, a battalion of five companies of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel commanding, and for a time was intrusted with the charge of the inner line of defences of Savannah.



Ordered by General Hardee, when Savannah was closely threatened by General Sherman, he moved south of the Altamaha with the trains and effects of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. He returned to Savannah late in May or in June, 1865, and at once commenced the restoration of the railroad, which had been destroyed by the enemy from Savannah beyond the Altamaha.

In 1859 he was elected from Chatham county a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, and served during two sessions. It was this legislature which called the secession convention of 1861. His colleagues were General A. R. Lawton in the Senate, and the Hon. Julian Hartridge in the House.

Continuing in the presidency of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad Company, he retained that position until 1880, over twenty years, when this company was succeeded by the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway Company.

In December, 1865, he married Mrs. Mary Eleanor Brown, second daughter of Dr. Hugh O'Keeffe Nesbitt, and a niece of the late Hon. John Macpherson Berrien. The two children of this marriage are Mrs. Lila Screven Atkinson, wife of Samuel Carter Atkinson, of Brunswick, Ga., and Martha Berrien Screven. Mrs. Screven died at Savannah June 30, 1883, in her 39th year.

In 1859 he was elected mayor of Savannah, and was thrice successfully elected to that office.

In 1877 he was elected one of the delegates to the convention which formed the present constitution of Georgia. He took a prominent part in resisting that clause of the constitution which, he believed would extend unnecessary and unjust powers to the legislature in limiting the vested rights and privileges of the railway corporations of the State.

In 1880 he was elected an associate arbitrator of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, and still continues in that office.

Early after the war he was elected one of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia; and when under the act of 1889 the old board was dissolved, he was appointed for the long term, one of the new board from the first congressional district. In 1883 he was appointed one of the commissioners to erect the new capitol of the State, but declined the office. He has held various other offices; among them he is now pres-

dent of the University Club of Savannah, is one of the trustees of Chatham Academy, Fellow of the Geographical Society of New York, and first vice-president of the Georgia Historical Society.

No citizen of Savannah commands, to a greater degree, the respect and esteem of those who know him. He belongs to the type of an old-time hospitable southern gentleman. It may be said of him that while not a man of brilliancy or dash, he is a man of great intellectual capacity, with a mind well poised, and while some men might for the time attract a greater following, none would retain it so long as would the subject of this sketch, whose deeper reasoning, pleasantly modulated voice, and depth of sincerity would far outweigh the short-lived eloquence of an hour.

Colonel Screven is the last man who can be flattered by panegyrics. The latent mental force of the man is known to those who have watched his career and know how thoroughly equipped he is in dealing with questions upon which he is called upon to express his views.

Colonel Screven is a man of high literary attainments, and has one of the most valuable private libraries in Savannah. In the companionship of his books many hours of his leisure are spent. He has many warm personal friends. Some of these friendships began in the school-room and have deepened with the eventful years of Colonel Screven's life, that most crucial test of a man's character; for such kindly ties are riveted only where the objects are deserving. In the community where Colonel Screven has lived for more than half a century, it may be truthfully said of him that he enjoys, to the fullest degree, the admiration of those who know him intimately and well, and the universal respect of all. His affable manners, the valuable services rendered his native state, his county, and his city, with courage, wisdom and prudence, and often when the gravity of the occasion was pronounced, the fidelity and integrity which has been characteristic of his public services, and his proverbial honesty and sincerity, all have combined to fix him firmly in the affections of his people as one of their honored landmarks and a man "*sans peur et sans reproche.*"

YOUNG, JOHN REMER, the subject of this sketch, was born in Thomas County, Ga., April 7, 1856, and is a son of the late Remer Young, who was one of the largest and most successful planters in Lowndes County, to which county he removed in 1859, where the earlier years in the life of John R. Young were spent. From estimable and cultured parents the son inherited splendid traits of character. He was educated at Valdosta Institute, and at the University of Georgia. After completing his education he spent a few years on his father's plantation, and in the management of the plantation of J. W. Lathrop & Co., in Lowndes County, after which, with an associate, he began the manufacture of naval stores, a business venture, which proved to be successful, but which he disposed of to accept a position with the large naval-stores house of Peacock, Hunt & Co., in 1888. After two years with this firm, Messrs. Ellis and Holt, the junior partners, withdrew from the company, and formed a copartnership under the firm name of Ellis, Holt & Co., and offered Mr. Young an interest in the business, which he accepted. Subsequent to the death of Mr. Holt, Mr. C. B. Parker was admitted, and the firm became Ellis, Young & Co., under which it has built up, and now conducts one of the largest trades in turpentine and rosin in the world. That the present high standing and immense naval-stores trade of the firm of Ellis, Young & Co., is largely due to the energy and business foresight of Mr. Young, cannot be doubted; this young man of 34, who came to Savannah seven years ago an entire stranger, is to-day president of the Board of Trade, and so thoroughly identified with every enterprise of a public character, that no one is better known on 'change and throughout Georgia and Florida. In seven years Mr. Young has stamped the impress of his sterling business qualities and infectious zeal upon every project looking to the advancement and progress of not only his own city and State, but it has been extended to the peninsula State of Florida.

In addition to his share of the active management of the naval stores and general merchandise interest of the firm of Ellis, Young & Co., Mr. Young organized the Georgia Pine Investment Company, of which he is president. This corporation has a capital of \$75,000, owns 100,000 acres of the best pine lands of the South, and an interest in five of the largest turpentine farms in the South. No man has a more abiding faith in the continued prosperity and future grandeur of this sea-port, whose every

industrial, commercial and railroad interest he has aided to foster, and to the development of which he has brought to bear individual enthusiasm which has been infectious.

Mr. Young's success and ability as a business man, so widely attracted attention throughout the commercial channels of Savannah, that four years after he settled in Savannah he was elected vice-president of the Board of Trade, and was at the following election promoted to the presidency by the Board, and the next year was re-elected, and is now serving his second term. Mr. Young's address in 1890, reviewing the trade of Savannah for 1889, was one of the ablest documents of its kind ever presented for the consideration of the Board, and showed that all the ramifications in the city's commerce had been thoroughly canvassed by him, and that he was familiar with every statistical detail of the most prosperous commercial year known to the city of Savannah. In that report he showed that Savannah had done a naval stores business for that year of nearly \$6,000,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 over the year previous, and that the grain, provision and grocery trade had increased 25 per cent., and this in the light of the fact that prices on nearly all the leading articles were lower than for several years before, showing that there was an increase in bulk considerable in advance of the percentage in value. His recommendations on the increase of industrial industries and increasing railroad facilities, not only commanded attention at home, but has attracted the attention of capitalists elsewhere.

Mr. Young is a director of the Metropolitan Loan Company of Savannah, a director of the Citizens' Bank, and is directly interested in many other enterprises which have been established in Savannah within the last five years.

GUCKENHEIMER, SIMON, who stands at the head in the commercial ranks of the city of Savannah, was born April 6th, 1830, of Jewish parents at Burghaslach, a town in Bavaria, Germany, thirty miles south of the ancient city of Nuremberg, where in his childhood days he received a common school education which proved to be the foundation of a subsequent stirring and prosperous life. He eagerly seized every opportunity for self advancement and prosecuted his studies with a zeal and fixedness of purpose which have characterized his commercial and financial

operations in later years. His parents were people of moderate circumstances, and at the age of thirteen years young Simon was withdrawn from school, and at fifteen was apprenticed by his father to a merchant weaver, where he learned his trade, and assisted in the store connected with the factory, where his ability soon attracted the attention of his employer, and it was here that the young weaver and clerk formed an attachment in his youth by losing his heart to the daughter of his employer, whom, in later years, he made his wife.

A few years satisfied young Guckenheimer that he was designed to be more than an apprentice boy, and after having served four years with Mr. Haas, was called home; his elder brother was taken sick, and he took his place in assisting his father, who farmed and also kept a small dry goods store, and two years later signified his intention of going to America. Having obtained the consent of his parents he bade them and the object of his heart's affection farewell and embarked March 1, 1851, in the sailing vessel, *Meta*, at Bremenhaven, bound for America. He arrived in New York six weeks later unable to speak the English language, and a stranger in a strange country. His capital was fifty florins, or twenty dollars, out of which he invested \$12 in notions, and started out as a peddler. Many young men would not have overcome the difficulty he experienced and the hardships of his occupation which his ignorance of the language and manners and customs of the people in a strange country occasioned, but the persevering young man had but one purpose, and that was to succeed, and to carve out a fortune from this small beginning, which he has so thoroughly done. He continued in this occupation until August 5, when by his industry and frugality he had so far increased his capital as to enable him to pay his passage to Savannah, where he arrived August 8, 1851, with the capital increased from \$20 to \$40, and again he took up his country travels, having invested his capital in another stock of goods, which he replenished from time to time, journeying from place to place, until the spring of 1852, when his earnings enabled him to purchase a horse and wagon, not only to facilitate his travels, but to enable him to carry a larger stock, which his business required—soon after a larger wagon, drawn by two horses, was necessary. His increasing trade demanded more frequent visits to larger markets, and in 1853, two years after his arrival South, his trade had so largely increased

that it was necessary for him to visit New York to purchase his supplies. In 1855 Mr. Guckenhimer discontinued peddling and opened a general store in Centre Village, Charlton county, Ga., where for five years he conducted a most profitable business, his courteous dealings with the trading public marked by a scrupulous integrity having been the foundation which made his business venture there so profitable.

While at Centre Village the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and the Florida Railway and Navigation Railroad were built, diverting the trade of the village to larger markets, and the keen business foresight of Mr. Guckenhimer led him to prepare to establish himself in one of the larger cities of the South. He sold out his store, and after settling up his business he turned his face toward the Fatherland, embarking on the steamer for Germany. During the nine years of absence many changes had taken place under the old roof tree; his father had died, and the longing desire to see his widowed mother, and those near and dear to him, led Mr. Guckenhimer to return home, but probably no magnet was so attracting as that of his young sweetheart, Miss Sarah Haas, who was but a child of thirteen years when he left home, but who, during the nine years of absence, had grown into womanhood with her child love deepened into that firmer affection which led her to become his wife October 23, 1860. In November of that year the happy bridal pair took passage for Savannah by steamer *via* New York, arriving December 11, 1860.

When Mr. Guckenhimer returned to Savannah he began the jobbing tobacco business, which was the foundation of the present enormous establishment now conducted by himself and sons. This tobacco business was succeeded by the wholesale grocery store conducted under the firm name of Guckenhimer & Selig. In 1870 Mr. Selig, the junior partner died, but the business continued until 1872 under the same name in accordance with the last request of Mr. Selig, Mr. Guckenhimer's partner, between whom there was more than an ordinary business relationship, the two partners being firm and fast friends. In 1872 Mr. Guckenhimer conducted the business in his own name, subsequently S. Guckenhimer & Co., and in 1882 he admitted his son Samuel into the business, the firm becoming S. Guckenhimer & Son, under which name the extensive business has been conducted up to May 1, 1890, when his second son, Abraham S., was admitted, the firm becoming S. Guckenhimer & Sons.

The rapid development of the South bringing increasing business to the firm it necessitated more extensive quarters, and in 1888 Mr. Guckenhimer erected one of the most imposing mercantile structures in the South, suitably and conveniently arranged for the business of his firm, and which might well be called a mercantile palace, which is not only an index to the steady growth of Savannah, but is a monument to the name of Guckenhimer, Savannah's most princely merchant.

A recital of Mr. Guckenhimer's early experience of his lonely trips through the country would fill a volume; his name is familiar in almost every household throughout the territory in which the large trade of his house extends; many of the older citizens remember him in his early days; his representations could be relied upon, and some of the largest and best customers of his present extensive business are those who bought goods from him in a small way nearly forty years ago. These early patrons and their children, many of whom are now engaged in mercantile pursuits in the interior, never fail to call on Mr. Guckenhimer when they visit Savannah. His business integrity has been a household word with them for nearly half a century. Honest and straightforward dealings have been the characteristic traits of the man, and by reason of which he enjoys the confidence of the people.

Such a man necessarily fills a prominent position in a progressive city like Savannah, where constant demands are being made to advance public enterprises, none of which find a more liberal patron and advocate than Mr. Guckenhimer. He is pre-eminently a public-spirited citizen, and his connection with financial enterprises is a sufficient guarantee for public confidence. He occupies many prominent positions in various organizations, being a director in the Merchants' National Bank, in the Savannah and Western Railroad, and in many other such institutions. He is, and has been one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the city of Savannah ever since that office was created. He is a prominent member of the Cotton Exchange and of the Board of Trade. He worships at the Temple Mickva Israel, has been its president for many years, and is now one of its trustees.

Mr. Guckenhimer's family consists of his wife, three sons and two daughters; the children are Samuel S., Abraham S., Moses S., Mrs. Albert Gerst, of Danville, Va., and Mrs. L. Adler.

While Mr. Guckenheimer still exercises a supervision of his large business, he does not so actively engage in it as in former years, as his sons, who have received under him a careful business training, relieve him of his exacting duties, and enable him to enjoy many of the pleasures which were denied him in his earlier days when he was applying himself to lay the foundation for what is now the most extensive grocery establishment in the State.

PURSE, DANIEL G. Captain Daniel G. Purse, capitalist, was born in Savannah, November 14, 1839, his father, Hon. Thomas Purse, being a prominent citizen, mayor of the city, a member of the Georgia Senate, one of the original projectors of the Central Railroad, and holding various positions of public and private trust, and the son has inherited many of the characteristic traits of the father.

Captain Purse received his education in Savannah. His collegiate studies were prosecuted at Emory College, Georgia, and he took a business course at a commercial college in Pittsburgh, Pa. After completing his studies, he became a teacher, and later took up the study of law, which he thereafter abandoned to enter commercial life. The outbreak of the war in 1861 terminated his commercial pursuits, and he enlisted with the second company of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry; was transferred to the War Department, and at the close of the war was connected with the engineering department of the Confederate States, with the rank of captain. After the war, and in July, 1865, he renewed the commercial life which had been interrupted by the war, and established a commission business under the firm name of Cunningham & Purse. His next business venture was as senior partner of the firm of Purse & Thomas, in the fertilizer and coal trade, a business connection which lasted for twelve years, when the firm was dissolved, Captain Purse continuing the fertilizer branch of the business on his own account until 1885, since which time Captain Purse has been interested in various financial enterprises, chiefly that of the development of Tybee Island as a pleasure resort, and after the successful development of which he conceived the idea and carried to a practical finish the construction of a railroad from Savannah to Tybee.

Captain Purse is a man of versatile genius, and his restless, tireless

brain is never idle. Many of the enterprises which he has brought to a successful termination were, at the inception, ridiculed by men whose conservative views always did much to chill what were considered doubtful enterprises and vagaries of a restless mind. Among some of these may be mentioned the development of artesian water in Savannah, as the result of which pure artesian water, for domestic purposes, has taken the place of the muddy and contaminated waters of the river, and the introduction of which has tended largely to the increasing healthful sanitation of the city, and to bringing its mortality list to the minimum, and to such a remarkable degree, that it has arrested the attention of sanitarians throughout the South, and has resulted in the adoption of the artesian well system in all the principal cities and towns of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, a far-reaching benefit which can only be appreciated by those who live in a semi-tropical country, where pure water is the great *desideratum*. When Captain Purse first originated the idea of bringing the supply of pure artesian water from a deep under-lying strata of water-bearing formation, he was not only subjected to the good-natured levity of those residing in his immediate community, but the *Charleston News and Courier*, and other papers outside of the State, argued in a lofty way to convince Captain Purse of the utter futility of what they termed "a chimerical vagary." Charleston, situated at a distance of but a little over one hundred miles from Savannah, had attempted to develop its subterraneous artesian water supply but unsuccessfully, and this fact added great weight to the criticism of the Charleston paper, and would have tended to discourage almost any other man but Captain Purse in his explorations, and when he had obtained a flow of pure artesian water in the southwestern portion of Savannah, at a depth of less than six hundred feet, the fact was discredited by the Charleston critics. To-day a population of sixty thousand people in Savannah are supplied with pure artesian water from more than twenty wells, affording a flow of seven million gallons; and the city council, in the spring of 1890, began to lay the foundation for a more extended water plant, which will more than double the supply of the city furnishing it with twenty million gallons of pure artesian water daily, and the doubting Charleston is now being supplied with artesian water, and is, at the time this sketch is written, sinking other artesian wells to increase its water supply.

Following his successful water developments in Savannah, Captain Purse next turned his attention to the water supply of the sea-coast islands contiguous, and at a depth of two hundred and forty feet on Tybee Island, within six hundred feet of the mighty waves and roaring thunder of the ocean, he struck a vein of pure artesian water, which flowed fifteen feet above the surface of the ground, and since that time a system of water-works has been established on the island, and on all the sea-coast islands of South Carolina and Georgia, the sluggish, brackish, and unhealthful surface water has given way to the artesian water supply. Not only did this development of artesian water by Captain Purse have its sanitary influences, but it also had an influence upon the agricultural and industrial enterprises of this section, as all the ice manufactories have since sunk their own wells and manufactured ice of pure artesian water. Truck farmers have sunk artesian wells, irrigating their crops with the waters which appear to be as healthful to plant life as they have been eminently so to animal life. If Captain Purse had done nothing else in a stirring and eventful life, his developments in this direction entitle him to be placed high on the list of public benefactors.

In the narrow confines of a sketch of this character one cannot deal so fully with the man as he deserves, but this can be said here in brief—that few of the enterprises he has undertaken have ever been begun without the opposition of those who do not enjoy the keen foresight of Captain Purse, but there are those characteristics of the man, that as opposition becomes more intense, the zeal of Captain Purse increases in proportion, and as a result of this, no enterprise which he has begun has, in any instance failed. His project of building a railroad from Savannah to Tybee was ridiculed even more generally than his project to supply the city with artesian water, and for this reason long sweeps of marsh over which the Atlantic tides rise seemed to present obstacles, and it was predicted that even if the roadbed could be constructed from Savannah to Tybee, if the first locomotive did not sink from sight in the marsh the spring tides and storms on the Atlantic would wash away its roadbed; but, nothing discouraged, Captain Purse organized his company for the construction of the road, and on the 9th day of August, 1886, he and a few friends of the enterprise assembled on his Deptford Plantation, near Savannah, and a divine blessing having been invoked by Rabbi I. P.

Mendes, of the Congregation Mickva Israel, Master Thomas Purse, son of the Captain, stepped forward with a miniature silver spade and lifted the first dirt of what is now the Savannah and Atlantic Railway, that safely carries thousands to Tybee Island. A half century before the grandfather of Master Thomas Purse performed the same service for the Great Central Railroad of Georgia. The steel rails and solid roadbed are not to be excelled by any other road in the South, and the road has withstood the tempest as its projector said it would four years ago. Captain Purse is the president of the road, a position he has held ever since the road was constructed.

As one of the two owners of the Barnard & Anderson Railroad which has felt the impetus of his farsightedness in the development of Battery Park and the Liberty street branch, Captain Purse was largely instrumental in the consolidation of the Barnard & Anderson street railway with the Savannah, Skidaway & Seabrook railroad under the name City & Suburban, and was until 1885 one of the four owners of this corporation.

To no man is more credit due than to Captain Purse for the introduction of electric lighting in Savannah and it was through his efforts that Savannah was the first city of any size in the world to entirely discard gas for electricity in street lighting. The organization of the Brush Electric and Power Co., one of the strongest corporations of the city, was the result largely of his perseverance and energy, and of which company he has been vice-president. There is no enterprise for the advancement and progress of Savannah with which Captain Purse is not prominently identified. He is vice-president of the Board of Trade, president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Loan Association, a member of the Cotton Exchange, a director in the Tybee Beach Company, and chairman of its managing committee, a director in the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, of Athens, Georgia, fellow of the American Geographical Society, and an extensive rice planter, and manager of landed estates for foreign owners at Augusta and other points in Georgia and Florida.

To Captain Purse the city is indebted for the successful funding of its seven per cent. city bonds in 1877. These bonds at that time were rated at forty cents on the dollar, but were funded by Captain Purse for five per cent. bonds, which are now rated on the market at 105 and

106. There was serious objections on the part of the original bond-holders to any funding of the debt, and when the plan was suggested by Captain Purse, then chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, his utter failure was predicted; but with that energy which has always characterized his eventful enterprises, he visited Augusta, Charleston, Baltimore, and other cities where the bonds were held, and addressing meetings of the bond-holders, succeeded in getting their unanimous consent that the bonds should be funded. In this connection, it may be remarked that when Captain Purse visited Baltimore on that errand, he was met at the door of a leading banking institution in that city where the bonds were held, and told that there was no use to attempt to effect any such arrangement with the Baltimore bond-holders. His reply was that all he wanted was a respectful hearing. They could give him no less, and after addressing the bond-holders they were so thoroughly impressed with the facts as presented by him that when he left the bank building he took with him the written consent of all the bond-holders of Baltimore for the refunding of the old seven, in new five per cent. bonds.

To Captain Purse the county is also largely indebted for the law establishing the board of county commissioners of Chatham County, which was enacted in 1873. There was great apprehension at that time that unscrupulous elements might control the county's affairs, and voting precincts be scattered broadcast, and in localities where unscrupulous men could easily control the large colored element in the country settlements, and, as a result, the county's finances would be mismanaged and the progress and prosperity of the city, which is the greater part of Chatham County, would be retarded. In the face of a vigorous opposition, Captain Purse, foreman of the grand jury, recommended the passage of the bill, and interested himself in the enactment of the law the wisdom of which has been so abundantly established by the wise and competent management of the county's affairs by the board of county commissioners appointed by the governor under the law which had its origin with Captain Purse in the grand jury room.

Captain Purse was united in marriage to Miss Laura Ashby, of Fauquier County, Virginia, who is a near relative of General Turner Ashby, a famous Confederate cavalry officer, and the fruit of this union is five sons. Their home is one of elegance and refinement, situated on one of

the most beautiful avenues in the city, and under the shadows of that magnificent pile of architecture—the De Soto Hotel, to secure the site of which Captain Purse took a leading part.

Captain Purse, in addition to his many enterprises of an agricultural, commercial, financial, railway, and industrial character, is so methodical in the conduct of his business as to find much time in his library, which is composed of one of the most valuable collections of books in Savannah. He is a patron and member of the Georgia Historical Society. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and has been its treasurer, and a vestryman for over twenty years. He was one of the moving spirits in the collection of a fund for the building of St. John's Chapel, and chairman of the building committee which executed the work.

Captain Purse ranks high in the Masonic order. He has taken every degree up to and including the Scottish Rites thirty-second degree. He has been a mason for thirty years, and has for the past nine years been chairman of the committee on property of Solomon's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., and a recent report written by him upon the lodge's affairs has greatly added to his reputation as a writer upon financial subjects.

In the study and acquaintance of such a character and man as Captain Daniel G. Purse, many points are to be considered, for he is a many-sided man. He has a touch of genius about him, with decided talent. Captain Purse belongs to that class which is known as the mental sanguine temperament, that gives mental activity, aggressiveness, vim and energy in a great degree. Such a mind is suggestive, and planning, and is never demoralized by defeat or failure, but asserts itself by new suggestions, greater energy and fuller resources. Broad ideas, comprehensive plans and brilliant projects play through his brain. He is never content to work in the common rut or to confine his thoughts to only one idea. The many successful undertakings of Captain Purse are tokens of his peculiar mentality; and his success in whatever he has undertaken display his mental resources. For this reason he is more sanguine than the average man, because of that peculiar mental activity. With his seeming visionary mind he is in truth and fact a cautious man; he is first a thinker, then an actor. He wants time to reason, to see, to weigh facts, and then, when his mind has laid out his plans, he throws his whole soul, temperament and mental resources into what he under-

takes. He first knows what is to be accomplished, and then he plans in his own way for the accomplishment; when he is convinced in his own mind that he is right, then he becomes the embodiment of a mental cyclonic dash, before which obstacles disappear, opposition is crushed and success assured. It is such characters, with such brain force and temperaments who become leaders among men, who are known as public-spirited men, fathers of great projects, and leaders in all great enterprises. Captain Purse is not a man given to doubt himself, for his natural energy and grasp of mind sees farther, grasps more and will accomplish more than men with great brains who are wanting in mental activity.

In all the enterprises and public and private trusts, and Captain Purse has held many such, his official conduct has been characterized by the strictest fidelity of purpose and a scrupulous integrity. No citizen of Savannah is imbued with deeper public spirit than Captain Purse, and the prosperity of this section is due to just such a class of men, who have not only been benefited and enriched by their unerring judgment, their unflagging zeal, and their superior financial ability, but at the same time while enriching themselves they have added to the wealth, the prosperity and the progress of the communities in which they live.

MCDONOUGH, JOHN J., is one of the representative manufacturers and business men of his city and State. He was born in Augusta, Ga., August 3, 1849, and is the third oldest son of John and Mary McDonough, who were the parents of eight children, four of whom survive. The father was a native of Ireland, and was brought to Savannah in infancy. At the time of his death he was a prominent lumber manufacturer and dealer in lumber and conducted extensive foundry and machine works in Savannah, having moved thither from Augusta in 1866.

John McDonough was educated in the public schools in Atlanta, Ga., and completed his education at St. Francis Xavier College, New York city. In 1866 he was given a clerical position in one of his father's lumber yards in Savannah; three years later he was appointed superintendent of his father's mills in the interior, and was admitted to the firm in 1870, which became that of John McDonough & Son. Ten years later he



Mr. J. M. Doughty

bought out his father's local interest in Savannah, since which time he has been engaged in all branches of lumber manufacture. In 1877 he purchased his father's interest in the foundry and machine works of McDonough & Ballantyne, which interest he still retains.

He has an extensive lumber and planing mill in Savannah, which does an annual business of \$100,000. Here everything in the line of doors, sash, blinds, and all kinds of interior finish, including hard woods for the finest classes of buildings, are manufactured. The inside finish of the new hotel "De Soto" and that of the new court house of Savannah was turned out at Mr. McDonough's factory. In addition to the Savannah mill, he owns two of the largest and finest saw-mills in Georgia which are located in Clinch and Pierce Counties. They turn out about 25,000,000 feet of lumber annually for domestic and foreign markets. With them are connected forty miles of railroad, laid with steel rails.

These roadways are equipped with locomotives and cars for the moving of logs from the timber lands to his mills.

Mr. McDonough manufactures and builds cars for his own railroads. Machine shops are connected with his mills where locomotives and machinery of all kinds are rebuilt and repaired. With his out-of-town mills are connected large stores or commissaries from which the necessities for his five hundred employees and their families are supplied.

Mr. McDonough is now serving his second term as Alderman of the City of Savannah. He has been Chairman of the Harbor and Wharf Committee and that on Assessments, which latter he resigned in the spring of 1890 to accept the Chairmanship of the Water Committee, as a more extensive water plant was then contemplated and he was urged to accept the first place on that Committee, in view of his practical mechanical fitness for that important position. Mr. McDonough was one of the directors of the Savannah and Tybee Railroad and when it was reorganized under the name of the Savannah and Atlantic Railway Co., became a director in the same.

He is largely interested in the Tybee Beach Co., of which he is the President and has taken a decided interest in the improvements of this favorite southern sea-side resort. Mr. McDonough is a member of the Cotton Exchange and of the Board of Trade and is connected with many enterprises of a progressive character. He is a stockholder in the South

Bound Railroad and the Savannah Construction Co., which was organized in the spring of 1890 to build the railroad from Columbia, S. C., to Savannah, Ga. Mr. McDonough is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is a liberal supporter of a number of benevolent and civil societies. He is also connected, as honorary member, with many of the military organizations, for which Savannah has been famous for more than a century.

In his domestic relations he is most happy. He was united in marriage November 5, 1869 with Miss Ellen M. Cullen, of Savannah, by whom he has two children, Marie and John. He is a kind and indulgent husband and father. His social qualities are many and well known to all who enjoy his personal acquaintance.

He is liberal as an entertainer and his host of friends who frequent his pleasant home always enjoy his large-hearted hospitality.

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